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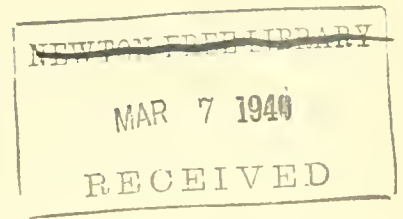
THE WPA PROGRAM

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WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION



FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY



REPORT ON
PROGRESS OF
THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1939

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. HARRINGTON, Commissioner

CORRINGTON GILL, Assistant Commissioner

EMERSON ROSS, Director, Division of Statistics

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1939

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program* for the year ending June 30, 1939. The report supplies detailed information on the project accomplishments resulting from WPA work, the kinds of projects operated, the employment provided by the WPA, and the funds expended.

In covering the year ending June 30, 1939, the report deals with a period during which WPA operations were conducted on an expanded scale as a result of the severely limited opportunities of the unemployed to find work in the fields of private enterprise.

Respectfully,

F. C. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner of Work Projects

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

PREFACE

Renamed the Work Projects Administration and made a part of the Federal Works Agency as of July 1, 1939, through Reorganization Plan No. 1, the WPA has continued to provide project work for large numbers of the country's unemployed. In covering the period prior to the reorganization, this report deals with the activities of the Works Progress Administration, as such, giving particular emphasis to the year ending on June 30, 1939. As many as 3,360,000 persons were working at the peak of the year's activities on projects operated with WPA funds and at the end of June 1939 a total of 2,550,000 persons were so employed.

This report reviews the activities of the WPA in the light of its primary responsibility—that of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. It summarizes the project accomplishments and operations of the WPA, the project employment provided, and the expenditures that have been made. The provisions for continuing the WPA program during the current fiscal year are outlined in the second chapter. The fourth and fifth chapters are included as illustrations of WPA project activities in particular instances. One reviews the emergency and rehabilitation work that was done in New England following the September 1938 hurricane. The other describes in some detail the normal operations of the WPA as carried on in four selected areas, indicating the nature of the accomplishments realized through the prosecution of WPA projects and the adaptation of WPA activities to local conditions and local needs. The final chapter discusses the several programs providing employment on Federal work and construction projects and public relief; the WPA program is oriented in this setting.

Essential to the preparation of this report has been the willing cooperation provided by the several administrative divisions of the WPA central office and by various of the regional and state and district offices of the WPA. The report has been prepared under the

direction of Emerson Ross, Director of the Division of Statistics; its development has been an immediate responsibility of Dwight B. Yntema assisted principally by Alice M. Atwood, Eleanor Neill, and Wilfred P. Campbell. Among the contributors to the report particular mention must be made of the following persons in the Division of Statistics: Malcolm B. Catlin and members of his Operating Statistics Section, who supplied much of the statistical information used in the report and who also assisted in the development of the related text, including B. Alden Lillywhite who carried out the preliminary work leading to the Escambia and Portsmouth sections of the fifth chapter (pages 57 to 75); Howard C. Grieves who assumed responsibility for the first chapter (pages 1-7); and Theodore E. Whiting and members of his Relief Statistics Section who supplied data for, and collaborated in the writing of, the tenth chapter (pages 129-152). Edward A. Williams of the Division of Research prepared a large share of the second chapter (pages 8-14). Data on the status and expenditure of Federal funds have been taken largely from reports prepared by the Department of the Treasury, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

MORE than 7,000,000 different persons were employed on WPA projects at some time between the initiation of the program in the summer of 1935 and the end of June 1939. The number of jobs provided by the WPA has varied considerably during each of the four years in which the program has operated, generally paralleling the course of unemployment over the period. Employment on the program has been expanded during periods when private employment has declined and has been contracted when the number of persons in need of WPA employment has fallen off as a result of increased employment in private industry. During the year ending June 30, 1939, an average of approximately 2,900,000 persons were at work on WPA projects; this is exclusive of approximately 100,000 persons who were employed on the projects of other Federal agencies that were financed by transferred WPA funds. As many as 3,360,000 persons had work on WPA-financed projects in November 1938 and as few as 2,550,000 at the end of June 1939.

The average number of WPA jobs provided during the year ending June 30, 1939, was higher than during each of the three preceding years of the program's operations. In the 12 months ending June 30, 1938, an average of approximately 1,900,000 persons were employed, and in the preceding year employment averaged 2,200,000 persons. The program was put into operation in the summer and fall of 1935, and in the first half of 1936 an average of 2,700,000 persons were at work on WPA projects.

Federal expenditures for the operation of the WPA program amounted to \$2,155,000,000

during the year ending June 30, 1939. Most of these expenditures (95.9 percent) were made in the operation of work projects; they include the wages paid to project workers and the costs of the materials, supplies, and equipment required for project operations. The cost of administering the program amounted to 3.4 percent of the total and expenditures for miscellaneous purposes authorized under the ERA Act of 1938 (the purchase of surplus clothing and extension of aid to self-help cooperatives) accounted for the remaining 0.7 percent. In addition to the funds used for the WPA program about \$73,500,000 of WPA funds was expended from transfers to other Federal agencies; these funds were used by them for the operation of projects similar to those conducted by the WPA.

Since the amount of funds expended by the WPA is determined by the number of jobs provided on work projects, expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, exceeded the expenditures of each of the three preceding years. WPA expenditures amounted to \$1,400,000,000 during the year ending June 30, 1938; \$1,800,000,000 in the preceding year; and \$1,300,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1936, during the early months of which the program was being put into operation.

Sponsors of WPA projects provided \$493,000,000 toward the cost of WPA project operations during the year ending June 30, 1939. This represented 19.3 percent of the total cost of WPA work projects during the year. The amounts expended by sponsors for WPA projects have increased during each of the four

years the program has been in operation, differing in this respect from the trend of Federal expenditures which were lower in the year ending June 30, 1938, than in the preceding 12-month period. From the beginning of the program through June 1939, sponsors' expenditures averaged 17.0 percent of the total cost of project operations as compared with 19.3 percent during the last of the four years.

Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance

The depression beginning in 1929 brought about an intensification of efforts at all levels of government—Federal, state, and local—to deal with the problems of economic insecurity. It soon became apparent that the origins of many of the problems of insecurity lay outside the local communities where the needs for assistance arose and that their extent was such they could not be met through use of local resources alone. As a result, state agencies and, later, Federal agencies were organized to mitigate the effects of unemployment and poverty and to promote economic recovery. In 1935 a Federal Works Program was launched, the Social Security Act passed, and Federal grants to states for general relief were discontinued. By the end of the year all of the major programs that are currently in operation had been either established or scheduled for future operation.

The extent and scope of governmental efforts to deal with the problems of insecurity are evidenced by the various programs in operation in June 1939. Over 6,600,000 different households were benefiting at that time from employment on Federal work and construction programs or were receiving public assistance. These households included approximately 19,500,000 persons.

Other security programs have been developed in addition to those providing employment on Federal work and construction projects and public assistance. Unemployment compensation programs, developed under the Social Security Act and covering most of the employed population except for agricultural, domestic, and government employees, were in operation

in all except two states in June 1939. Payments were initiated in the two remaining states in July. During the middle week of June 1939, over 800,000 persons received unemployment compensation payments. The Social Security Act likewise provided for a program of old-age insurance. Amendments to this act have made it possible to initiate these insurance payments in January 1940 and have extended the system to include survivors' benefits as well.

Federal Work and Construction Programs

The work and construction programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government provide jobs and income for unemployed workers. These programs include the project work of the WPA, NYA, CCC, and PWA, and the project activities of numerous other Federal agencies that are financed by both regular and emergency appropriations.

An average of more than 3,800,000 persons were employed on all Federal work and construction programs in June 1939, including 2,600,000 persons working on projects financed with WPA funds. The student aid and work project programs of the NYA and the CCC program accounted for 490,000 and 270,000 employees, respectively. Practically all of these were young persons, 24 years of age or younger. PWA projects provided jobs for nearly 240,000 workers of whom more than four-fifths were employed on non-Federal projects involving public construction in the financing of which state and local governments were assisted through PWA loans and grants. Federal projects conducted directly by Federal agencies with PWA funds accounted for the remaining employment under the PWA program. The regular construction activities of the Federal Government provided jobs for an additional 240,000 workers in June 1939.

More than half of all the employment on Federal work and construction programs has been provided through the WPA since the end of 1935 when the program reached full development. In June 1939, the 2,600,000 persons working on projects financed with WPA funds accounted for two-thirds of the total of 3,800,000 persons then employed on all Federal work



WPA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN PROCESS IN UP-STATE NEW YORK

and construction programs. The proportion represented by WPA workers has been largest during periods of relatively high levels of unemployment and smallest when unemployment has declined. In the summer of 1938, for example, WPA employment accounted for a maximum of almost 80 percent of the total number employed on all Federal work and construction programs, whereas in the fall of 1937, when unemployment was at a relatively low level, the WPA accounted for somewhat less than 60 percent of all the Federal project employment provided.

Public Assistance Programs

Public assistance programs for the care of the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind are carried on by state and local governments with financial assistance from the Federal Government. For these programs Federal funds are made available under the Social Security Act to states having approved plans. Federal participation in providing public assistance also takes the form of subsistence grants to needy farm families. Public assistance in the form of general relief for destitute persons not provided

for under other programs, however, has in recent years been a responsibility of state and local governments; Federal funds have not been made available for this type of aid since the discontinuance of FERA grants in 1935.

The special categories of public assistance in which the Federal Government participates under the Social Security Act included, in June 1939, 1,845,000 recipients of old-age assistance, 311,000 families receiving aid for dependent children, and 68,000 recipients of aid to the blind. State and local agencies in that month provided general relief for a total of 1,568,000 families and single persons. These agencies also distributed surplus agricultural commodities made available by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and clothing and other articles produced in WPA sewing rooms. Subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration to needy farm families numbered 69,000 during June 1939.

The WPA Program

The WPA operates the principal program of project work designed and administered for the employment of unemployed workers. As such,

its primary objective is one of supplying jobs on useful public projects to unemployed persons until private industry is able to reemploy them. In keeping with this purpose, the program is organized to provide, with the funds available, the maximum number of jobs consistent with the skills of the unemployed, to operate projects yielding substantial benefits in the form of public improvements and services, and to integrate its operations as closely as possible with the labor market.

Cost of Employment Provided

To provide the maximum number of jobs with the funds appropriated, the WPA has used most of its funds in making wage payments to project employees. WPA workers are paid in accordance with an established schedule of earnings which determines the amount each worker receives during a month. Scheduled earnings vary according to the geographical area and the concentration of population in each county where the work is done and according to the skill required for the assigned work. The actual earnings of WPA project workers throughout the country averaged about \$53.50 per month during the year ending June 30, 1939.

Federal funds are made available for project costs other than wages, but only to the extent that they are necessary to assure the operation of worthwhile projects by supplementing the materials, supplies, and equipment which it is incumbent on project sponsors to supply. Under the terms of the ERA Act of 1938, nonlabor expenditures from Federal funds in any state were limited to a maximum of \$7 per worker per month.

Assignment of Workers

In order that operation of the WPA projects will have a maximum effect in relieving distress caused by unemployment, the WPA requires that at least 95 percent of the persons assigned to its projects in each state be certified as in need of relief. State and local relief agencies designated by the WPA are responsible for referring unemployed persons to the WPA. During the year ending June 30, 1939, almost

97 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects were certified as in need of relief; the remainder—about 3 percent of the total—represented certain types of skilled, technical, and supervisory personnel required for the successful operation of projects but not available among the persons referred to the WPA by state and local relief agencies.

Unemployment as a Determinant of WPA Employment

The volume of unemployment and resulting need is changing constantly in each section of the country. Changes, affecting large numbers of persons, have, at times, occurred with great rapidity. To be successful in this setting, a work program must be able to expand rapidly when unemployment and need increase and to contract as unemployment and need decrease. Consequently, a high degree of flexibility is necessary to the operation of the work program conducted by the WPA.

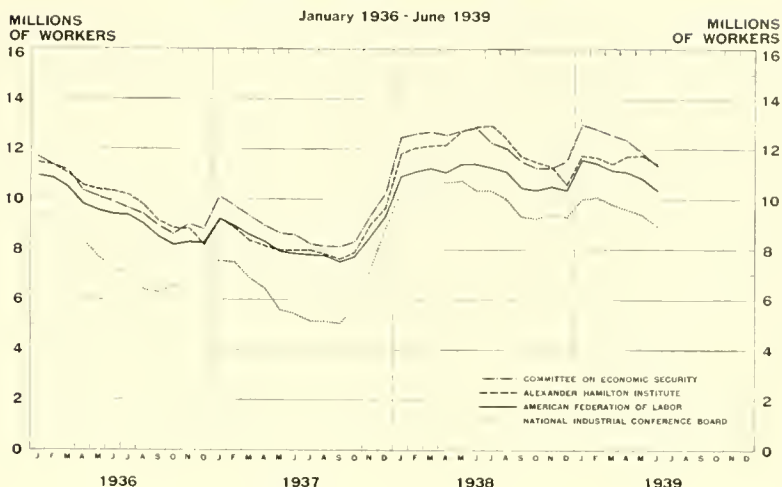
The abrupt increase in unemployment—amounting to about four million persons—which took place in the months following September 1937 is, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the dynamic aspects of the unemployment problem. To meet the resulting increase in need, WPA employment was expanded at an average rate of almost 150,000 persons per month over a period of a year. From 1,450,000 in October 1937 the number employed on WPA projects rose to over 3,250,000 by the end of October 1938. In some highly industrialized areas where the unemployment problem was much more acute than in the country as a whole, WPA operations were more than trebled in less than six months.

Adjustment of the level of operations in each section of the country in accordance with changes in the extent of need resulting from unemployment is a continuous process in the administration of the WPA program. The primary determinant of the need for WPA jobs is, of course, the number of persons who are unable to secure private employment. Various considerations, however, modify the relationship between the total number of unemployed and the number of jobs provided by the WPA. Among these are the seasonal increases in need

which appear in the winter months not only because of curtailment of outdoor construction activities and agricultural work but also because of increases in the subsistence requirements of families during the cold months of the year. Similarly the extent of need in rural areas is not adequately shown by the conventional measures of unemployment. Likewise, not all of the unemployed persons are eligible for WPA work: some are in families where another member has been assigned to a WPA project; others are eligible for unemployment compensation benefits; and still others, constituting a considerable number of the unemployed, live in families where some other member has a private job supplying the family with income sufficient to meet living costs.

Although these and many other factors modify the relationship between total unemployment and the need for WPA jobs, the movements in unemployment and WPA employment have generally paralleled each other rather closely ever since the program reached full development early in 1936. A noticeable difference between the two appeared in the fall of 1936 when the assignment of large numbers of emergency drought workers caused a temporary increase in WPA employment in the drought states at a time when general unemployment was decreasing. (Unemployment estimates for the period January 1936 to June 1939 are shown in Chart 1.) The movements of unemployment and WPA employment deviated temporarily in the summer and early fall of 1937 when the amount of funds available for the operation of the program made it necessary to decrease WPA employment at a much faster rate than unemployment was dropping. Another divergence appeared in the second half of 1938 when the needs of the unemployed for WPA work continued at a high level for some months after unemployment reached its peak in June 1938. The continued rise in WPA employment after June 1938 is attributable in part to the fact

CHART 1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



that many persons who had lost their jobs prior to that time relied for a while on unemployment compensation payments, savings, and other resources. Continued failure to find new employment made it necessary for many to apply for assistance. Other factors were also operative. Almost half of the increase in WPA employment from July through October occurred in the southern states where the income realized from the cotton crop was so small that it became necessary to provide temporary employment for several hundred thousand laborers and tenant farmers. In addition, the devastating hurricane that struck New England in September 1938 occasioned the employment of thousands of emergency workers in order to carry out the rehabilitation and reconstruction that was made necessary by the hurricane and floods. Although WPA employment continued to expand for some time after the peak had been reached in unemployment its subsequent decline during the spring and early summer of 1939 was more rapid than the drop in unemployment then taking place.

Labor Turnover and the Return of WPA Workers to Private Employment

The WPA program is administered not only to distribute its employment most effectively in terms of need arising out of unemployment,

but also to facilitate the reemployment of its workers in private industry. Persons employed on WPA projects must maintain active registration with the public employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. The regulations of the WPA require that bona fide job offers from private employers providing reasonable wages and working conditions must be accepted by project workers and, at the same time, provide that a WPA employee who leaves a project job to accept private employment be promptly reassigned to WPA work if the private job proves to be of short duration through no fault of the worker and if the worker is still in need.

Evidence of the close integration of the program with unemployment conditions and the trend of private employment is to be observed in the extent of labor turnover on WPA projects. The net decline in employment over the year ending June 30, 1939, does not measure the total number of persons who left the program. During the 12 months 2,400,000 persons were actually added to the WPA program; these included 1,050,000 who had never before received WPA employment. The decline in WPA employment in the face of 2,400,000 assignments is accounted for by the fact that a total of about 2,800,000 workers separated from WPA jobs during the same year. Of these, over 1,500,000 separated voluntarily, chiefly to take private employment.

The labor turnover that is present in the WPA program has noteworthy implications. It means that the individuals employed on work projects are a constantly changing group. The extent of turnover is the primary factor influencing the duration of the employment of WPA workers. A survey to determine the length of continuous employment on WPA projects conducted in February 1939 revealed that 70 percent of the persons then employed by the WPA started their project work during the depression period beginning in October 1937. Only 17 percent had been employed continuously for three years or longer. The average duration of continuous employment for all persons on projects at that time was slightly more than one year, although the program had been in operation about three and a half years. Because of gradual changes in the composition of the unemployed population it-

self, it is necessary each month for the WPA to assign persons who have never previously been employed on WPA projects. By June 1939, as noted above, over 7,000,000 different persons had at one time or another been supplied with employment on WPA projects.

WPA Projects

Practically all WPA-operated projects have been initiated and sponsored by state and local public agencies. Such Federally-sponsored projects as the WPA has operated have never accounted for more than a very minor share of WPA activities; they have been of even less importance following the passage of the ERA Act of 1939 which prohibited the prosecution of WPA-sponsored projects. Sponsorship of projects by the communities in which the work is conducted assures that the project work is in accord with the expressed needs of the communities. The influence of local conditions also appears in the operation of projects that are in keeping with the occupational abilities of the workers provided with WPA employment in the communities.

To receive approval for WPA operation projects must be publicly sponsored and involve useful work, the benefits of which accrue to the public. Projects for work which would displace persons normally employed by the sponsor are not eligible for approval under the regulations of the WPA. Among other factors given consideration prior to the approval of a project is the share of the costs, particularly the nonlabor costs, that is assumed by the sponsor.

A large reservoir of approved projects is constantly maintained from which appropriate work can be selected for operation in order that conditions arising from the changing employment situations in the various communities can be immediately met. The projects selected from the reservoir of approved projects and placed in operation in response to the varying needs of individual communities have covered widely diverse activities. Road and street improvements have been undertaken in all parts of the country. The erection or renovation of public buildings, the extension of sanitation and water supply facilities, and the development of parks and playgrounds have

been prominent among the other construction activities. Nonconstruction work has varied from sewing room operations and housekeeping aide projects to health, research, and educational activities.

Physical Accomplishments

The employment of WPA workers on projects selected for their conformity to local needs as well as their suitability to the work abilities of the unemployed has resulted in significant improvements and additions to the public facilities and public services throughout the country. Because road and street work has been particularly appropriate for prosecution under a program whose objective is to furnish jobs to the maximum number of workers among whom unskilled workers predominate and because of the marked need for better roads and streets in many sections of the country, the accomplishments in this type of activity have been especially outstanding. In the past year alone (12 months ending June 30, 1939) improvement or new construction work was completed on about 111,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets. A large share of the completed mileage is represented by the road work done in rural areas.

During the same year 6,400 new public buildings were completed. These buildings vary in type according to the specific needs of the sponsoring community. They include many schools, administrative buildings, municipal or county garages, and gymnasiums and smaller numbers of hospitals, armories, fire houses, and aircraft hangars. Besides the new buildings, over 600 buildings were enlarged by the addition of new wings, such as the addition of new classrooms or a library to a school; and improvements, often involving major alterations, were made to 17,000 existing structures.

Important contributions have also been made to the water supply and sanitary facilities of the various municipalities of the country. Usually this work involves the extension of sewer systems and the construction of disposal plants, or the laying of water mains and the construction of reservoirs to supplement or replace existing facilities. Occasionally, however,



ABOUT A FIFTH OF THE NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE WPA ARE SCHOOLS—THIS ONE IS IN CALIFORNIA

an entire water distribution or sewerage system has been installed through WPA operations in towns which have previously had no such facilities. In the field of recreational facilities, WPA workers completed in one year the development or improvement of approximately 2,000 parks covering about 100,000 acres, and built hundreds of athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, and facilities for other sports. Flood and erosion control work and conservation activities have been extensive in certain sections of the country.

In addition to the work in the construction field, which has always predominated in the WPA program, many types of nonconstruction work have been undertaken. Sewing room operations have produced millions of garments for distribution to needy families. Other services of particular benefit to the welfare of low-income or needy families are the lunches served to school children and housekeeping aid provided at times when the usual homemaker is incapacitated. Health measures promoted by WPA activities include dental and medical clinic work, immunizations against prevalent diseases, and steps taken towards the destruction of mosquitoes and other disease-spreading agents. Through education programs well over a million adults have learned to read and write and many foreign-born persons have received assistance in qualifying themselves for citizenship. Altogether these and other items of work represent a substantial increment to the national wealth.

PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1940

CONGRESSIONAL action caused major changes in the WPA program at the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1939. Some of the changes were required by provisions contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 which appropriated funds for continuing WPA activities during the fiscal year. Among the more important provisions affecting the program of the WPA are those which determine the levels of employment during the year, the conditions under which relief workers can be employed and paid, the sizes and kinds of projects that may be operated, and the contributions required of project sponsors. Additional changes resulted from Reorganization Plan No. 1, which was prepared by the President in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939. When the plan went into effect on July 1, 1939, it grouped the WPA along with other public works agencies under a newly established Federal Works Agency. In discussing the provisions for continuing the WPA program in the new fiscal year, selection is made from relevant matter contained in the reorganization plan and the appropriation act.

WPA Placed in the Federal Works Agency

The new Federal Works Agency, as explained by the President in transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 1¹ to Congress, was to include "those agencies of the Federal Government dealing

with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administer Federal grants or loans to state and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction." Grouped with the Works Progress Administration (renamed the Work Projects Administration) in the newly created Federal Works Agency were the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, the Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior (so far as it was concerned with public buildings which it operated for other departments or agencies), the United States Housing Authority, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (familiarily known as PWA). The National Youth Administration formerly in the WPA was transferred to the Federal Security Agency.

The several units of the Federal Works Agency are headed by commissioners (Public Roads, Public Buildings, Public Works, and Work Projects Administrations) and an Administrator (United States Housing Authority). The commissioners are appointed by the Administrator of the new consolidated agency and, with the United States Housing Administrator, serve under the direction and supervision of the Federal Works Administrator. The Federal Works Administrator is responsible for the coordination of activities within the agency. By special action of Congress Plan No. 1 went

¹ The plan was prepared pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939 (Public Resolution No. 19, 76th Congress).

into effect on July 1, 1939.² On that date, Mr. John M. Carmody was appointed Federal Works Administrator and Col. F. C. Harrington, who had been Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, became Commissioner of Work Projects.

Appropriation to the WPA

The WPA program is being carried forward during the fiscal year under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939.³ The act provides for the continuation of the WPA through June 30, 1940, and makes available to the WPA the sum of \$1,477,000,000, together with balances of WPA funds remaining from the ERA Act of 1938. The appropriation of \$1,477,000,000 for the year contemplated an average WPA employment slightly in excess of 2,000,000 persons. The amount appropriated for the year is one-third less than was provided in the preceding year (about \$2,250,000,000) and requires a corresponding reduction in average employment.

The appropriation to the WPA, as in the case of appropriations to other agencies under the act, must be so apportioned and administered during the 12 months of the fiscal year as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished over the period for the purposes of the act. It is further provided that not more than \$50,000,000 (less than 3.4 percent of the WPA appropriation) may be spent by the WPA for administrative purposes with definite restrictions placed on the amounts that may be expended for salaries, communication service, travel, and printing and binding. The Commissioner of the WPA is given authority, such as he had under the ERA Act of the preceding year, to allocate WPA funds (up to \$60,000,000) to other Federal agencies for the prosecution of work projects similar to those operated by the WPA. These Federal projects are to be carried on under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner; in no case, however, may more than 4 percent of the allocation be spent for administrative expenses, nor may the percentage of nonrelief persons on any of the Federal projects financed with

transferred WPA funds exceed 10 percent of the total number of persons employed.

Types of Projects

The funds appropriated to the WPA under the 1939 Act are available for the prosecution of projects approved by the President under prior ERA Acts and for the prosecution of a variety of Federal and non-Federal public projects subject to the approval of the President. In specifying the different kinds of projects that may be conducted by the WPA, the act lists nearly all of the many kinds of work that had previously been done under the agency. These may be summarized as follows: highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks and other recreational facilities; electric, sewer, and water systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control, drainage, irrigation, and conservation; and educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects.⁴ It is required that, insofar as it is practicable, project workers shall be employed on projects nearest their respective homes.

A number of new provisions in the act define and circumscribe the project work that may be prosecuted. It is prescribed that no funds may be made available for the operation of a theatre project, nor may funds be spent after August 31, 1939, for the operation of any project sponsored solely by the WPA. Funds may not be expended on the construction of any Federal building the total estimated cost of which exceeds \$50,000, or on the construction of any non-Federal building of which the portion of the total estimated cost payable

⁴ Section 1 (b) specifies: "Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems, airports and other transportation facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation; conservation, including projects sponsored by conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under State law for soil erosion control and conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests; the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of State law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons; and miscellaneous projects."

² Public Resolution No. 20, 76th Congress.

³ Public Resolution No. 24, 76th Congress, approved June 30, 1939.

from Federal funds exceeds \$52,000, unless the building is one "(a) for which the project has been approved by the President on or prior to July 1, 1939, or for which an issue of bonds has been approved at an election held, on or prior to such date, or (b) for the completion of which funds have been allocated and irrevocably set aside under prior relief appropriation Acts."

Several specific limitations on project activities are continued in the same or slightly changed form by the ERA Act of 1939. With the exception of authorized flood control and water conservation projects, no Federal construction project can be prosecuted under the act unless funds sufficient for its completion are irrevocably set aside. Nor, with minor exceptions, may funds be used by any agency to establish or expand mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with private industry. Other sections prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the act for naval vessels, armaments, and munitions or for military or naval forces and prevent the prosecution of non-Federal projects designed to construct or improve penal or reformatory institutions unless the President finds that the projects will not promote the competition of products of convict labor with products of free labor.

Financing of Projects

Several important new provisions are to be found in the act concerning the respective parts to be played by sponsors and by the WPA in the financing of projects. On and after January 1, 1940, "not to exceed three-fourths of the total cost of all non-Federal projects thereafter approved to be undertaken . . ." within any state shall be borne by the United States. This proviso does not mean that each sponsor in a given state must bear at least one-fourth of the cost of each and every project: the sponsors in each state, taken as a whole, however, must contribute at least one-fourth of the total cost in the state of all operations of non-Federal projects approved by the President on or after January 1, 1940. In view of other provisions of the act making the Commissioner responsible for determining

the adequacy of sponsors' contributions, it has been determined that insofar as practicable all operations in each state after January 1, 1940, will be so conducted that sponsors' contributions will be equal to at least one-fourth of the total cost of all non-Federal projects.

It is further provided that expenditure authorizations of Federal funds in any state, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia for other than labor costs of WPA projects shall not exceed an average of \$6 per month per worker during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. The Commissioner is empowered to raise the average to as much as \$7, the maximum possible under the ERA Act of 1938, only if and to the extent justified by increased costs of materials. In this connection the 1939 Act requires that construction equipment and machinery may not be purchased by the WPA if they can be rented at reasonable prices as determined by the Commissioner of Work Projects.

No non-Federal project can be prosecuted under the new act (except under Section 4—Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration) until the sponsor has agreed in writing to finance such part of the total cost of the project as the head of the Federal agency in question "determines under the circumstances is an adequate contribution taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor." The head of the agency is also directed to draft regulations regarding the valuation of contributions in kind by project sponsors covering the use of facilities, equipment, and services of the employees of sponsors. Credit is to be allowed only to the extent that the furnishing of such contributions represents a financial burden undertaken by the sponsors on account of the projects.

Monthly Earnings and Hours of Work

The ERA Act of 1939 in Section 15(a) introduced important modifications in the monthly schedule of earnings of project employees and in the number of hours to be worked per month. The first of two general provisions relating to the monthly earnings of persons employed on WPA projects directed the Commissioner of

Work Projects to fix a monthly earnings schedule "which shall not substantially affect the current national average labor cost per person . . .", and the second introduced the principle that "after August 31, 1939, such monthly earnings schedule shall not be varied for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than may be justified by differences in the cost of living." A third provision sets the work month for project employees at 130 hours and requires that project employees shall not work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Exceptions to the foregoing limitations on monthly earnings and hours of work may be made in the case of relief workers with no dependents who, if they are required to work fewer hours, are to receive correspondingly smaller earnings and also in case it is necessary to protect work already done on projects, to permit workers to make up lost time, to carry on emergency work involving the public welfare, and in the case of supervisory personnel employed on projects.

A revised schedule of monthly earnings to take effect September 1, 1939, was issued on August 15, 1939, after study of all comparable cost of living data available for both rural and urban areas. As is true of earlier schedules under which workers have been paid monthly security wages since the initiation of the WPA program, the new schedule provides for monthly earnings that vary according to the region of the country and the degree of urbanization of the county in which they work. (See accompanying schedule of monthly earnings.) Different wages are paid for different classes of work in each county in a region, in accordance with a county schedule that depends on the 1930 population of the largest municipality within the county. Exceptions are made in the case of 19 large metropolitan areas as defined in the 1930 Census of Population; in each of these the wage schedule of the county with the largest municipality applies to the entire metropolitan area. The payment of similar wages in entire metropolitan areas had earlier been accomplished in many cases by contiguity adjustments.

The new schedule, like the one it replaced, makes use of three wage rate regions. As shown in the accompanying map, Wage Region

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was:	Wage Class				
	Un- skilled "B"	Un- skilled "A"	Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and tech- nical
Wage Region I					
100,000 and over ^A	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
Under 5,000	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 and over ^A	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
Under 5,000	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 and over ^A	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
25,000 to 100,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40
5,000 to 25,000	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00
Under 5,000	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90

Wage Region I—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

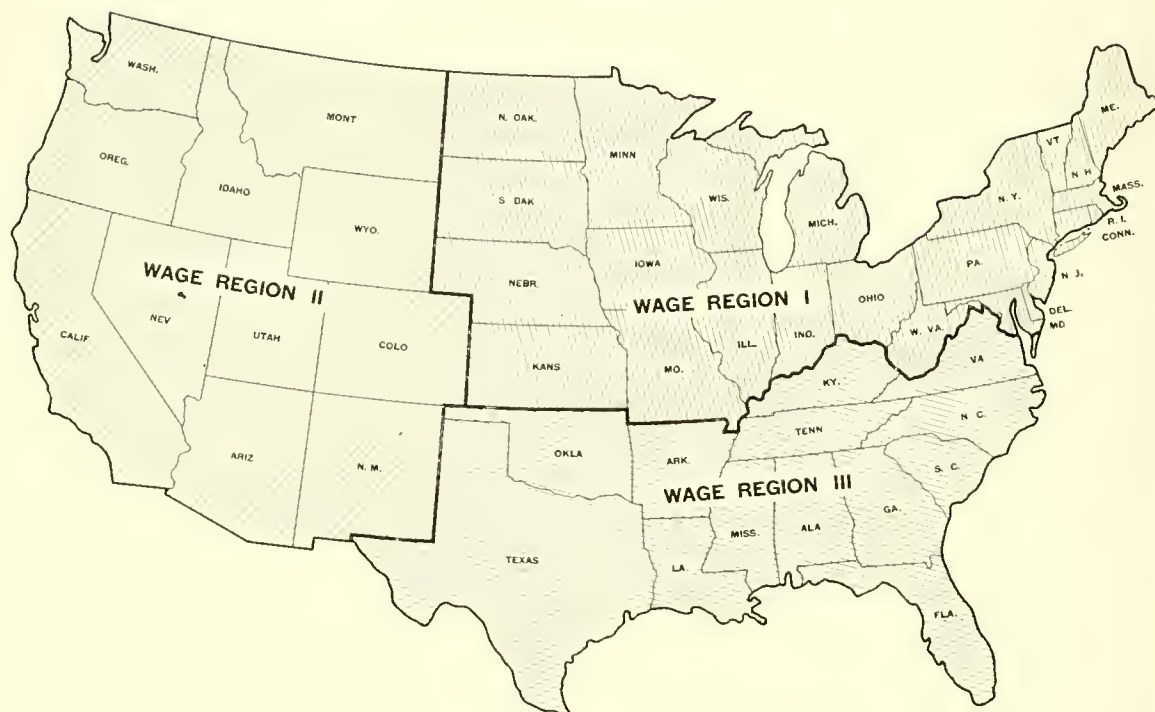
^A The schedule of monthly earnings applicable to counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was 100,000 or more is applicable to the entire area included within the following metropolitan districts, as such districts are defined by the 15th Census of the United States, 1930: Baltimore; Boston; Buffalo-Niagara; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles; Milwaukee; Minneapolis-St. Paul; New York City-Northeastern New Jersey; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford; St. Louis; San Francisco-Oakland; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre; Washington, D. C.

I includes the northeastern and north-central part of the country; Wage Region II, the western states; and Wage Region III, the southeastern and south-central sections of the country. This division of the country into wage rate regions represents a substantial change from the division previously in effect. On the earlier basis, Wage Region I included the northern and western areas of the country; it was separated from the third region comprising the southeastern and south-central states by Wage Region II, a tier of states running westward from Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and including West Virginia, practically all of Kentucky and Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and a section in the northwest part of Texas.

CHART 2

WPA WAGE RATE REGIONS *

Effective September 1, 1939



* The schedule of monthly earnings is shown in Table 1.

WPA 3230

The counties in each region are distributed among four urbanization groups based upon the size of the largest municipality in each county. Counties come within one of the four groups to which differentials in wages apply depending on whether the largest city in the county had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1930, between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, or less than 5,000 inhabitants. Consolidation into a single class of the two groupings (25,000 to 50,000 and 50,000 to 100,000) that were present in the earlier schedule is a simplification warranted by the relatively minor differences in the costs of living in cities coming within the broader group. It is significant to note that the differences existing in the West between the cost of living in small towns and the cost of living in large cities are typically less than similar differences in other sections of the country.

The new schedule continues the differentiation by degree of skill that was contained in the old schedule. Three of the categories, involving intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical work, are maintained; the old unskilled class, however, is divided into two classes—unskilled “A” and unskilled “B.” The unskilled “B” class includes work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and for which proficiency may easily be acquired. The work of this class is not hazardous and does not require heavy physical labor. Charwoman, flagman, seamstress, janitor, and messenger serve as illustrations of the occupations that come within the unskilled “B” classification.

Although the reduction of the number of urbanization groups is offset by the increase in the number of wage classes, the new wage schedule accomplishes much simplification in

the wage payment structure through the elimination of adjustments that had been in force.

The new schedule effects a substantial increase in WPA monthly earnings for workers in the southern states. Unskilled wages in rural counties of the South are increased from \$26.00 a month to either \$31.20 or \$35.10 depending upon the type of unskilled work. Comparable increases apply to other groups of counties—in those having cities of 100,000 or more population the new unskilled rates are \$46.80 and \$50.70 a month, as against the earlier rate of \$40.00. Upward adjustments of about the same magnitude were also made for the other kinds of work in the various urbanization groups of Region III.

In the northern and western states generally, only small changes result from the new schedule of monthly earnings. For some areas where contiguity or other adjustments have been in effect there are slight reductions. In cities of Wage Region I having 100,000 or more population, for example, the unskilled wage "A" rate is \$57.20 as against the preceding basic rate of \$55.00 which, as a result of adjustments, had been raised to \$60.50 in certain places. Largest increases in Wage Regions I and II are provided in the less populous counties of the West where, as already noted, the cost of living is not as much below the cost of living in urban counties as it is in other parts of the country.

Labor and Employment Provisions

The sections of the ERA Act of 1939 dealing with employment and eligibility of workers require that no relief worker ⁵ is to be retained on the WPA program, nor is any relief worker to be given employment, unless his need for employment has been certified either by a local public relief agency or by the WPA. The Commissioner is further directed to cause a periodic investigation of the rolls of relief employees on WPA projects and to eliminate from the rolls those not in actual need. These investigations are to be conducted so as to

ensure a checking of each case at least once every six months.

The new principle is laid down in the act that, as far as practicable, preference in employing workers on WPA projects or retaining them in employment is to be based on relative needs. Where relative needs are found to be the same, preferences shall be accorded, as was required under the preceding act, in the following order: (1) United States veterans who are in need and are American citizens; and (2) other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States who are in need. Aliens are not eligible for employment on projects prosecuted under the Act of 1939 and persons who have not made affidavit as to United States citizenship are not to receive pay under the act.

A new provision, effective not later than August 31, 1939, calls for the removal from employment of all relief workers, with the exception of veterans, who have been continuously employed on projects for more than 18 months. Workers so removed are not eligible for reemployment on WPA projects until 30 days after their removal and until they have been recertified as eligible for employment. Those persons in need who refuse bona fide offers of positions in private employment which they are capable of performing (under reasonable working conditions and at prevailing wages for such work in the community) are ineligible for WPA employment during the period when such private employment would have been available. As in previous ERA Acts, it is provided that WPA workers who take private employment and lose such employment through no fault of their own are entitled to immediate resumption of their previous employment status with the WPA. Such workers, however, must still be in need and reemployment is subject to the new statutory provision (already in force under administrative rulings of the WPA) that the person seeking reinstatement on WPA projects must first have drawn all unemployment compensation payments that have accrued to him and which are available to him as a result of his private employment. Each of the agencies operating projects with funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1939 is authorized to determine whether persons are

⁵ Administrative practice requires that at least 95 percent of the workers on each official project shall be persons who are certified as in need. State administrators are authorized to exempt additional workers from the certification requirement if necessary to assure the operation of sound projects; however, the number of noncertified workers on a project may not exceed 10 percent and at least 95 percent of all project employees within each state must be persons certified as in need.

able to perform their project work and no person incapable of performing satisfactory work may be assigned on a project.

Other Provisions

The first of a series of provisions in the 1939 ERA Act makes it a criminal offense to solicit contributions for political purposes from persons having employment under the act. The second makes it a criminal offense to promise employment or other benefits made possible by the act as a reward for political activity or to deprive or threaten to deprive any person of benefit because of race, creed, color, or political activity. Subsequent provisions prohibit administrative and supervisory persons from using their official authority for influencing political elections, and forbid the payment of salary or expenses of any administrative or supervisory employee who is a candidate, or the campaign manager of a candidate, for a state or local office paying a salary and requiring full-time services. Various sections of the act deal, in some detail, with matters relating to administration and administrative and supervisory employees. Among the act's other provisions are those concerning employees' compensation, property damage claims, receipts and collections, establishment of revolving funds in connection with supplies and equipment, and false statements and fraud.

Appropriations to Other Agencies

In addition to the appropriation to the WPA of \$1,477,000,000, the ERA Act of 1939 contains appropriations for several other agencies. To the National Youth Administration is appropriated \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1940 together with balances of previous appropriations. These funds are to be used to provide part-time work and training to needy young persons who are no longer in regular attendance

at school and who have been unable to obtain employment, and to enable needy young persons to continue their education at schools, colleges, and universities. An appropriation of \$143,000,000 together with the balances of unobligated funds is made to the Department of Agriculture. These funds are made available for continuing to provide rural rehabilitation and relief to needy farmers and relief to other needy persons through loan, grant, project work, and debt adjustment programs conducted largely under the Farm Security Administration. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration receives an appropriation of \$7,000,000, together with balances from its previous appropriations, to continue its rural rehabilitation and project activities in Puerto Rico. To the Bureau of Indian Affairs is appropriated \$1,350,000 to provide relief and rural rehabilitation for needy Indians.

Funds for administrative expenses incurred by various Federal agencies and bureaus incidental to the carrying out of the purposes of the act are appropriated as follows: General Accounting Office, \$5,225,000; Department of the Treasury, \$14,598,825 (Procurement Division, Branch of Supply, \$5,200,000; Division of Disbursement, \$2,500,000; Office of the Treasurer, \$675,000; Secret Service Division, \$250,000; Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, \$5,973,825); Bureau of the Budget, \$26,175; Public Health Service, \$300,000; and Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$250,000. For payment of medical and hospital care and disability and death compensation for persons injured while at work, \$5,250,000 is made available to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Including the additional appropriations made to the Executive Office of the President (\$850,000) and the National Resources Planning Board (\$750,000), the total funds specifically provided in the ERA Act of 1939 amount to \$1,755,600,000.

WPA PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OPERATIONS

TANGIBLE evidences of WPA project work are found in all parts of the country. Adapted to the particular needs of the many cities, towns, and rural areas, the accomplishments realized through WPA operations include large numbers of widely varied public improvements and public achievements. Among the wealth of project accomplishments are many new or improved public buildings, more adequate road and street systems, new airports, improved recreational grounds, additional sewer and water facilities, sanitation and health measures, and various kinds of conservation and flood control work.

Nonconstruction work has contributed clothing and other necessary articles to families in need; it has provided leadership and instruction in recreation and in adult and other kinds of education; it has extended public health services, made possible the improvement of public records, and supplied information of general interest through traffic, natural resource, and research and statistical surveys. Significant services have also been provided through the art, music, theatre, writing, and historical records projects of the WPA.

With the exception of a very limited amount of Federally initiated work, WPA projects are undertakings that are proposed by the state, city, county, and other local governments of the communities where the work is carried on. Sponsorship by such bodies involves not only the initial planning of the work but also the acceptance by the sponsor of part of the cost, particularly that incurred in providing supplies,

materials, equipment, and other nonlabor items. In order to be acceptable for WPA operations projects must satisfy the various eligibility requirements. These are built around the program's basic objective of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. A reservoir of approved projects is continually maintained from which the WPA selects for active operation such projects as are most suited to the skills of the unemployed persons available for assignment and the work requirements of the many communities.

Most WPA undertakings are construction jobs. Projects of this kind accounted for more than 21,500 of the 31,100 WPA undertakings in operation at the end of June 1939. In terms of employment construction projects were even more important since construction undertakings provided work for about 90 persons per project as against an average for all types of activities of 78 workers per project. Almost 8,700 road and street construction projects alone were in operation at the end of the fiscal year, with an average labor force of 120 persons per project. Besides its construction work the WPA was engaged in over 7,400 white collar projects of various kinds and almost 2,200 sewing projects. (See Table 2.)

Total expenditures on WPA project operations through June 30, 1939, amounted to \$7,676,254,000. Included in the aggregate were \$6,373,417,000 in Federal funds of which almost nine-tenths was used in payment of wages to project workers. As noted and discussed below

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF WORK PROJECTS OPERATED BY THE WPA, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ^A

AS OF JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Type of Project	Number of Projects
Total	31,140	Airports and other transportation facilities ..	237
Highways, roads, and streets	8,685	Airports and airways ..	176
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads ..	3,183	Other ..	61
Streets and alleys ..	1,932	White collar	7,467
Other	3,570	Education ..	314
Public buildings	4,748	Recreation ..	335
Educational	1,794	Professional, clerical, and service ..	6,818
Other	2,954	Installation, extension, or revision of public records ..	2,410
Parks and other recreational facilities ..	2,025	Extension of government services ..	1,510
Parks	953	Studies and surveys ..	1,598
Other	1,072	Archeological projects ..	37
Conservation	1,264	Home economics ..	828
Flood control ..	191	Federal Project No. 1 ..	321
Other	1,073	Other	114
Sewer systems and other utilities	2,509	Sewing ..	2,158
Sewer systems ..	1,429	Goods, other than sewing ..	756
Other	1,080	Sanitation and health ..	820
		Miscellaneous ..	471

^A Data apply to continental United States.

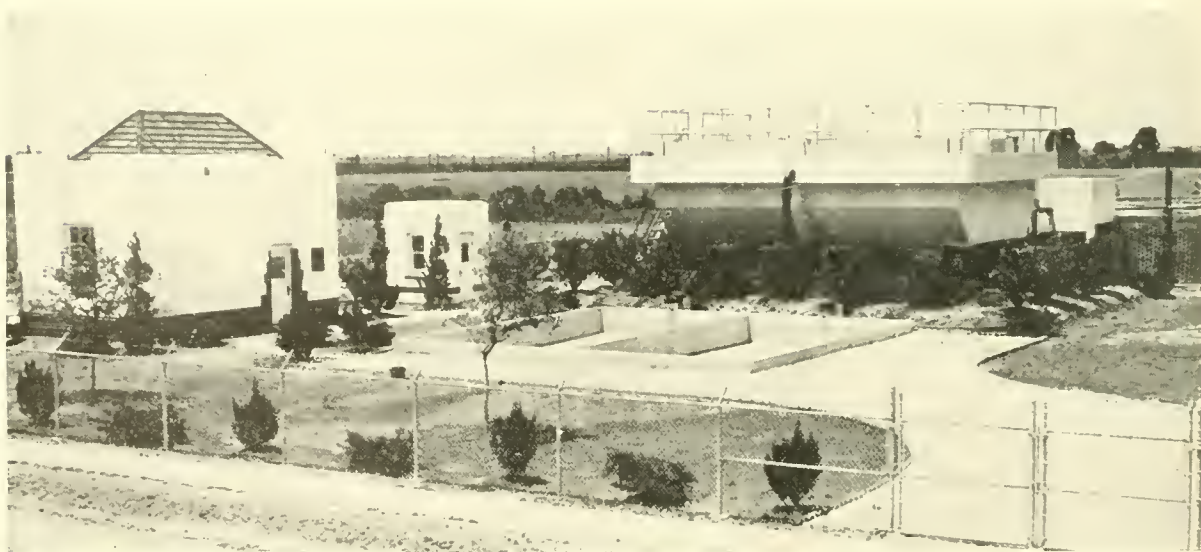
on page 30, sponsors provided \$1,302,837,000 of the total, contributed principally in the procurement of supplies and equipment. The project expenditure totals relate only to projects operated by the WPA and do not include expenditures for undertakings of other Federal

agencies financed with transferred WPA funds or for the work project and student aid programs of the NYA.

It is the purpose of the sections that follow to review the work project operations of the WPA, filling in the broad outline that has been suggested. The discussion deals successively with the work accomplished, the manner in which project operations have been carried on, and the various expenditures that have been made. Employment on WPA projects is reviewed elsewhere on pages 89 to 107.

Physical Accomplishments on WPA-Operated Projects

An inventory of the work completed on WPA projects must include a count of such diverse physical accomplishments as the building of roads and bridges, the erection of buildings, the installment of water supply and sanitation systems, the creation of recreational facilities, and the work performed in sewing rooms and the other accomplishments in the nonconstruction fields. Some indication of the amount of the different kinds of work is, of course, to be found in the man-hours worked, the numbers of persons employed at successive periods, and the funds expended on the several types of projects. But because such information in



WPA-BUILT SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS CONTRIBUTE NOTABLY TO MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IN MANY CITIES AND TOWNS

each case makes use of a common denominator it provides at best only a very indirect measure of the many accomplishments.

For a true inventory it is necessary to define and obtain information on a number of comparatively broad classes of work which as a group are able to cover the general field of activities. Each class of accomplishment must relate to some type of accomplishment that is objective and measurable, covering things that are at least roughly similar. Since the number of classes must not be unduly large, inventory can be taken of only the important kinds of accomplishments. Qualifications such as have been suggested are inherent in any inventory of physical accomplishment for a broad program of activities.

In the following discussion of the work completed through WPA project operations two kinds of inventory information are used. The first relates to the work done on the WPA construction projects that were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939, and the other to the work accomplished on all projects, including construction and nonconstruction undertakings and completed and active projects, from the beginning of WPA activities in 1935 through June 30, 1938. The first is of service in showing the rate of completion for important kinds of accomplishments during a recent period, on an annual or a day-to-day basis, and the second, the magnitude of the physical accomplishment totals for the WPA program when cumulated over a period of almost three years.

Accomplishments on Construction Projects Completed During the Year Ending June 30, 1939

Construction projects of the WPA were finished at the rate of 70 per day during the 12 months ending June 30, 1939. Through these projects the WPA in cooperation with sponsoring agencies had made ready for public use approximately 111,000 miles of new and improved highways, roads, and streets, 6,400 new buildings, 2,130 miles of new water mains, 3,280 miles of new sewer lines, and many other kinds of new and reconditioned public facilities. The potential benefits accruing to the public

TABLE 3.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Construction	Miles of Roads and Streets			
	Total	Rural roads	Streets and alleys	Other roads
Total	110,783	97,844	11,550	1,389
Paved	9,637	4,628	1,794	215
New	4,845	2,258	2,463	124
Improved	4,792	2,370	2,331	91
Unpaved	101,146	93,216	6,756	1,174

from the many kinds of accomplishments were widespread throughout the country.

Rural roads of the farm-to-market type accounted for a large share of the 111,000 miles of roads and streets that were finished on the projects which were completed during the year. An average of 255 miles of unpaved roads constructed or improved per day were included among the project accomplishments of the WPA. Paved roads and streets were completed at the rate of 27 miles per day. As may be noted in Table 3, about half of the paved mileage was new construction work; the newly paved streets in cities and the newly paved roads in rural areas were about equal in length.

WPA accomplishments in the line of road and street appurtenances included the construction of 17,600 new bridges and viaducts and the renovation of 8,510 during the year—48 and 23 respectively on a daily basis. Approximately 162,700 culverts also were installed,

TABLE 4.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES			
Type of Road Appurtenance	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Bridges and viaducts	Number	17,596	8,510
Wood	Number	13,803	4,267
Steel	Number	1,141	3,162
Masonry	Number	2,652	1,081
Culverts	Number	162,662	15,890
Sidewalks and paths	Miles	3,257	1,272
Paved	Miles	2,690	1,099
Unpaved	Miles	567	173
Curbs	Miles	3,005	670
Gutters	Miles	1,067	106

and the length of new sidewalks, curbs, and gutters built by the WPA exceeded 3,000 miles in the first two instances and 1,000 miles in the last instance. Certain important types of the many kinds of roadway appurtenance work are shown in Table 4.

WPA work on public buildings jobs that were finished during the 12 months ending June 30, 1939, resulted in the completion of 6,400 new buildings and 630 additions to existing structures and the renovation of 17,340 others. An average of 18 new buildings and 48 renovated buildings were completed each day. Work of the latter kind ranged from major remodeling to general reconditioning and included the reconditioning required after floods and the New England hurricane. Of the new buildings about a sixth were schools and a third were recreational buildings, such as auditoriums, gymnasiums, stadia, and bathhouses. Among the other kinds of WPA-constructed public buildings, as may be seen in Table 5, were hospitals, courthouses, city halls, armories, jails, fire houses, and aircraft hangars.

The completion of WPA water supply and sanitation projects during the year resulted in notable increases in municipal facilities. In the course of the year 2,130 miles of new water mains and distribution lines (about 6 miles per day) and 3,280 miles of new storm and sanitary sewer lines (about 9 miles per day) were placed in service. Work was also completed on significant mileages of improved lines of each type. Related accomplishments included the construction of 21 new water treatment plants, 150 sewage disposal plants, and 20 garbage and

TABLE 5.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Building	Number of Buildings		
	New construction	Additions	Improvements
Total	6,398	626	17,339
Educational	1,052	337	7,851
Schools	1,027	319	7,659
Libraries	25	18	192
Recreational buildings	2,135	99	1,449
Auditoriums	79	31	106
Stadia, grandstands, etc.	442	8	292
Gymnasiums	221	34	163
Other	1,402	26	978
Hospitals	36	11	510
Penal institutions	30	2	89
Courthouses, offices, and other administrative buildings	269	41	830
Fire houses	65	12	441
Garages	475	22	313
Aircraft hangars	47	3	73
Warehouses	345	14	703
Armories	27	6	65
Other	1,917	79	5,015

trash incinerators as well as 170 pumping stations and 400 storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns. The major accomplishments in the water supply and sanitation field are shown in Table 6.

The rapid strides that have been made in airport and airway facilities in the past several years have been greatly furthered by WPA projects for the construction and improvement of airports and air navigation aids. Through the projects completed in the period from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 52 new landing fields were made available for use and 62 existing landing areas were improved (one in

TABLE 6.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY AND STORM SEWER FACILITIES			
Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Water mains, aqueducts, and distribution lines	Miles	2,133	903
Consumer connections	Number	49,000	81,000
Storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns	Number	400	98
Treatment plants:			
Sewage	Number	151	102
Water	Number	21	26
Garbage incinerators	Number	20	13
Pumping stations	Number	166	73
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	3,277	564
Service connections	Number	73,000	1,200
Manholes and catch basins	Number	95,912	79,474
Sanitary toilets	Number	438,166	2,527



FINE ARTS MUSEUMS ARE INCLUDED AMONG WPA PUBLIC BUILDINGS

every seven and six days, respectively). WPA workers on airport and airway projects also completed the construction of 47 new aircraft hangars and placed air markers in 1,670 locations.

Selection of a few of the outstanding kinds of physical accomplishments pertaining to roads, public buildings, sewer and water systems, and airports and airways does not cover many kinds of work in each of these fields. Furthermore no reference has been made to many other fields of WPA work. Through work on recreational facilities, for example, newly developed park areas averaging 30 acres in size were opened at the rate of one each day as well as eight new or improved playgrounds, five new tennis courts, and two new athletic fields. These and other kinds of accomplishments are covered in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES ^A

Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Airplane landing fields	Number	52	62
Parks	Acres	11,059	88,983
Playgrounds	Number	484	2,331
Athletic fields	Number	607	456
Tennis courts	Number	1,765	690
Swimming and wading pools	Number	253	66
Dams (other than storage or power)	Number	14,799	49
Riprap (other than river bank)	Square yards surfaced	2,394,000	177,000
Retaining walls and revetments	Linear feet	1,620,300	96,000
Landscaping around public buildings	Number of buildings		5,808
Reforestation	Number of trees planted		5,621,000

^A Other than highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; and water supply and sanitary and storm sewer facilities.

Other broad groups of project accomplishments that have not been referred to above include flood and erosion control, navigation aids, and irrigation work; grounds improvements; conservation measures; and miscellaneous work in the construction field not elsewhere covered. Table 7 reviews some of the work completed during the past year in each of these fields. As already noted the inventory of work done on the WPA projects which were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939, does not cover the nonconstruction activities of the WPA.

Accomplishments on All Types of Projects through June 30, 1938

The inventory of WPA accomplishments from the beginning of operations in 1935 through June 30, 1938, summarizes the important kinds of work done during a period of almost three years including nonconstruction as well as construction work. It indicates that, as of June 30, 1938, the extent of WPA accomplishments had already assumed large magnitudes. Further accomplishments effected in the year following June 30, 1938, probably were roughly proportional to the accomplishments realized in the other years if allowance is made for different levels of activity.

It should be noted, however, that cumulative totals through June 30, 1939, cannot be obtained by combining the data for projects completed in the last year with the cumulative data as of June 30, 1938. The latter tabulation includes completed work units on all WPA projects that had been placed in operation up to that time, including work on both completed and active projects. The June 1939 data, on the other hand, relate to work accomplished on WPA projects which were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939. Some of these projects were in operation prior to June 30, 1938, and contain work units which were completed at that time. Such work is included in the 1938 summary. It should be noted also that work done during the last year on projects which were being operated on June 30, 1939, is not included in either summary. Summary tabulations of WPA accomplishments, as of June 30, 1938, appear as Tables 8 and 9 and state distributions of selected items as Table XVII of the appendix.

Construction Activities

That road and street work has been of importance in the WPA program is shown in the inventory of accomplishment through June 30, 1938, in much the same way that it appears in the accomplishment data noted above and in the employment, man-hour, and expenditure figures noted elsewhere in this report. Through June 1938 project employees had built or reconditioned a total of 280,000 miles of roads

TABLE 8.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number			Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number	
		New con- struction	Addi- tions	Im- prove- ments			New con- struction	Im- prove- ments
Public buildings—total	Number	17,462	1,663	46,328	Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities— Continued.			
Educational build- ings—total	Number	2,362	790	22,172	Bridges and viaducts— Continued.			
Schools	Number	2,289	758	21,550	Steel	Number	2,516	7,071
Libraries	Number	73	32	622	Masonry	Length in feet	135,360	437,055
Recreational build- ings—total	Number	5,486	286	3,546	Length in feet	Number	5,743	2,206
Auditoriums	Number	215	69	247	Length in feet	Number	175,030	76,263
Stadia, grand- stands, etc	Number	974	43	337	Culverts	Number	313,204	50,908
Gymnasiums	Number	497	104	297	Length in feet	Number	8,362,554	1,306,783
Other (pavilions, bathhouses, etc.)	Number	3,800	80	2,665	Grade-crossing elimi- nation	Number of cross- ings eliminated	41	
Hospitals	Number	101	38	1,422	Sidewalks and paths— total	Miles	7,429	4,040
Penal institutions	Number	92	17	321	Paved	Miles	5,883	2,339
Courthouses, offices, and other adminis- trative buildings	Number	792	126	2,999	Unpaved	Miles	1,546	1,201
Fire houses	Number	149	23	1,403	Curbs	Length in miles	6,554	1,569
Garages	Number	1,041	66	547	Gutters	Length in miles	2,266	492
Aircraft hangars	Number	102	5	96	Guardrails and guard- walls	Length in miles	904	550
Warehouses	Number	805	59	1,179	Lights for roads and streets	Number	11,855	53,632
Armories	Number	169	3	270	Miles of road equipped	Number	429	1,483
Other buildings and small structures (bns and streetcar shel- ters, etc.)	Number	6,363	240	12,373	Roadside drainage	Miles of ditch	22,247	44,255
Demolition of buildings	Number			12,312	Miles of pipe	Number	1,382	343
					Roadside landscaping	Miles		17,584
					Street signs	Number of signs made	961,000	
						Number of signs erected	420,000	
					Airports and airway equip- ment (excl. bldgs.)			
					Landing fields	Number	153	204
					Acres	Number	19,472	35,779
					Runways	Length in feet	1,483,695	604,817
					Air beacons	Number	49	41
					Air markers	Number	10,223	
					Recreational facilities (ex- cluding buildings):			
					Athletic fields	Number	1,787	1,504
					Acres	Number	10,012	10,628
					Parks	Number	1,067	4,232
					Acres	Number	32,559	246,684
					Additions to parks	Number	110	
					Acres	Number	1,665	
					Fair grounds	Number	28	125
					Acres	Number	1,519	6,799
					Playgrounds—total	Number	1,594	5,010
					School	Number	896	4,042
					Other	Number	698	968
					Swimming pools	Number	471	225
					Surface area in sq. ft	Number	8,251,000	3,640,000
					Wading pools	Number	440	60
					Surface area in sq. ft	Number	1,490,000	216,000
					Golf courses	Number	143	214
					Number of holes	Number	1,602	2,857
					Acres	Number	11,170	21,211
					Tennis courts	Number	4,582	1,851
					Handball courts	Number	728	62
					Horseshoe courts	Number	1,142	70
					Ice-skating rinks	Number	1,037	205
					Surface area in sq. ft	Number	41,519,000	18,473,000
					Ski jumps	Number	41	13
					Ski trails	Miles	62	32
					Outdoor theatres	Number	73	12
					Band shells	Number	116	33
					Water supply, sanitation, and drainage systems:			
					Water mains, aque- ducts, and distribu- tion lines	Miles	6,086	2,204
					No. of consumer connections	Number	148,000	201,000
					Storage tanks, reser- voirs, and cisterns	Number	1,342	358
					Gallons capacity	Number	716,500,000	16,269,946,000
					Storage dams	Number	4,091	469
					Wells	Number	2,059	2,022

A Revised.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE 8.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—CON.
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number		Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number	
		New con- struction	Im- prove- ments			New con- struction	Im- prove- ments
Water supply, sanitation, etc.—Continued.				Flood and erosion control— Continued.			
Treatment plants:				Levees and embank- ments	(Linear feet (Cu yds. placed	1,352,000 13,748,000	3,641,000 14,345,000
Sewage (excl. cess- pools and septic tanks)	Number	315	229	Irrigation	Acres	169,000	2,726,000
Water	Number	79	91		Miles of flume or canal	379	3,035
Garbage inciner- ators	Number	35	26	Grounds improvements:			
Pumping stations ..	Number	386	179	Landscaping around public buildings ..	(Number of build- ings		13,308
Storm and sanitary- sewers	Miles	8,855	2,600		Acres		34,100
	Number of service connections	222,000	28,000	Miscellaneous land- scaping	Acres		7,800
Manholes and catch basins	Number	237,000	126,000	Lighting airports, parking lots, athletic fields, etc	(Number of places lighted	410	57
Sanitary toilets	Number	1,144,000	15,000	Fencing	(Acres lighted ..	10,566	3,127
Septic tanks	Number	5,570	69	Cemetery improve- ments	Miles	7,959	10,490
Mine sealing	Number of open- ings sealed	115,591			Acres		4,500
Mosquito control ..	Miles of ditch ..	8,732	4,960	Miscellaneous:			
	Acres drained ..	1,642,000	784,000	Tunnels:			
	Gallons of spray used	1,422,000		Vehicular	Number	10	5
Drainage (other than roadside and mosqui- to eradication) ..	Miles of ditch ..	2,018	9,490		Length in feet ..	1,244	5,408
	Miles of pipe ..	986	322	Pedestrian	Number	71	11
	Acres drained ..	2,891,000	8,728,000	Other	Length in feet ..	10,986	3,220
Flood and erosion control— navigation aids—irriga- tion:					Number	208	35
	Number	154	177	Fish hatcheries ..	Length in feet ..	111,184	20,962
Docks, wharves, and piers	Feet of usable waterfront	59,000	158,000		Number	131	113
	Area in sq ft ..	1,849,000	7,976,000	Annual fingerling capacity		471,136,000	146,980,000
Jetties and break- waters	Miles	25	1	Monuments and his- toric markers ..	Number	517	100
Bulkheads	Linear feet	331,000	126,000	Conservation (not else- where classified):			
Canals and channels ..	Miles	59	197	Reforestation	Acres		54,300
River bank improve- ments	Miles		1,407		Number of trees planted	24,026,000	
Stream bed improve- ments	Miles		4,417	Firebreaks	Miles	2,186	
Dams (other than stor- age or power)	Number	26,663	365	Fire and forest trails ..	Miles	3,344	
Riprap (other than river bank)	Sq. yds. surfaced ..	6,859,000	1,467,000	Spray treatments, dis- ease, and insect pest eradication (except mosquito control) ..	(Acres sprayed ..	3,445,000	
Retaining walls and re- vetments	Linear feet	3,725,000	463,000		Gallons of spray used	18,484,000	
					Tons of poisoned food used	83,407	
				Rodent destruction ..	Number	31,532,000	
				Planting oysters	Bushels planted ..	4,941,000	

and streets, a distance sufficient to encircle the earth eleven times.

Much of the work was done on rural roads as distinct from urban streets. On a state-by-state basis the road and street mileages of the middle-western and south-central states were outstanding. A preponderance of the 245,000 miles of rural roads completed during the three-year period were unpaved; the unpaved rural road work involved the development of a properly drained roadbed and the application of gravel or crushed rock to provide all-weather transportation.

In urban areas WPA workers laid hard surfaces—concrete, brick, block, or bituminous—on 5,000 miles of streets, reconditioned 6,000 miles of pavement, and made improvements to

19,000 miles of unpaved streets and roads. Altogether in both rural and urban sections, including parks, more than 23,600 miles of pavement were laid or reconditioned, representing about 8 percent of the total mileage completed by the end of June 1938.

Building or reconditioning a stretch of road usually involves not only the work on the roadbed itself but also the construction or improvement of appurtenances such as bridges, culverts, guardrails, and curbs. By the end of June 1938, WPA workers had constructed or reconditioned 52,605 bridges, varying in length from a few feet to more than a hundred feet. As many as 29,084 of the bridges were new structures that were necessary in the development of new roads or in replacing bridges that were



ARMORY BUILT BY THE WPA

unsuited for further use or swept away by floods. Other accomplishments in connection with roads and streets included the installation of 313,000 new culverts, the reconditioning of 51,000 existing culverts, and the completion of many miles of curbs, gutters, guardrails, and roadside ditches. (See Table 8.)

During the first three years of WPA operations nearly 17,600 new public buildings, were constructed, additions were made to 1,700 buildings, and 46,000 others were modernized or reconditioned by project workers. Elementary and high schools figure predominantly among the 2,289 new school buildings and some college and university buildings are included. Many of the elementary school buildings are small schools in rural areas accommodating fewer than 150 pupils. Floor space of 758 other schools was enlarged by the addition of new sections to existing buildings. Besides the new construction work 21,550 schools were reconditioned. Work on educational buildings also includes the construction of 73 new libraries and 32 additions and the renovation of 622 others.

Facilities for sports and other recreational activities, often in connection with educational institutions, were increased by the erection of 974 grandstands and stadia, 497 gymnasiums, and 215 auditoriums, and the renovation of nearly a thousand such structures. About 3,800 other recreational buildings, such as pavilions, bathhouses, or park shelters, were completed by the middle of 1938. Other new buildings erected by WPA workers included 100 hospitals, 800 courthouses, city halls, and other administrative buildings, 150 fire houses, and 100 aircraft hangars.

Greater opportunities for public participation in many recreational activities were provided through the construction of 140 golf courses, 900 swimming and wading pools, 4,600 tennis courts, 3,400 athletic fields and playgrounds, and many other facilities such as ice-skating rinks, and handball, horseshoe, volleyball, and badminton courts. More than 5,000 parks were developed or improved through the clearing of underbrush, planting of shrubbery, building of outdoor ovens and other picnic equipment, and miscellaneous work.

Since the problems of maintaining an adequate water supply and of providing for proper sewage disposal are of great importance in cities and villages throughout the country, many projects have been directed toward these ends. Through June 30, 1938, not only had the distribution of water to consumers been facilitated and increased through the installation of 6,100 miles of water mains, 148,000 new consumer connections, and 79 new water purification plants, but the capacities of water systems had also been enlarged through the construction of 1,342 storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns.

Towards better sewage disposal facilities WPA project work contributed nearly 9,000 miles of sewer lines, and 300 new sewage treatment plants. A total of 35 garbage incinerators were erected in urban areas as well as 1,144,000 sanitary privies in areas not served by sewers. Approximately 1,642,000 acres of lowlands and swamp areas were drained by the excavation of 8,700 miles of mosquito control ditches, and more than 115,000 openings of abandoned mines were sealed in order to reduce stream pollution and destruction of vegetation.

Nonconstruction Activities

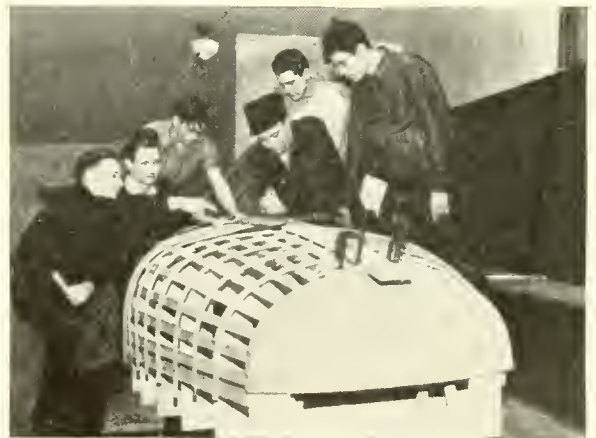
WPA employees working on nonconstruction projects also achieved a wide variety of tangible results. By the end of June 1938, workers in sewing rooms had produced more than 180,000,000 garments and household articles; items of childrens' and infants' apparel were most numerous but millions of garments for men and women were also made. These are distributed free of charge through local public relief agencies to persons in need or donated to tax-supported institutions for purposes that could not be satisfied through their current budgets. Besides being an important source of needed clothing for relief families and of additional supplies for tax-supported institutions, the products of sewing rooms have been of great importance in meeting emergency needs during periods of floods or other disasters.

Valuable services have also been rendered by workers employed on canning, school lunch, and housekeeping aid projects. By the first

of July 1938 more than 48,000,000 pounds of meat, fruit, and vegetables had been canned for distribution by relief organizations and for use on school lunch projects. Over 238,000,000 hot lunches had been served to undernourished school children. In the homes of a million families temporarily deprived of the regular homemaker by illness or other causes, housekeeping aides averaged about seven visits per family, helping with the housework at the time of the emergency.

Activities of a professional, technical, or clerical nature have included work in libraries, museums, and clinics; a wide variety of research and statistical surveys; educational and recreational programs; and the Federal arts project. Reading facilities were extended by the establishment during the three-year period of numerous new traveling and branch libraries and new reading rooms, the renovation of 56,000,000 volumes of public library and public school books, and the transcription of over 2,000,000 pages of Braille for blind readers. Doctors, dentists, and nurses employed on public health projects assisted in 15,000,000 examinations, immunizations, or treatments.

Among the surveys conducted by project workers are listings of historical records, engineering surveys, and regional planning surveys. The 1,300 research and statistical studies were conducted in such fields as agriculture, natural resources, industry, science, and government. Among the numerous education courses offered, classes in general adult education and for the



BOAT CONSTRUCTION WITH THE HELP OF A WPA RECREATIONAL LEADER

TABLE 9. SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA OPERATED NONCONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	Item	Unit of Measurement	Number
Work in libraries:			Music:		
Cataloging for existing libraries.....	Number of volumes cataloged.....	27,553,000	Music classes (January through June 1938).....	Average monthly attendance.....	530,000
Renovation of books—total.....	Number.....	A 56,258,000	Music performances (Month of June 1938).....	Number.....	4,355
Public school volumes.....	Number.....	20,151,000		Aggregate audience.....	3,030,050
Public library volumes.....	Number.....	A 26,764,000	Theatre:		
Other volumes.....	Number.....	A 9,343,000	Theatrical productions.....	Number.....	1,813
Sewing rooms:			Theatrical performances (January through June 1938).....	Average number per month.....	1,077
Articles made—total.....	Number.....	A 181,210,000		Average monthly attendance.....	476,000
Garments—total.....	Number.....	A 139,643,000	Writing.....	Number of books and pamphlets published.....	293
Men's.....	Number.....	26,846,000		Number of copies distributed.....	3,550,000
Women's.....	Number.....	35,809,000			
Boys'.....	Number.....	A 23,020,000	Historical surveys:		
Girls'.....	Number.....	30,440,000	Historical American Buildings Survey.....	Number of structures measured.....	2,302
Infants'.....	Number.....	23,528,000		Number of drawings made.....	16,244
Other articles.....	Number.....	41,567,000		Number of photographs made.....	17,480
Canning and preserving.....	Net pounds.....	48,061,000			
School lunches served.....	Number.....	A 238,411,000	Historical American Merchant Marine Survey.....	Number of vessels surveyed.....	290
Medical, dental, and nursing assistance:				Number of drawings made.....	775
Medical and dental clinics conducted or assisted.....	Number of persons examined.....	4,211,000		Number of photographs made.....	545
	Number of persons treated.....	3,537,000	Historical Records Survey.....	Number of states whose records have been listed.....	8
Medical examinations other than at clinics.....	Number of adults examined.....	280,000		Number of counties whose records have been listed.....	2,051
	Number of children examined.....	1,674,000		Number of county inventories published.....	168
Nursing visits.....	Number of group inspections made.....	215,000		Number of towns whose records have been listed.....	1,559
	Number of persons inspected.....	3,960,000		Number of town inventories published.....	14
	Number of home visits made.....	4,737,000		Number of churches whose records have been listed.....	50,355
Nursing aid at immunizations.....	Number of immunizations.....	883,000	Federal Archives Survey.....	Number of agencies whose records were surveyed.....	29,142
Art:				Linear feet of files surveyed.....	4,918,000
Federal community art centers.....	Number established.....	53	Planning surveys conducted.....	Number.....	757
	Aggregate attendance.....	4,000,000	Research and statistical studies conducted.....	Number.....	1,282
Drawings, easel paintings, murals, and sculptured works.....	Number.....	96,602	Maps.....	Number of maps drawn.....	116,000
Etchings, lithographs, woodblocks, etc.....	Number of originals.....	15,756		Number of items indexed or cataloged.....	593,175,000
	Number of prints.....	76,000	Braille.....	Number of Braille pages transcribed.....	2,136,000
Arts and crafts.....	Number of objects made.....	43,000	Housekeeping aid.....	Number of visits made.....	A 7,060,000
Index of American Design plates.....	Number of plates made.....	7,940		Number of families aided.....	1,076,000
Stage sets, dioramas, and models for visual education.....	Number.....	10,610	Museum activities.....	Number of articles constructed or renovated.....	4,745,000
				Number of articles cataloged.....	9,498,000

A Revised.

reduction of illiteracy have predominated, but great interest has been shown in vocational training classes, parent education, and home-making education as well as in the nursery schools in which thousands of preschool children have received care. The public has participated in large numbers in the recreation programs conducted under WPA leadership. Sports and other types of physical recreation have met with particular interest and social and cultural recreation and institutional recreation also have been extensive. Through Federal Project No. 1, art, music, and the theatre were made available to millions of persons to

whom they had previously been inaccessible and, by July 1938, a total of 293 books and pamphlets prepared by WPA writers had been published.

This enumeration of some of the more important measurable items among the accomplishments of WPA projects serves to indicate the broad scope of the program and the extent of certain kinds of achievements. Much of the WPA work, however, is not covered by the inventory and some is not susceptible to measurement. This discussion, consequently, and the accompanying tables (Tables 3-9 above and Table XVII of the appendix) are unable to

cover in full the work accomplished through the operation of WPA projects.

Initiation and Prosecution of Project Work

WPA projects, with few exceptions which no longer exist, have been initiated in the communities where the work is done. The various state and local governmental agencies that propose the project undertakings and thereby become sponsors of the work are required to help in defraying project expenses, particularly those involving materials, supplies, and equipment. Project proposals and applications are reviewed by the WPA for conformity with the rules and regulations of the WPA program. If a project is acceptable in these respects, the application is submitted for approval by the President who has final authority of project approval.

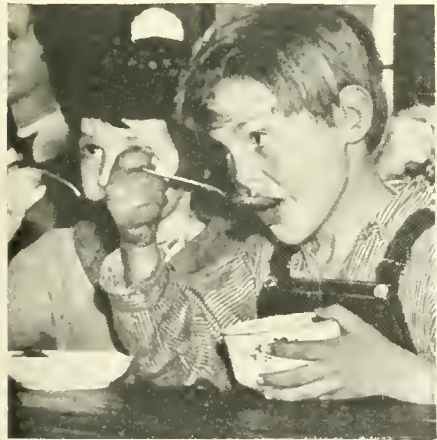
The WPA maintains a reservoir of approved projects from which it selects project work in

keeping with the changing requirements of the WPA program. The actual work chosen for operation may involve either an entire project as approved or a self-contained unit of work that is included in the approved project. The prosecution of project work is carried out under the WPA. It is the purpose of the sections that follow immediately below to describe briefly the several aspects of project procedures that have been mentioned.

Proposal of Project Work

Work prosecuted by the WPA originates with project proposals of state and local public agencies and, to a very limited extent, of Federal agencies. The various states, counties, cities, towns, and other governmental entities and the legally constituted public agencies thereof that propose WPA undertakings are known in their relation to the WPA as project sponsors. Unofficial or nonpublic groups may not act as sponsors of WPA projects. They may, however, cooperate with the sponsor in

SCHOOL CHILDREN BENEFIT GREATLY FROM LUNCHES PREPARED AND SERVED BY WPA WORKERS



the planning and prosecution of the proposed work.

The first step in the development of project work is the preparation of a project proposal by the sponsor. The sponsor may request assistance in this connection from the state and local WPA offices. The project proposal contains detailed specifications regarding the character of the proposed project work; it also contains sections in which the sponsor recognizes explicitly the responsibilities that he assumes in proposing the project.

Upon approval of the project proposal by the state WPA administration, a project application is prepared and submitted to the central WPA office in Washington. In the application are included a detailed description of the work to be undertaken; the location of the proposed work; the schedule of the number of required workers classified by occupations; the estimated cost of the labor, materials, equipment, and services necessary to the project's operation in terms of Federal and sponsors' costs; and other pertinent information. Preliminary plans, specifications, and working procedure that have been prepared by the sponsor accompany the project application, the nature of the project determining the detail in which such information is required.

Review of Project Application

In the Washington office of the WPA the project application is referred to the operating division having jurisdiction over the particular kind of work involved, for examination of technical phases and general desirability of the project. If favorable action is recommended by the operating division, careful study of other aspects of the project's eligibility is then made. This investigation is based on legal interpretations of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts and pertinent Executive orders, rulings of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office, recommendations of interested Federal agencies, and the general eligibility rules of the WPA. Certain of the more general eligibility requirements are noted in the following section of this statement.

If the project application has the favorable review of the Federal WPA, it is submitted for

approval by the President in whom each of the ERA Acts have vested authority for final approval of projects. (Applications have been submitted first to the Federal Works Agency since the creation of that agency on July 1, 1939.) When such final approval is given, the project enters the reservoir of approved undertakings from which selection for operation may subsequently be made.

Eligibility Requirements

In reviewing a proposal for project work a number of factors are given careful consideration. The project must result in benefit to the public and must be such as to provide work for the unemployed of the community in accordance with their occupational skills. It must be clear, also, that the sponsor has the legal authority to engage in the work proposed and the authority to assume or provide for the operation and maintenance of the completed work if such is required by the nature of the project. The improvements proposed must be made to public property, the ownership of which is vested in the state or a political subdivision thereof, or a legally constituted public agency thereof, and such property must be held either for the conduct of normal government functions or for the general use of the public.

In exceptional cases where large public benefit will result, work on private property may be permitted where leases, easements, or other legal authority granted to the sponsor are sufficient in duration to cover the normal expected life of the improvements to be accomplished by means of the proposed work.

Consideration is given in the review of projects to the distribution of costs between labor and nonlabor items and Federal and sponsors' funds. This is of importance because approved projects become part of the reservoir of work from which projects are selected for operation. In each state the WPA program must be operated in conformity with legislative requirements which limit the amount of Federal funds available for nonlabor costs. Sponsors must defray the costs, necessary to the operation of useful projects, that are in addition to the costs for which Federal funds are available. The ERA Act of 1939, covering operation after

NEW PAVED ROADS
AND STREETS ARE
COMPLETED AT THE
RATE OF ABOUT 13
MILES PER DAY



June 30, 1939, contains definite minimum requirements for average sponsors' participation.¹

Among projects which are not eligible for approval under WPA criteria are those for current maintenance work or work which is a recurrent responsibility of the sponsor or which would displace or prevent the employment of personnel by the sponsor, such as normally would be done by the sponsor without WPA assistance. The object of this restriction is to avoid the prosecution of projects which would displace personnel regularly employed by the sponsor or by some other agency.

Proposals for certain types of work relating to the activities of various Federal agencies require review by the interested agencies. Thus applications for projects involving work on or along highways in the Federal-aid system are subject to review and approval by the Public Roads Administration (the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture prior to the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1). The purpose of this requirement is to permit the WPA to obtain advantage of the technical experience of the Public Roads Administration and to insure that the work accomplished will conform to general policies of that agency and not conflict with proposed work which will be under its supervision.

Airport and airway projects are subject to the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority

with respect to the location of the work and the technical aeronautical features involved. Flood control and navigable stream improvement projects are subject to review, approval, and advisory technical supervision by the appropriate district engineer of the Corps of Engineers. Community sanitation, malaria control, and mine-sealing activities are subject to approval and technical supervision of the Public Health Service, and certain types of drainage and land reclamation work affecting wildlife habitats require approval of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The National Park Service not only reviews projects for work within the national parks under its jurisdiction but also provides a similar type of examination and recommendation on projects in state and local parks, parkways, and recreational areas. Construction projects for the restoration or rehabilitation of archeological and historical areas or structures also are subject to review by the National Park Service.

Selection for Operation

Placing a project in operation involves a selection process for which the state WPA administrator is responsible, in addition to the process through which the project application has passed prior to approval. One of the foremost considerations in selecting a project for prosecution is, of course, the need for the

¹ See page 10.

employment which the project would provide and the immediate availability of the kinds of labor required for the work. The Federal cost per man-month, the portion of the cost to be defrayed by the project sponsor, the social benefit, and the economic usefulness of the work proposed, all influence the selection of projects for actual operation. The preference of the sponsor for undertaking one appropriate project in advance of another is a determining factor.

Prosecution of Projects

After an undertaking has been selected for operation, a project engineer or project supervisor is selected by the local office of the WPA and the schedules of work and of material and equipment deliveries are arranged between the operating division concerned and the sponsor. The authority of the sponsor is not exercised in such a manner as to conflict with the regulations of the WPA, but full consideration is given to the recommendations of the sponsor regarding the conduct of work, the sequence of operations, methods to be employed, and the interpretation of plans and specifications which must be furnished by the sponsor. When all details of working procedures have been developed, the workers necessary for project operations are requisitioned from the Division of Employment by the division having supervision of the project, usually by the project supervisor.

During the course of the work the project supervisor is responsible for the efficient operation of the undertaking to the local representative of the WPA operating division having jurisdiction over the project. To the necessary extent the project sponsor is required to furnish such elements as technical advice, inspection, and supervisory assistance. The sponsor and the project supervisor cooperate in arranging for the sponsor's share of the materials, equipment, and services to be on hand at the project site when needed. Frequent inspection by the local representative of the WPA and reports at scheduled intervals keep the local WPA office informed of the progress of the work.

Fiscal control of the project is maintained by the Division of Finance of the WPA and the Treasury state accounts office. All documents relating to obligations and expenditures

for both labor and nonlabor items are initiated by the Finance Division for action by the Treasury Department. The Finance Division also records the receipt of those items of project cost which the sponsor has agreed to assume. A continuous check is maintained to make certain that Federal expenditures on the project do not exceed the amount approved in the project application or such sublimitations as may have been prescribed by the WPA.

All possible steps are taken, even before the project is begun, to provide safe working conditions. Buildings are inspected for fire, accident, and health hazards; trucks and other vehicles of transportation must satisfy safety requirements. During the course of operations, regular inspections make effective the application of comprehensive safety regulations. Only experienced men may be assigned to jobs involving unusual hazards and workers in general must be familiarized with precautionary measures if these are necessary.

Elimination of danger from fire is a constant objective and the regulations specify particular care in handling and storing inflammable and explosive materials. Periodic inspection is required for tools, machinery, and other equipment, including trucks. On certain types of jobs special devices for the protection of the worker, such as goggles, respirators, and helmets must be provided. Provisions are also made for assistance when accidents occur, with first-aid kits and persons qualified to administer first aid always available.

Project Expenditures and Related Information

Approved Projects

The WPA constantly has available for operation a large reserve of approved projects which enables it to adjust its program quickly and efficiently. The reserve is sufficiently large in size to permit a substantial increase when needed in the number of jobs provided for unemployed workers and sufficiently diversified as to the types of work to permit adjustment of the program to shifts in the occupational characteristics of unemployed workers.

Projects approved by the President under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 numbered in the hundreds of thousands and their estimated cost in Federal funds, as of June 30, 1939, amounted to about \$10,000,000,000. The cost total includes the value of work projects that had been placed in operation by that time as well as the value of all project work that was held in reserve at the time; it does not include project authorizations of the National Youth Administration or the value of projects operated by other agencies with funds transferred from the WPA. Sponsors' funds pledged toward defraying project expenses totaled \$2,397,000,000 for all the approved projects. Consequently the estimated total cost of all projects approved through June 30, 1939, aggregated \$12,854,000,000.

Under the ERA Act of 1938 alone the total estimated value of approved projects amounted to nearly \$3,774,000,000. Sponsors' pledges of \$839,000,000 accounted for 22 percent of this total as compared with about 19 percent over the four years ending in June 1939. Highway, road, and street projects as approved during the last year represented 43 percent of the year's total value of approved projects. White collar projects accounted for nearly 13 percent of the total, sewer system and other

public utility work, for 10 percent, and public buildings undertakings, for 9 percent. Projects for the operation of sewing rooms and for the improvement of recreational facilities also were important, as is shown in Table 10.

Project Expenditures

Expenditures of Federal and sponsors' funds for the prosecution of WPA projects amounted to \$2,558,035,000 during the year ending June 30, 1939. The total was substantially larger than the sums paid out in earlier years, as may be seen in Table 11. Project expenditures have, of course, varied with the level of project operations and the numbers of WPA employees.

The larger expenditures of the last fiscal year resulted primarily from the continued expansion of project activities following the sharp decline in private employment that began in the latter half of 1937. The increase in the scope of WPA operations took place over a period of about one year. Continued failure to find jobs in private industry forced unemployed workers first to draw upon savings, unemployment compensation credits, and other resources and eventually to seek assistance from relief agencies and the WPA. Additional factors contributing to the expansion towards the end of the period were the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938 and the serious condition of tenant farmers and laborers in the South.

The culmination of the expansion in WPA activities is reflected in a total project expenditure of almost \$700,000,000 during the three months ending December 31, 1938. Including both Federal and sponsors' expenditures this total is larger than corresponding amounts used in any other quarter since the initiation of the WPA program. Approximately \$635,000,000 was expended on WPA project activities during the three-month period preceding, and during the three-month period succeeding, the quarter of largest outlays. In the April-June 1939 quarter project expenditures of sponsors' and Federal funds amounted to about \$585,000,000. Total expenditures for WPA projects during the four years ending June 30, 1939, were \$7,676,250,000. (See Table 11 on the following page.)

TABLE 10.—TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938 FOR OPERATION BY THE WPA, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Amounts in thousands]

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Per cent		Amount	Per cent of total
Total	\$3,773,943	100.0	\$2,935,291	\$838,652	22.2
Highways, roads, and streets	1,633,570	43.2	1,223,831	409,739	25.1
Public buildings	349,527	9.3	259,282	90,245	25.8
Parks and other recreational facilities	267,466	7.1	218,075	49,391	18.5
Conservation	127,752	3.4	102,974	24,778	19.4
Sewer systems and other utilities	369,312	9.8	281,957	87,355	23.7
Airports and other transportation facilities	93,135	2.5	61,244	31,891	34.2
White collar	472,802	12.5	398,537	74,265	15.7
Sewing	239,259	6.3	210,928	28,331	11.8
Goods, other than sewing	60,481	1.6	50,316	10,165	16.8
Sanitation and health	116,258	3.1	94,532	21,726	18.7
Miscellaneous	44,381	1.2	33,615	10,766	24.3

TABLE 11.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY FISCAL YEARS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

[In thousands]

Year Ending June 30	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds ^A	
			Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$7,676,254	\$6,373,417	\$1,302,837	17.0
1936	1,326,475	1,193,585	132,890	10.0
1937	2,052,964	1,751,293	301,671	14.7
1938	1,738,780	1,363,542	375,238	21.6
July–September 1937	376,368	292,763	83,606	22.2
October–December 1937	381,013	283,923	97,089	25.5
January–March 1938	426,130	338,639	87,491	20.5
April–June 1938	555,269	448,217	107,052	19.3
1939	2,558,035	2,064,997	493,038	19.3
July–September 1938	638,644	527,299	111,345	17.4
October–December 1938	699,873	568,235	131,638	18.8
January–March 1939	635,445	506,398	129,047	20.3
April–June 1939	584,073	463,155	120,918	20.7

^A Includes purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

Sponsors' Funds

Project expenditures in the 12-month period ending June 1939 included \$2,064,997,000 in Federal funds and \$493,038,000 in sponsors' funds. As a group, the various sponsors—state departments, county boards, city councils, township trustees, and other public bodies—defrayed 19.3 percent of total project costs during the year. The amount of sponsors' expenditures has increased significantly since the first years of the program's operations. The \$493,038,000 total for the year ending in June 1939 was an increase of nearly \$118,000,000 over the preceding year and of \$191,000,000 over the year ending in June 1937. On a quarterly basis sponsors' outlays were at their peak, \$131,638,000, during the October–December quarter of 1938. (See Table 11.)

Sponsors' contributions have tended to increase on a percentage basis, as well as in total amount, since the initiation of WPA operations. However, sponsors were unable to increase their expenditures in the same proportion as the Federal Government when rapid expansion in WPA employment became necessary beginning in the fall of 1937. Consequently, the percentage of sponsors' expenditures was somewhat lower in the year ending June 30, 1939, than in the previous 12-month period, the figures being

19.3 and 21.6, respectively. The 19.3 percent reported for the year ending June 30, 1939, is considerably higher than the 10.0 percent and 14.7 percent recorded for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and 1937, respectively.

In general, an expanding or relatively high level of project operations has been associated with smaller percentage expenditures of sponsors even though the amounts of sponsors' funds have increased substantially with the expanded activities. This is a result of the Federal Government's ability with its greater financial resources to deal with emergency situations and rapid increases in the need for project employment more quickly and adequately than state and local governments.

Sponsors' funds on a relative basis were greatest (amounting to almost a fourth of the total) in the last half of 1937 when WPA employment was at a low level following a period of contraction. Typical relationships are also found in the last fiscal year. Even though the amount of sponsors' funds expended decreased from the \$131,638,000 expended in the October–December 1938 quarter to the \$120,918,000 expended in the April–June 1939 quarter, the relative volume of sponsors' expenditures increased from 18.8 to 20.7 percent of total project costs. Over the four-year period in which the WPA has been in

operation, project sponsors have borne 17.0 percent or \$1,302,837,000, of the total costs of project operations.

Types of Projects

WPA project work has been conducted almost exclusively through the operation of state work programs. The relatively small amount of work which has been prosecuted through the operation of Federal Nation-wide projects accounted for only 2 percent of project expenditures through June 30, 1939. The Nation-wide projects have been sponsored by Federal agencies and have emphasized white collar activities.² Predominant among them have been the undertakings sponsored by the WPA, including the Federal arts projects, the historical records survey, and the study of reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques.

TABLE 12.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Cumulative through June 30, 1939		Year Ending June 30, 1939	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$7, 676, 253, 945	100. 0	\$2, 558, 035, 229	100. 0
Highways, roads, and streets	2, 936, 169, 121	38. 3	1, 060, 436, 542	42. 6
Public buildings	828, 436, 880	10. 8	264, 079, 634	10. 3
Parks and other recreational facilities	737, 871, 455	9. 6	196, 004, 746	7. 7
Conservation	312, 266, 480	4. 1	98, 444, 534	3. 9
Sewer systems and other utilities	702, 599, 772	9. 9	245, 855, 876	9. 6
Airports and other transportation facilities	197, 280, 528	2. 6	66, 022, 198	2. 6
White collar	9 35, 991, 719	12. 8	323, 177, 185	12. 6
Sewing	513, 766, 496	6. 7	142, 524, 217	5. 6
Goods, other than sewing	101, 179, 191	1. 3	28, 195, 795	1. 1
Sanitation and health	174, 311, 324	2. 3	49, 202, 335	1. 9
Miscellaneous ^A	126, 380, 979	1. 6	54, 092, 167	2. 1

^A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

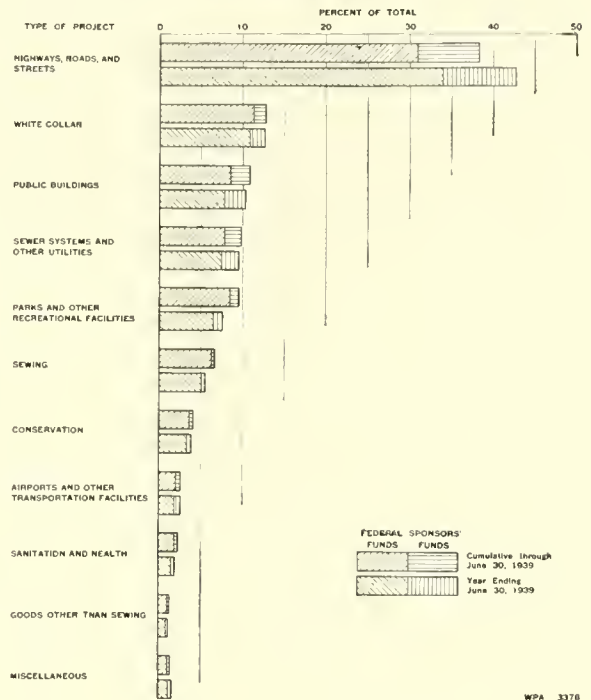
State work program projects are undertakings that have been proposed and sponsored in the areas where the work is done. They are sponsored by state and local public bodies and, to a very limited extent, by Federal agencies such as the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau

² The operation of projects sponsored only by the WPA was discontinued under provisions of the ERA Act of 1939; see page 9.

CHART 3

EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Cumulative through June 30, 1939, and Year Ending June 30, 1939



WPA 3376

of Yards and Docks, and the Forest Service. The initiation of the projects in the communities where they are carried on has been the primary factor in adapting the WPA program to the particular needs of each community.

Approximately four-fifths of the total funds expended on WPA projects (82 percent during the last fiscal year) have been used for construction projects. Sewing room operations and white collar work have accounted for the non-construction activities conducted under the WPA. The highway, road, and street projects of the WPA have predominated among the major types of work. Projects of this kind were of even greater importance during the year ending June 30, 1939, than in earlier years. As shown in Table 12, they accounted for almost 43 percent of the project expenditures of the last fiscal year as compared with 38 percent over the entire period.

White collar projects as a group, including the education and recreation programs, research and survey projects, home economics and



LABORERS FROM SUGAR-BEET FIELDS LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE

clerical work, and the Federally sponsored arts program accounted for almost 13 percent of all expenditures both in the last fiscal year and over the entire period of operations. Construction work on public buildings, such as schools, libraries, courthouses, city halls, fire stations, and armories accounted for slightly more than 10 percent of total outlays, and public utility projects, principally for the installment and improvement of sewer and water systems, for a little less than 10 percent. These proportions were about the same in the year ending June 30, 1939, as in the four years of activities, evidence that these kinds of activities were expanded in the last fiscal year at rates equal to the general increase in the scale of operations.

Projects involving the development or improvement of parks and other recreational facilities—such as playgrounds, athletic fields, tennis courts, and golf courses—accounted for 8 percent of the last fiscal year's expenditures. Outlays for sewing projects represented 6 percent of the total. The relative importance of these two major types of projects decreased slightly in the last fiscal year since they accounted for 10 and 7 percent, respectively, of the cumulated totals for the entire period of WPA operations through June 30, 1939. As in the previous years conservation activities, airport and other transportation facility projects, sanitation and health work, and goods projects other than sewing each accounted for less than 5 percent of total project costs.

Considerable diversity exists among the several state programs in the relative importance of various types of projects that have been

undertaken. The highway, road, and street work, which accounted for 43 percent of the funds expended on a country-wide basis in the year ending June 30, 1939, was relatively most important in West Virginia where it accounted for approximately 65 percent of the aggregate, and in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Arizona where it represented more than 60 percent of total expenditures. (See Table XVI of the appendix.) Outlays for public buildings, averaging 10 percent for all states combined, constituted 24 percent of the year's disbursements for project work in New Mexico and 21 percent in the District of Columbia and in South Carolina.

The conservation program was most emphasized in Idaho and Rhode Island where it accounted for more than a fourth of project costs. In other New England states, as well as in Rhode Island, expenditures for conservation work were relatively much larger in the last fiscal year than in previous years as a result of the September 1938 hurricane. Sanitation and health work was stressed in the South. With regard to outlays for white collar projects, California, the District of Columbia, New York, and Virginia substantially exceeded the national average of 13 percent.

The differences in the relative importance of various types of projects among the states are attributable to the needs of the communities for the kinds of work carried on, the skills and experience of unemployed workers in the area, and the ability of sponsors to provide materials and equipment for the projects. Inasmuch as expenditures of Federal funds are principally devoted to payments of wages of WPA workers with only the minimum necessary for efficient project operation used for nonlabor purposes, projects involving heavy nonlabor costs have, in general, been undertaken only where sponsors have been able to provide a large portion of the necessary materials and equipment.

Objects of Expenditure

Wage payments to project employees during the year ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$1,958,000,000 and comprised 77 percent of the total project outlays of the Federal Government and sponsors. The percentage in the

TABLE 13.- EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS
CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939
[Amounts in thousands]

Object of Expenditure	Cumulative through June 30, 1939					Year Ending June 30, 1939				
	Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds		Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Per cent		Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$7,676,254	100.0	\$6,373,417	\$1,302,837	17.0	\$2,558,035	100.0	\$2,064,997	\$493,038	19.3
Personal services	5,850,272	76.2	5,625,888	224,384	4.0	1,957,663	76.5	1,881,020	76,643	4.1
Purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,037,722	13.5	437,123	600,599	57.9	342,638	13.4	115,075	227,563	66.4
Rental of equipment	645,497	8.4	266,696	378,801	58.7	209,764	8.2	60,474	149,290	71.2
Motor vehicles	379,563	4.8	191,270	179,293	48.4	120,891	4.8	49,107	71,784	59.4
Teams and wagons	27,484	0.4	20,665	6,819	24.8	3,105	0.1	1,100	2,005	64.6
Paving and other road-building machinery and equipment	230,676	3.0	51,983	178,693	77.5	79,566	3.1	9,824	69,742	87.7
Other, including office equipment	16,774	0.2	2,778	13,996	83.4	6,202	0.2	443	5,759	92.9
Other	142,763	1.9	43,710	99,053	69.4	47,970	1.9	8,428	39,542	74.0

^A Including sponsors' purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source. WPA state office reports.

last fiscal year was approximately the same as the cumulative figure applying to the period from the summer of 1935 to June 1939. (See Table 13.) Most of the wage payments have been made from Federal funds (96 percent in the last year and in the four years of operations). The relatively small amounts provided by sponsors have been used for the wages and salaries paid to specially qualified employees of sponsors who are necessary for the prosecution of projects.

A major portion of the outlays for nonlabor purposes has been used in the purchase of the supplies, materials, and equipment required for project operations.³ Such expenditures accounted for \$343,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 expended for nonlabor items during the year ending June 30, 1939. Rentals of equipment totaled \$210,000,000; and the various other nonlabor costs of project activities, \$48,000,000. The relative amounts expended during the last fiscal year for purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment (13.4 percent of the total), equipment rentals (8.2 percent), and other items (1.9 percent) were substantially the same as in the entire period of WPA operations. Table 13 reviews the different types of outlays and itemizes the equipment rental total. It is of interest that the major share of the rentals

of equipment related to motor vehicles and to paving and other road-building machinery and equipment.

Sponsors have provided an increasing share of the nonlabor costs of project activities. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, their contributions accounted for 69 percent of the nonlabor total as compared with 59 percent over the entire period of operations. In the last year, sponsors financed 66 percent of the supplies, materials, and equipment that were procured for project activities, and 71 percent of the equipment that was rented.

The differences that appear in the relative amount of sponsors' expenditures on the various types of projects are a result of variation in the



THIS NEW BRIDGE MAKES POSSIBLE A SHORT-CUT BETWEEN TWO TOWNS; ABOUT A SIXTH OF THE NEW BRIDGES BUILT BY THE WPA ARE OF MASONRY

³ A discussion of the types of materials purchased and the amounts expended for each appears on pages 116 to 120.

expenditures for the materials and equipment necessary for operating different types of projects. Since there are limitations on Federal funds available for defraying nonlabor costs in excess of minimum amounts, it is necessary for sponsors to meet the larger expenditures on types of projects that require greater nonlabor outlays. This tends to increase sponsors' funds when viewed in percentage terms.

On public buildings and on airport and other transportation projects—work which involves relatively large outlays for materials and other nonlabor items—sponsors defrayed 22 percent of the total cost from the beginning of project operations through June 1939, as compared to an average of 17 percent on all projects. Sponsors' expenditures on sewer system and other utility undertakings; on highway, road, and street projects; and on sanitation and health work were also well above the average. In the latter two instances the explanation of the relative size of sponsors' expenditures is partly attributable to the location of a considerable share of the work in nonmetropolitan areas where lower monthly earnings are scheduled. Lower earnings in combination with more or less fixed nonlabor costs tend to raise the non-

labor percentage and thereby the relative size of sponsors' funds. White collar projects, for which sponsors contributed but 12 percent of the total amount expended, have required relatively small expenditures for nonlabor purposes; furthermore, these projects tend to be concentrated in urban areas where higher earnings prevail.

During the fiscal year 1939, when the sponsors provided 19 percent of total project costs, their expenditures on airport and other transportation projects averaged 31 percent of the total cost and on public buildings, 24 percent. Sponsors' contributions also accounted for over 20 percent on sewer system and other utility projects, on highway, road, and street projects, and on sanitation and health work. The increase in sponsors' expenditures on white collar projects and on sewing projects was marked, with nearly 15 and 9 percent respectively of the total expenditure being made from sponsors' funds. As was true of the cumulative figures, the assumption by sponsors of a large share of the nonlabor costs of project operations and the levels of wage payments were important factors affecting the relative size of sponsors' contributions. (Appendix Tables XI and XII.)

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AND FLOODS OF SEPTEMBER 1938

THE WPA program had scarcely been initiated before it became necessary to meet unforeseen emergency conditions brought about by floods and other natural forces. In the first and each succeeding year of operations, emergency measures have been undertaken at the time of danger and distress, and subsequent reconstruction activities have been carried on to rehabilitate public properties. During the summer of 1935 WPA labor was used to repair damage caused by floods in seven western states, from Wyoming south and east to Arkansas and Texas, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania. During 1936 the WPA was called upon to cope with emergency flood conditions in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Valley. Intense drought over a wide area in the western states in the summer of the same year necessitated emergency operations for the assistance of many of the people in the areas most seriously stricken. Early in 1937 torrential rains over the Ohio Valley flooded the Ohio River and the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf; this gave rise in 11 bordering states to a situation in which WPA aid was urgently needed. The following year WPA labor combated floods in California and cleaned up after a tornado in Charleston, South Carolina. But the largest task in terms of the population exposed to danger and of the property destroyed resulted from the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938.

Wind and water combined, on September 21, 1938, in the New England States and the coastal section of New York and New Jersey, to bring to that section the worst disaster of its kind in more than a century. Other hurricanes in the United States have taken a greater number of lives but no single storm has ever caused as much property damage. The immediate toll of the disaster included more than 600 deaths, thousands of homeless persons and scattered families, and property damage conservatively estimated at a fourth to a third of a billion dollars.¹

The hurricane struck Long Island in mid-afternoon, progressed at an unusually rapid rate through Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and swept over New Hampshire and Vermont with force only slightly abated. Eastern New York and New Jersey, to the left of the hurricane center, and Maine, on the extreme right, were also subjected to violent winds. Moving northerly with a rapid counterclockwise motion, the center of the hurricane reached Long Island with a velocity of about 60 miles an hour. To the east of the hurricane center the forward motion of the storm was added to the counterclockwise air-movement of the

¹ See "Hurricanes into New England, Meteorology of the Storm of September 21, 1938," *Geographical Review* (American Geographical Society), Jan. 1939, pp. 119-127; "Hurricane of September 16 to 22, 1938," *Monthly Weather Review* (U. S. Weather Bureau), September 1938, pp. 286-288, and "The Geography of a Hurricane," *National Geographic Magazine*, April 1939, pp. 529-552. Earlier hurricanes in New England are also described in these publications.

hurricane, producing high wind velocities. In many instances these greatly exceeded the 80-mile-an-hour average along exposed coasts and the 60-mile-an-hour average inland indicated by combining wind components and taking into account loss from contact with the earth's surface. At Milton, near Boston, a wind velocity as high as 183 miles an hour was recorded by the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

The gale was responsible for only part of the damage; water contributed its full share. Along the New England shores the piling up of the "storm wave" of the hurricane was the immediate cause of most of the destruction. Serious enough on its own account, the storm wave was strengthened by the flow of the tide, since the hour at which the storm struck was only a little earlier than the expected time of an unusually high tide caused by the nearness of the moon to the earth and the conjoined action of the moon and sun.² The storm wave swept into the downtown section of Providence, Rhode Island, submerging basements of buildings and rising above parked automobiles to the tops of stalled trolley cars. Damage inland was in part the result of the heavy rains that fell for several days immediately preceding and following the hurricane. In the highlands of New England the rainfall amounted to as much as 17 inches during the five days ending September 24. The rains not only softened the soil so that trees were more easily uprooted but also caused very serious floods in the river valleys. Fire likewise took its toll, threatening many communities as a result of shortcircuited power lines and broken gas mains, piles of wreckage, and high winds.

Damage Caused by the Storm

Desolation was greatest along the coast. Summer cottages and even the more substantial permanent residences near the beaches were torn from their foundations and treated at the whim of the elements. Not only were whole settlements swept away, but in many instances the ground on which they stood was washed away by the sea. Debris and sand were strewn

inland by the force of wind and water. Innumerable boats, from small craft to freighters, were broken from their moorings and borne to destruction on the shore. With the force of the gale increasing as the storm moved in from the sea, the hurricane lifted roofs, toppled chimneys, and smashed windows. Trees and telephone poles were broken or torn from the ground, crushing vehicles and buildings beneath them. Thousands of acres of forests were ruined.

Flooded streams brought destruction to river valleys as normally small and harmless watercourses were transformed into formidable torrents. Dams and bridges by the score were washed out. Buildings were flooded and sewer and water systems were damaged. Roads were inundated and in some cases whole sections of roadbed were washed away. Gullies appeared in place of farm-to-market roads. The damage to roads, together with washouts along the railroad beds and badly crippled power and communication lines, temporarily isolated many towns.

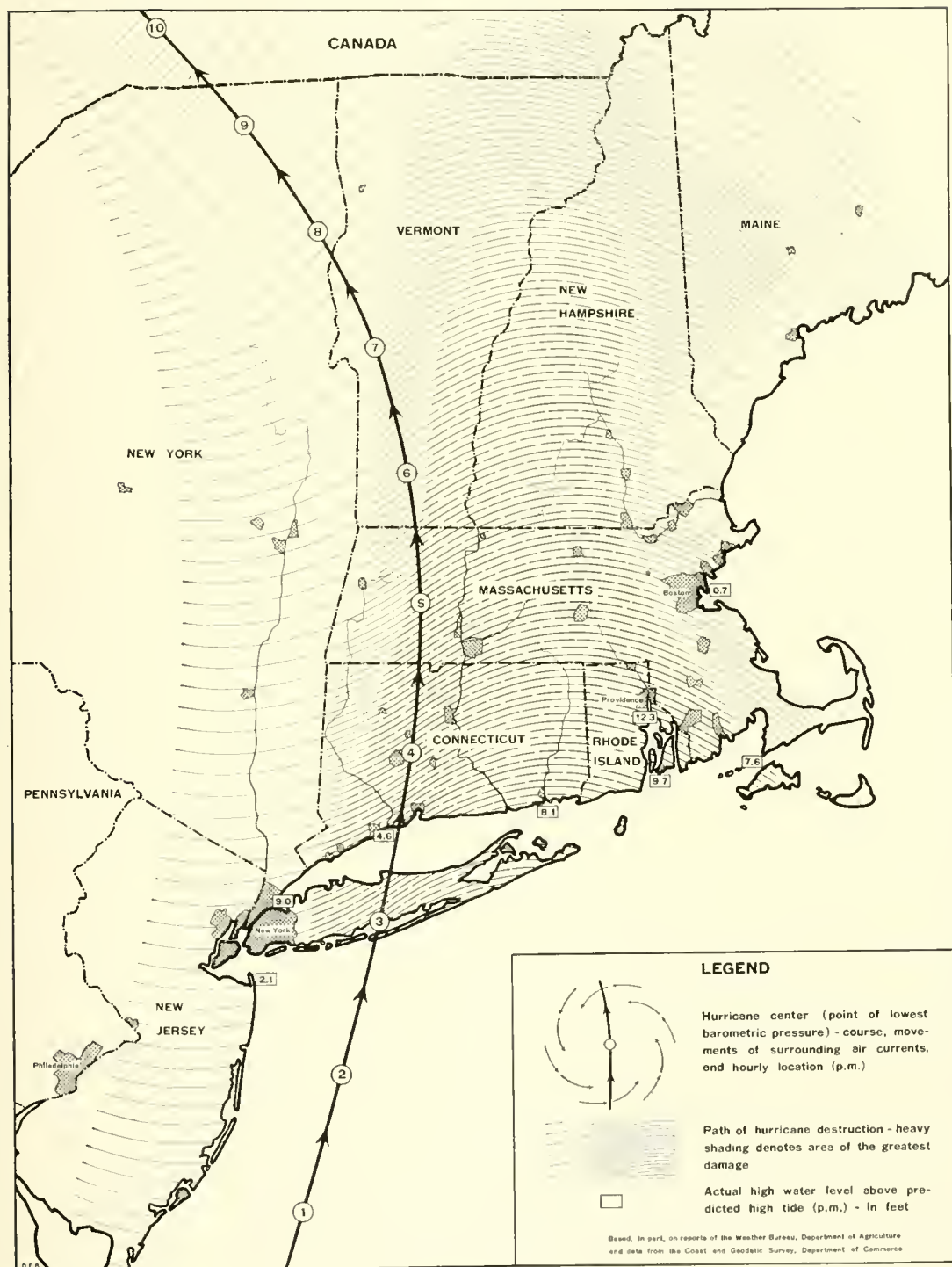
Great crop losses resulted from the storm and floods. Losses of Massachusetts farmers were estimated at \$10,000,000 (including damage to farm buildings); over \$3,000,000 of this was in apple trees alone. Many orchards were destroyed in New Jersey, eastern New York, and especially in Vermont. One-third of the sugar-producing maple trees upon which Vermont farmers depend for a considerable part of their cash income were uprooted. The fact that several decades will be required to replace these trees is indicative of the seriousness of this loss. Damage to timber growths was extreme, particularly in New Hampshire, where whole forests were laid waste. Destruction of farm buildings also was extensive. In Hadley, Massachusetts, 205 out of 300 tobacco barns were blown down and their contents destroyed, and in Connecticut some 400 tobacco barns were demolished.

In a plight even worse than that of the farmers were the thousands of persons whose means of livelihood were wiped out. Numerous manufacturing plants were forced to close down because of the damage to, or demolition of, their buildings and equipment. In some cases normal operations could not be resumed for months. Among the most seriously affected

² At Providence, the time of expected high tide was 5:35 p. m.; this may be compared with the time at which the hurricane passed, as shown in the accompanying map.

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE

September 21, 1938



WPA 3207

groups were the fishermen who lost their boats and working tools along with their homes.

Flood Control Measures Preceding the Disaster

The havoc wrought by the hurricane and floods might have been considerably greater had it not been for the preventive measures that were taken when the September 1938 flood danger became imminent and for the flood control work of recent years. In some sections of New England, WPA and state officials were already making preparations to combat major floods before the hurricane struck. Divisions of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation were preparing to meet emergency calls for supplies. Women on WPA sewing projects were transferred from their usual assignments to the more urgent work of making sandbags. Local and WPA engineers, profiting by experience in the floods of 1936, started sandbag operations at danger points. Along the Connecticut River at Hartford the threatened break of the dike called for special efforts. Three thousand men were assigned to the task and 250,000 bags were hastily filled. For three days and three nights men piled the bags to a height of five feet and a width of 15 feet, erecting a barricade over a distance of two miles. Through this work, a \$5,000,000 property loss was prevented in the southeastern part of Hartford, according to estimates by city officials. New Britain, Connecticut, was also

protected from floods by the strengthening of Shuttle Meadow Dam by WPA workers.

Greater damage was averted in many places through the many flood control projects of the WPA and other Federal agencies that had been completed after the 1936 flood demonstrated the need for them. River bends heavily damaged by floods in 1936 had been strengthened by riprapping. Dikes and river walls had been built. Channels of rivers and smaller streams had been cleared and deepened. In Vermont, the towns of Montpelier, Barre, and Waterbury were saved by flood control dams which had been constructed by the Federal Government. Although flood waters rose a foot above the peak of the 1936 crest in Fitchburg and Lowell, Massachusetts, recent flood control work prevented a repetition of the 1936 flood damage. In West Springfield, Massachusetts, buildings that had been flooded to the second story in 1936 were protected by the WPA-built Agawam River dike and the Connecticut River wall.

Agencies Rendering Emergency Assistance

Federal, state, local, and private agencies mobilized their forces to provide assistance at the time of the disaster. Through experience in recent years many of the agencies had knowledge of the needs under such circumstances and of the steps to be taken. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation made food and clothing available to distressed communities. The Farm Security Administration turned over its



IN THE WAKE OF
THE HURRICANE

facilities in the storm-stricken area for relief and rehabilitation of farm families. Offers of financial assistance were made by the Disaster Loan Corporation, an agency financed and managed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Federal Housing Administration announced that it was empowered to assist in making loans to owners of property in distressed areas.

Meanwhile, the Corps of Engineers, Coast Guard, CCC, NYA, and the WPA engaged in innumerable emergency tasks throughout the area. In view of the emergency broad authority was given WPA state administrators for the operation of emergency projects; regular undertakings were temporarily suspended so that all resources could be thrown into the emergency activities. In some places work was conducted in shifts, and groups of workers were sent from one distressed area to another as fast as progress permitted. Two broad types of endeavor may be distinguished: one in preparing for emergencies and alleviating immediate distress and disorder and the other for rehabilitation of damaged public property.

WPA Emergency Work

Along with their other preventive activities WPA workers issued warnings and assisted in evacuating danger zones as the threats of danger increased. Later, the work involved rescuing and searching for victims of the disaster and supplying the food, shelter, and medical attention that were urgently needed.

School lunch operations were transformed into emergency feeding activities. In a school-room in East Hartford, Connecticut, the WPA cooperated with local authorities in setting up a portable kitchen in which, for several days, more than 1,500 meals were cooked and served daily to flood sufferers. In Providence, Rhode Island, from September 23 to September 27, the Women's and Professional Division cooperated with the city department of welfare by assigning sewing-room employees to the work of preparing food for 5,000 men engaged in emergency work. Women from the Westerly, Rhode Island, sewing room cooked for the homeless, working in shifts, twenty-four hours a day for a period of five days. Sewing rooms were emptied of their stores of clothing and hospital supplies. Since



CLOTHING MADE IN WPA SEWING ROOMS WAS DISTRIBUTED TO VICTIMS OF THE HURRICANE

no regular distributing centers existed in many of the afflicted communities, commodity depots were set up for the purpose. Food, clothing, and medical supplies were also distributed by WPA workers manning trucks and boats. In Rhode Island alone, reports show that 37,762 garments were distributed during two days to persons in 16 stricken areas. Articles produced on WPA sewing and canning projects and distributed in the states in which they were produced had a value of \$129,790, as shown in Table 14. It must be recognized, however, that this total involves a considerable understatement of the true amount inasmuch as it does not include the value of products sent from one state to another.

Women employed on sewing projects who were not needed in preparing food or making sandbags were shifted to clerical jobs, replacing men drafted for heavier duty. Other women workers served as nurses and aides to doctors and Red Cross workers in attending the injured and preventing the spread of disease.

TABLE 14 VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF WPA GOODS PROJECTS DISTRIBUTED TO VICTIMS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE, BY STATES ^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Value	State	Value
Total	^B \$129,790	New Hampshire	1,976
Connecticut	26,712	New York	11,423
Maine	11,000	Rhode Island	42,644
Massachusetts	36,005	Vermont	(^C)

^A Data refer only to goods produced and distributed within the same state; the value of goods distributed within a state but produced outside that state is not available.

^B Data for Vermont not available.

Even in sections where the actual toll in life and property was relatively low, the need for maintaining an unpolluted and sufficient water supply was acute. WPA employees repaired broken water mains and assisted in the use of portable chlorinating equipment that was rushed to towns where the water supply had been contaminated. In Massachusetts scores of towns were aided by the portable chlorinators made available by a WPA water pollution survey project. Workers on the project sent samples of suspected water to the state department of health for analysis and posted signs where necessary, warning inhabitants to boil their drinking water.

Although relief work was made difficult at every turn by incessant rain and failure of

communication systems, the disruption of transportation facilities was the greatest handicap of all. Large numbers of WPA employees labored day and night to remove uprooted trees, tangled wires, and debris from impassable thoroughfares; twenty-four hours after the storm, main roads were sufficiently cleared to allow the entry of supply trucks and fire-fighting apparatus into hundreds of communities. WPA forces were also assigned to the erection of temporary bridges work which in some sections was equally urgent.

Rescue of known sufferers and provision for their welfare were accompanied by long hours of search for persons lost in the storm. Cooperating with employees of other agencies and with volunteers, WPA workers sought victims in the



AFTER THE HURRICANE:
EMERGENCY CREWS CLEAR-
ING A BADLY BLOCKED
ROAD (LEFT) AND BUILDING
TEMPORARY BRIDGE (BELOW)



wreckage of hundreds of demolished homes. Special crews were detailed in boats to search swamps and marshes.

After immediate distress had been relieved, emphasis shifted to cleanup work and safety measures. Under the direction of state and local health authorities, emergency workers pumped tons of water and silt from basements. Whether in private or public buildings, cellars that were considered a health menace were cleaned out and fumigated. Electricians and master plumbers among WPA forces assisted city building departments in inspecting electrical and plumbing equipment to make certain that it was safe for use. The repair of damaged sewers throughout the flooded area served to check the development of unsanitary conditions.

Rehabilitation Measures

The end of the critical emergency period marked the initiation of a new phase of the emergency activities of Federal agencies. The Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Public Works Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Forest Service, in addition to the WPA, all aided materially in the major task of reconstruction. To draft plans for this rehabilitation work the Federal Administrator of the WPA met with New England Governors in Boston on September 26. Officers of the Corps of Engineers supervising flood control work, Red Cross representatives, and technical experts from state public works departments likewise attended the conference at which technical as well as general aspects of rehabilitation were discussed.

Among the foremost rehabilitation measures was the removal of fallen timber, which had the dual purpose of preventing fire and salvaging lumber. Towards this end the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration was created through the cooperative endeavor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and other Federal agencies. During the six months following the hurricane, 185,000,000 board feet

of logs were sent to the 223 ponds and the 370 sawmills under the control of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. A closely related activity was the work of the 8,000 men in 40 of the New England CCC camps, which stressed the removal of fire hazards left in the wake of the hurricane. Another type of aid supplied by Federal agencies was in the form of extension of credit, this was in order to expedite private rebuilding.

WPA Rehabilitation Work

Following the September 26 conference certain restrictions on WPA project activities were lifted in New England, and state administrators were given the authority within blanket project limitations to approve work projects having a value up to \$10,000 each. Expenditures on the various kinds of emergency and reconstruction work through June 30, 1939, amounted to \$24,639,000. Largest expenditures were made in Massachusetts (\$12,993,000), Rhode Island (\$4,515,000), and Connecticut (\$3,284,000).

TABLE 15.—WPA EXPENDITURES ON EMERGENCY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AREA, BY STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939			
State	Amount	State	Amount
Total	\$24,639,356	New Hampshire	1,926,180
Connecticut	3,283,801	New York	622,320
Maine	100,144	Rhode Island	4,515,252
Massachusetts	12,993,138	Vermont	1,198,521

In Connecticut 318 rehabilitation projects (involving Federal funds of \$3,000,000 and sponsors' funds of \$1,000,000) were approved; under these, operations were initiated in practically every section of the state. Fifty-two of the projects were for the rehabilitation of public buildings. One of the building projects involved work on the state capitol at Hartford where the storm had destroyed the copper coping of the capitol, blown slate from the roof, broken the skylights, and weakened the understructure of the statue of the Genius of Connecticut on the dome. Removal of the 20-ton bronze statue was one of the most difficult assignments that the WPA engineers faced in the rehabilitation work in Connecticut.



A KIND OF REHABILITATION THAT WAS NECESSARY IN MANY NEW ENGLAND TOWNS

It was necessary to cut the figure into sections, each of which weighed hundreds of pounds.

The WPA renovated 300 public buildings in Rhode Island that had been damaged by wind and water when the hurricane struck. Besides the work on the buildings themselves, it was necessary to restore the records kept in the basements or on ground floors after they had been drenched by water. Recovered documents were artificially dried and sterilized and then copied by WPA workers. Twenty workers were assigned to the retyping of 100,000 government records in Providence. Among these were the files of the Rhode Island and the United States Employment Services and the records of the board of canvassers of Providence. Registered voters in two wards of the city could not have exercised their right of franchise without reregistration if the records of the board of canvassers had not been restored.

The refloating of the ferryboat "Governor Carr" was one of the major rehabilitation projects in Rhode Island. This boat was the property of a municipally owned corporation and was the only ferry between Jamestown and Newport. When the storm beached the craft at a 45-degree angle on a shale ledge and disabled the ferry to Saunderstown, Jamestown was left without means of transport to the mainland. A WPA project was approved for righting the 550-ton boat, and the United States Navy supplied a substitute until service could be resumed by the "Governor

Carr." Working with the tide and the weather, the salvage crew (varying from 16 to 30 men) completed the job in 39 days. Work on the project included the construction of a 300-by-18-foot launching track and the rebuilding of damaged seawalls as well as the actual righting of the boat. Among other rehabilitation work performed by the WPA in Rhode Island was the reconstruction of seawalls at Newport and Narragansett and of various piers requiring the placement and jetttying of several hundred piles.

Within a month after the hurricane 521 projects under a \$5,000,000 blanket rehabilitation authorization had been approved in Massachusetts. By the first of March, WPA workers had renovated 346 buildings, cleared 10,189 miles and built or reconditioned nearly 200 miles of roads, built two bridges and reconstructed 26, built 40 culverts and reconditioned 272, restored 37,980 linear feet of sewers, installed 3,800 and replaced 650 feet of water lines, and cut and removed 161,700 fallen trees— to mention only part of the accomplishments. In North Adams where the Hoosac River had washed away 300 feet of Front Street, leaving nine houses literally hanging over the edge of the river, WPA workers filled in the roadbed, resurfaced it, and built a 480-foot supporting wall. In Pittsfield culverts and bridges were restored and a 145-foot retaining wall was constructed.



THE MUNICIPALLY-OWNED FERRY "GOVERNOR CARR" WAS REFLOATED AND RECONDITIONED BY WPA WORKERS

By February 18, WPA workers in Vermont had cleared 796 miles of roads and trails, 712 acres of land located within 100 feet of buildings, and 2,805 acres of land constituting fire hazards and lying within 50 feet of public highways. This was in addition to the clearance and repair work done by local public agencies. Of the 75,000 to 100,000 acres of forest in Vermont that would be considered extreme fire hazards as a result of the blown-down timber, 15 to 20 percent had been cleared by the first of March. Where demolished lookout towers on some of the mountains made fire protection more difficult, WPA work also contributed to fire prevention. The erection of one of the new towers, on Elmore Mountain in Vermont, was complicated by its location. Steel framework and concrete mixing materials had to be hoisted over an overhanging ledge in getting them to the site at the top of the mountain.

In 153 New Hampshire towns the WPA rebuilt roads and streets, sewers, water mains, and bridges. Projects for the reduction of forest-fire hazards were operated in 74 localities. Rehabilitation measures most extensively undertaken in Maine were for the removal of

timber from forest and recreation areas, the opening of roads and trails, and the restoration of forest telephone lines.

Project Employment Provided

On September 28, 83,000 WPA workers were engaged in emergency and reconstruction activities occasioned by the September hurricane and floods. Nearly half this number (40,000) were in Massachusetts, as shown in Table 16. The smaller but even more severely afflicted states of Connecticut and Rhode Island had 22,000 and 10,000, respectively.

Since a large part of the need for extra labor was due to emergency situations arising immediately after the disaster, a smaller force was required in subsequent weeks. By October 19 the number of WPA workers employed on emergency projects had been cut almost in half, the greatest decreases occurring in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Work in Rhode Island required a fairly constant number of WPA workers until the middle of November, when the emergency employment decreased by about 5,000 workers. Employment in the other stricken states increased after the middle of

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA EMERGENCY AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AREA, BY STATES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1938, TO JUNE 28, 1939

Date	Total Number of Emergency Workers	Connecticut		Maine		Massachusetts		New Hampshire		New York		Rhode Island		Vermont	
		Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers
1938															
September 28	82,779	22,007	72.5			40,372	31.5	4,715	48.3	3,027	4.7	10,240	60.7	2,418	40.0
October 5	49,770	11,845	38.9			17,744	13.8	5,193	52.7	1,988	3.1	10,582	62.9	2,418	40.0
October 12	46,411	10,233	33.5			16,162	12.6	4,965	44.7	1,180	1.8	10,774	62.6	3,097	36.2
October 19	42,427	6,125	19.7			17,419	13.4	5,394	41.6	1,408	2.2	8,984	53.1	3,097	35.3
October 26	49,958	6,300	19.9	293	2.9	21,814	16.7	6,879	50.6	1,592	2.4	10,030	55.5	3,050	30.5
November 2	55,834	6,910	22.1	448	4.2	24,999	18.9	7,883	55.3	1,894	2.9	9,696	53.3	4,004	37.2
November 9	60,320	7,972	24.8	710	6.6	27,546	20.6	8,279	58.7	2,060	3.2	9,074	51.1	4,649	46.1
November 16	57,020	8,290	25.1	689	6.4	27,305	20.7	8,218	58.3	2,502	3.7	5,294	29.7	4,722	48.0
November 23	54,628	8,200	25.4	693	6.4	26,037	20.1	7,345	54.7	2,526	3.8	5,265	29.8	4,562	49.4
November 30	51,279	8,455	25.7	427	4.1	24,479	19.2	6,192	51.6	2,420	3.7	5,326	29.5	3,980	44.9
December 7	48,988	7,989	25.3	425	4.1	24,590	19.3	5,174	45.7	2,235	3.4	4,829	28.1	3,746	41.3
December 14	49,124	7,989	26.7	421	4.1	25,155	19.8	4,840	43.0	2,227	3.5	4,947	28.9	3,545	42.6
December 21	41,748	6,399	22.5	421	4.1	23,069	18.3	4,378	40.1	2,263	3.5	4,705	28.7	3,513	44.0
December 28	43,681	5,886	21.5	265	2.6	23,415	18.6	3,893	36.2	2,355	3.7	4,654	28.7	3,213	41.9
1939															
January 25	34,699	3,845	14.4	187	1.9	19,708	16.0	2,746	27.3	1,354	2.3	4,494	29.7	2,365	33.5
February 22	29,713	1,923	7.2	181	1.9	19,867	16.1	2,143	21.4			4,400	29.2	1,199	19.9
March 29	30,804	2,237	8.9			21,307	17.1	2,211	22.8			4,410	28.9	639	10.8
April 26	24,110	2,207	9.0			15,550	14.2	2,356	25.0			3,440	23.7	557	10.9
May 31	16,505	1,839	8.0			10,103	10.1	1,301	16.0			2,891	21.6	371	8.2
June 28	14,248	1,896	8.1			8,631	8.6	1,165	14.9			2,208	15.9	348	7.3

^A Employment during previous week.

October, reflecting the initiation of reconstruction projects. The peak of the upward movement in all the states was reached on November 9, at which time more than 60,000 WPA workers were employed on reconstruction projects.

A large proportion of all WPA workers in states affected by the storm were employed on emergency and reconstruction projects. Nearly 73 percent of all the WPA workers in Connecticut on September 28 were so employed. In Rhode Island and New Hampshire the proportion of WPA workers employed on emergency and reconstruction projects averaged more than 50 percent during the eight-week

period beginning with the last week of September. WPA employment in the other states also reflected the importance of emergency and rehabilitation activities. (See Table 16 on the preceding page.)

No one task performed by the WPA and other agencies in connection with the hurricane and floods of the fall of 1938 can be singled out as preeminent. Flood prevention measures precluded additional hardships, rescue work and the provision of food and clothing alleviated suffering, and clean-up work and rehabilitation activities gradually brought order and restored damaged property in an area temporarily stunned by disaster.

WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS IN SELECTED AREAS

DIFFERENCES in the WPA program in the many communities of the country are the result of the kinds of WPA operations proposed by the sponsoring agencies of the localities, the manner in which the undertakings are prosecuted, and the variety in the benefits that result from the completed project work. These differences are obscured in a Nation-wide treatment of the WPA. The surveys developed below are designed to illustrate this aspect of WPA activities by describing the actual operations of the WPA in four specific areas.

The surveys cover WPA project operations in quite different parts of the country. Two rural counties are included among the descriptions of the community programs of the WPA. The first is Mahaska County, Iowa, which lies in the heart of the country's corn belt. Escambia County, Alabama, on the other hand, is in the deep South. Of the two cities surveyed one is medium-sized with 45,000 inhabitants (Portsmouth, Ohio). The other is a larger city of 115,000 inhabitants (Erie, Pennsylvania) which has many of the characteristics of the country's industrial centers.

The project operations of the selected areas typify in essential respects the operations conducted by the WPA in many parts of the country. Each of the four areas is more or less representative of comparable local govern-

mental subdivisions in corresponding parts of the country. As a group the surveys illustrate the varied settings in which most of the different kinds of project work have been done. They touch upon the conditions which have led to the proposal of particular project undertakings, the participation of the various local public agencies which sponsor the projects, the actual manner in which the work has been carried on, and the specific benefits that have accrued to the community from the work performed.

The reviews of WPA operations in the four areas have been limited to accounts of the project work itself. No attempt has been made to describe the persons given jobs or the meaning of WPA employment to them and to their families. Passing mention is made, however, of the number of jobs provided and the extent of unemployment.

The summaries cover WPA operations only. They do not include the work performed under the earlier work programs as conducted by the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Neither do they include the work performed under agencies concurrently operating work projects, such as the National Youth Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the other Federal agencies that carry on project operations.

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA

Mahaska County is a 364,000-acre expanse of fertile, slightly rolling, farm land in the south-central section of Iowa. The county's farms produce an abundance of corn, small grains, and hay. These principal farm crops are largely fed to hogs and beef cattle—the primary farm products supplying cash income. Important productive activities in addition to farming are carried on in the small factories, creameries, and poultry hatcheries of the county.

According to the 1930 Census of Population, the county had 25,800 inhabitants, nearly half of whom (11,600 persons) lived on farms. Non-farm residents were largely concentrated in Oskaloosa—the county seat, a college town, and the marketing center of the county—which had a population of 10,000. Small towns scattered throughout the county include New Sharon in the north-central part, originally a Quaker settlement; Fremont to the southeast on the divide between the Des Moines and Skunk Rivers; Beacon, near Oskaloosa in the central section, once a thriving coal mining community; and Rose Hill, the center of a purebred hog- and cattle-raising area near Lake Keomah State Park in the east-central part of the county.

Approximately 9,500 persons were engaged in gainful occupations in Mahaska County in 1930. Agricultural workers accounted for more than 4,000 of the gainfully employed; retail and wholesale trade, over 1,000; and persons employed in factories, nearly 700.

Despite the location of Mahaska County in one of the most fertile agricultural sections of the country, the economic status of the county's residents has been adversely affected in recent years by the low prices received for agricultural products, the droughts of 1934 and 1936, and the depressed levels of general business activity. None of the five banks operating in Oskaloosa in 1932 survived the bank crisis; they have been replaced, however, by two new banks and a home loan and savings association. Such is the general setting of the unemployment problem of the county; in Oskaloosa conditions have been accentuated during the past year by the shutting down early in 1938 of an overall factory which employed over 100 workers.

At the time of the unemployment census in November 1937, 929 persons between the ages of 15 and 74 (including 384 WPA and other emergency workers) registered in Mahaska County as totally unemployed and 530 more registered as partially unemployed. About a fourth of the totally unemployed who had work experience reported themselves as common laborers, and nearly a fifth as farm laborers or farmers. Only slightly less numerous than the agricultural workers were two other groups of registrants—skilled workers and foremen, and semiskilled workers.

Many of the unemployed in Mahaska County have been given work on WPA projects since the initiation of the WPA program. In total, 1,130 different workers held project jobs at some time between the beginning of operations in November 1935 and March 31, 1939. The number working at any one time, however, has ranged between 300 and 650 workers. These persons have been grading and widening farm-to-market roads, digging sewer ditches, developing parks, making garments for needy families, and doing the many other kinds of work that have been carried on under the WPA. The results of this work have added materially to the public facilities and social welfare of the county.

Construction

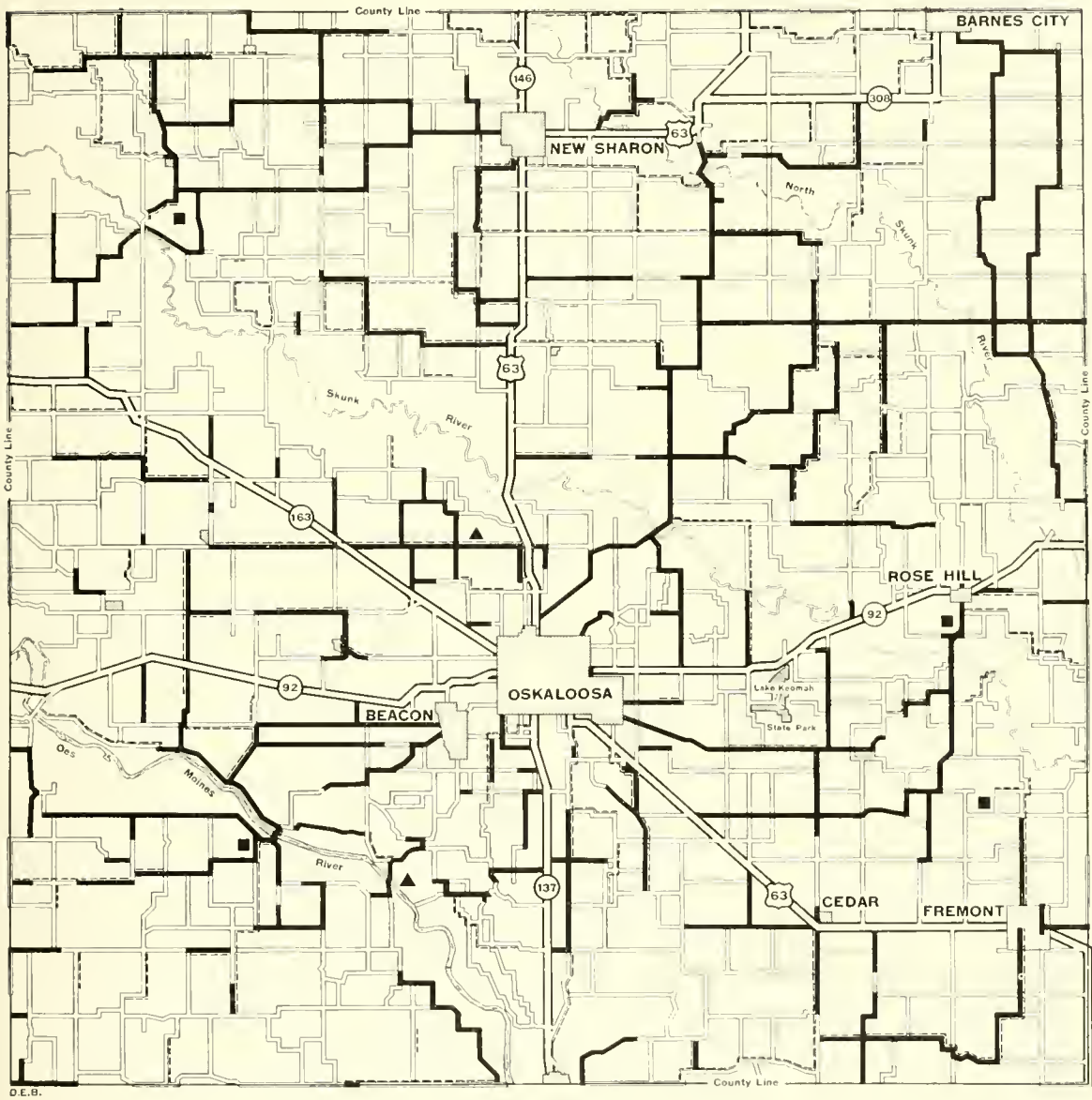
Road Work

The road system in Mahaska County, as in the rest of Iowa, has been greatly improved during recent years through the regular road work carried on in the state. To a large extent this improvement and maintenance work has been directed towards the building and upkeep of primary (state or Federal) roads, which are state-maintained. Seventy of the eighty-six miles of primary roads in the county were paved by the end of 1938, and the remainder were graveled, according to reports of the state highway commission.

Responsibility for the 1,105 miles of secondary roads in the county, however, rests on the

WPA ROADWORK IN MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA

Through March 31, 1939

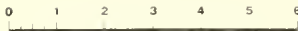


WPA Roadwork on County and Other Local Roads

- Roads surfaced or resurfaced by WPA
- - - Roads cleared and grubbed and/or graded by WPA
- Rock quarry location
- ▲ Gravel pit location



Scale of Miles



Highways and Roads

- 63 — U. S. Highways
- 137 — State highways
- County or other local roads

county. It is these farm-to-market roads that have been developed through WPA project operations. Before the WPA program was begun the condition of the secondary roads varied greatly. Some had been graded and surfaced, but well over half were still unimproved dirt roads. Travel on unsurfaced roads in Mahaska County becomes exceedingly difficult during rainy periods. Deep ruts appear in some sections of the roads making two-way transportation practically impossible. Frozen surfaces on rough roads cause discomfort to motorists and greatly increase the operating cost of cars and trucks. In the spring, especially after very heavy snow and rainfalls, such bad mudholes often develop that traffic is blocked.

WPA work in Mahaska County has already done much to improve road conditions through the farm-to-market road projects that have been prosecuted in every township of the county. By the end of March 1939 extensive grubbing and grading had been completed; a total of about 100 miles of secondary roads had been surfaced with crushed stone and 245 miles resurfaced. The accompanying map shows the location of roads on which work has been done.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total	501	436	65
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	329	329	—
Public buildings, road equipment building	58	58	—
Sewer systems	37	37	—
Education	3	2	1
Recreation	9	4	5
Professional and clerical	8	3	5
Housekeeping aide	19	—	19
Sewing and other goods	35	1	34
Surplus commodities	3	2	1

Although some of the work has been limited to dressing and surfacing fairly well-built roads, much of the mileage improved by the WPA consisted of unimproved dirt roads. When work was done on such roadways the WPA undertook practically the building of new roads. Care has been taken to see that each section of road on which work is initiated will serve as an outlet to a surfaced road.

Since the rights-of-way for some of the road sections were not sufficiently wide to permit building to the width desired for improved roads in the county (66 feet with a 26-foot road width) it was necessary to acquire strips of land along the roadside. Owners of adjoining farms have in general made land available for this purpose without charge. In return, WPA workers moved the farmers' fences back from the road to the edge of the new right-of-way. The newly acquired strips of land were then cleared preparatory to ditching and grading. Bushes were grubbed, trees felled, and stumps removed along the rights-of-way.

Steep grades have been eliminated and sight distances lengthened by cutting the higher rises and filling the hollows. The dirt excavated from roadside ditches, which are made at least six feet wide, has been used fully in making fills. WPA workers have done a large amount of both the grubbing and the excavating with hand tools but the county has usually provided the equipment and machinery required for the heavy cutting in addition to some foremen and a few special machine operators. The crushed rock required for the road surfacing has been obtained from rock quarries in the county and has been hauled in county trucks from the nearest quarry to the locations where it is laid.

Proper drainage of the roads has frequently necessitated the installation of culverts and bridges. From the beginning of the program through March 31, 1939, WPA workers had constructed 635 culverts and had built 12 new bridges (four wooden, seven steel, and one masonry) and reconstructed 31 in the county.

Although the great share of the work done on transportation facilities in Mahaska County has been on farm-to-market roads, the WPA did undertake a small amount of street repair work in Oskaloosa late in 1936. Bricks were removed, cleaned, and relaid and the base repaired on 1,500 feet of brick-surfaced streets. The various kinds of road improvement activities have occupied the majority of WPA project workers ever since the initiation of the program. This type of work provided employment to nearly two-thirds of the 501 WPA workers who were employed in the county during the last week of March 1939.

County Road Equipment Building

For a road system as extensive as Mahaska County has, a considerable amount of road equipment is required. Proper care of the equipment is a matter of importance and one that has been made difficult in Mahaska by the lack of adequate space for storage and maintenance. So far, the county's road machinery and supplies have been housed in two old barns. These barns, which are located two miles outside of Oskaloosa, are poorly lighted and have few facilities for repair work. The county highway department needed not only a heated, well-lighted, and properly equipped repair shop but also storage space safe from petty thieving and the effects of weathering. Furthermore, if storage space were adequate and safe, savings could be realized from quantity purchases of such supplies as lumber, cement, nails, oil, and grease.

Under a county-sponsored WPA project, operations started in November 1938 on the construction of a \$32,000 road equipment building for the county for 25 years. The building is in the shape of an L with a front two-story section, 60 feet wide and 32 feet deep. In the rear is a one-story section 33 feet wide and running back 48 feet.

On the main floor of the two-story front section are an office, a storage room having racks and shelves for tools, tires, and other supplies, a small, well-equipped workshop, and a larger workshop into which machinery can be brought for repair. The second floor is adaptable as an office for the county engineer or as extra storage space; a heating unit is in the basement. The rear section provides storage space for road machinery. Doors are large enough to admit trucks, graders, and other pieces of heavy machinery so that truck loads of materials may be driven in and unloaded and large pieces of equipment may be repaired under shelter.

Special arrangements have been made for the storage of lumber (used principally in building bridges and one of the major materials purchased by the county) in a manner that will tend to prevent pilfering and reduce damage from weathering. Plans call for the enclosure of an area 114 feet by 174 feet adjoining the



CONSTRUCTING A BUILDING TO BE USED IN THE HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY ROAD EQUIPMENT

road equipment building by a seven-foot stone wall with projecting arms at the top supporting three barbed wires. A series of concrete docks above adequately drained ground are provided for piling the lumber. Three loading platforms, located along the railroad tracks just north of the enclosure, will facilitate transfer of lumber from railroad cars to the storage docks.

The road equipment building is situated at the edge of the town, in the residential section near Penn College. Efforts have, therefore, been directed towards making the building thoroughly attractive as well as useful. The native rock is laid with attention to design and landscaping of the entire grounds will follow the construction work.

Edmundson Park Development

The development of 56½ acres of pasture and field into a well-equipped park is one of the outstanding projects in Mahaska County. Park areas supplied with recreational facilities and available to the people of Oskaloosa and nearby communities were, for practical purposes, limited to the state park at Lake Keomah. This park is located five miles from Oskaloosa and offers fishing as its chief attraction.

Purchase of land for Edmundson Park was made possible by the use of \$20,000 bequeathed to Oskaloosa by the son of the first sheriff of Mahaska County, for whom the park is named. The city council, sponsor of the project, selected a site in the southwest section of Oskaloosa where numerous large trees, slightly rolling ground, and a winding creek contributed

to the suitability of the area as a site for park development.

Activities on the park project began on December 6, 1935, with the removal of fences, dead trees and brush, and buildings. Two houses were moved to the new PWA-built sewage disposal plants and, as described below, reconstructed into homes for the plant attendants. An old barn and 4,100 feet of fence were torn down and some of the salvaged materials were utilized in erecting the park buildings.

On the park grounds project workers built a bathhouse and swimming pool, a playground (equipped with swings, slides, and a merry-go-round), a picnic area, an outdoor theatre and bandshell, and a softball field. All the buildings are of native limestone and include, besides the bathhouse, a concession building, rest rooms, shelters, and a covered waiting station on the bus route. Drinking fountains, outdoor ovens (made principally of native stone), rustic benches, and picnic tables have been built throughout the park. With a seating capacity of 500 persons, the outdoor theatre can accommodate a much larger audience by use of the surrounding grassy slopes.

Approximately two miles of winding drives were laid out, graded, and cindered, and 15 culverts were installed. Almost 2,300 linear

feet of concrete sidewalks were laid and many paths cindered. Small footbridges of rock and timber span the creek which runs through the park. Just above the main drive the stream was dammed to provide a small lagoon, the overflow from which falls down in cascades. To minimize the erosion of the stream bank, retaining walls were built.

Work on the swimming pool, the park's chief attraction, started in July 1936 and was completed for public opening of the pool on July 4, 1937. The pool is 150 feet long and 75 feet wide and ranges in depth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In accordance with regulations of the state department of health it has a purification system capable of recirculating all of the water in the pool every eight hours. The city provided over \$22,000 of the total \$52,000 outlay for the pool and the 53- by 100-foot bathhouse. A concrete and stone bleacher section built along a bordering terraced area is large enough to seat 330 spectators. Electric lights were installed for night use of the pool and a parking lot accommodating 200 cars was built and equipped with lights.

Equipment of the park with drinking water and sanitary facilities required the installation of 5,492 feet of water mains, 100 feet of 10-inch sanitary sewers, and manholes for both the water supply and the sewer systems. In landscaping the park, WPA workers set out approxi-



PART OF EDMUNDSON PARK, THE NEWLY DEVELOPED 56-ACRE RECREATIONAL AREA NEAR OSKALOOSA

mately 7,000 trees, shrubs, and plants. To a great extent, those that were killed during the 1936 drought have been replaced. The land and development of the park (exclusive of the swimming pool and bathhouse) cost \$117,000—\$85,000 for wages, \$20,000 for land, and \$12,000 for other nonlabor items. More than 1,500 tons of native rock from local quarries were required for the buildings, fountains, entrances, and other stone work. Timber used in the buildings and bridges came chiefly from trees and buildings cleared from the park site and from 100 oak trees purchased by the park board.

Since the opening of the park, attendance has averaged 500 or 600 persons daily, with crowds of 4,000 to 5,000 on Sundays and holidays. Persons coming to the park include not only the residents of Oskaloosa and of neighboring localities, but also parties from a much greater distance.

The WPA has not limited its park work in Mahaska County to the Oskaloosa development. Park projects have also been operated at New Sharon and at the state park at Lake Keomah. Workers improved the 20-acre town park at New Sharon, erecting a bandstand for summer concerts and an enclosed shelterhouse, grading and surfacing with crushed rock about one-half mile of drives, and constructing a football field, tables, and benches. The project at Lake Keomah State Park (a 352-acre tract including a 70-acre lake) was sponsored by the Iowa State Conservation Commission and involved reforestation and other improvement work.

Sewers

Projects for the extension of sewer systems have been in operation in Oskaloosa almost continuously since the initiation of the WPA program. Most of the work has been done near the outskirts of the city in sections which lacked sewer facilities. By the end of March 1939, WPA project employees had laid nearly 23,000 feet of sanitary and storm sewer lines, with conduits ranging from small pipes 8 inches in diameter to large storm sewers 42 inches in diameter. About 90 manholes and catch basins were also installed.

In Oskaloosa, as in many growing cities, the original sewer system required extension and enlargement to serve the increasing population. Moreover, untreated sewage was run into a creek, a procedure which endangered public health. This condition resulted in the erection of two disposal plants as Public Works Administration projects and the laying of mains through projects of the FERA and the WPA.

Previously both the storm and sanitary sewage had been emptied into a single outfall. New outfall sewers to the disposal plants were installed by the WPA in such a way that the storm sewers empty into the creek as before but the sanitary sewage is carried to the new plants. Thus the load on the outfall sanitary sewers is greatly lessened. When the present WPA projects are completed, the sewer system should be adequate for 15 or 20 years.

The two PWA sewage disposal plants are located just outside the city limits, one to the northeast and the other to the southwest of the city. When activities started on the park projects in October 1935, WPA workers moved two farm houses from the newly acquired park grounds to sites at the disposal plants, remodeling the houses into homes for the plant attendants. The work included new foundations and new roofs for both houses and new exterior walls of shingles for one. These improvements, together with the installation of plumbing, complete refinishing of interiors, and painting, converted the houses into attractive modern dwellings.

Grounds at both plants were graded and enclosed with a high, woven-wire fence. Shrubs and grass seed were planted and concrete sidewalks and paths were laid. Ornamental entrances were built of native rock. At the northeast plant the WPA built a shelterhouse and replaced an old wooden bridge with a 15-foot steel structure. In the grove adjoining the southwest plant two picnic ovens were constructed.

Gymnasium-Auditorium

As a result of the gradual consolidation of rural schools in Iowa, construction of school buildings has not been featured in the state as it has in some sections of the country where school construction represents a very important



WPA-BUILT GYMNASIUM AT CEDAR

phase of WPA work. The one-room district schools have gradually given way in Mahaska County, as in the state generally, to consolidated schools which provide for high-school training as well as for grade-school work. Recent growth in attendance and expansion of school activities, however, have rendered some of the buildings inadequate for current needs.

The consolidated school building at Cedar, a village south of Oskaloosa, is illustrative of this situation. The gymnasium was too small for a standard-sized basketball floor and the only space available for spectators was a small balcony on one side. The boundaries of the court were only a few feet from the wall, and two columns under the balcony added to the danger of injury to the players. Inasmuch as high-school games and tournaments constitute the major recreational interest of the entire community during the winter months, the need for an adequate floor was felt keenly. Moreover, the school building had no auditorium for dramatics and musical productions, for graduation exercises, and for other school or community programs.

Under the sponsorship of the consolidated school district of Cedar an auditorium-gymnasium has been added to the school building. The district assumed half (\$10,957) of the total cost of \$21,507. The new brick-and-tile structure is approximately 72 feet square and provides a 40- by 50-foot floor that can be used either for basketball or as an auditorium. Elevated seats extending along the entire east side of the room, a balcony over the lobby at the end, and the floor of the stage on the west

side furnish ample accommodations for spectators at ball games. The stage is flanked by two dressing rooms. Sound-absorbing wall-board on the ceiling and upper walls and cinder brick in the lower part insure good acoustic effects. High-school and older grade-school students make greatest use of the new gymnasium, leaving the old gymnasium for the younger children.

Other Projects

Major alterations were made on the Mahaska County courthouse. The courtroom was larger than its use required and sound carried very poorly. Through a project carried on in the autumn of 1937, the ceiling of the courtroom was lowered about six feet, the walls were covered with sound-absorbing board and the floor was refinished. Four offices for the judge and other officials were partitioned off from the courtroom. Walls, ceilings, and floors throughout the rest of the building were reconditioned and additions were made to the plumbing and heating systems. In 1936 improvements were made on the Oskaloosa high-school building, and the surrounding grounds. Through other project operations the interiors of the five Oskaloosa school buildings, the county courthouse, the county hospital, and the city hall were renovated.

Under community sanitation projects sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and the state department of health almost 392 sanitary toilets were placed in public parks, on rural school grounds, and, where the owners met all costs of materials, on private property. The expenditure of \$7,400 by the sponsors, through March 1939, was largely for materials and practically all of the \$13,200 paid out from Federal funds went to project workers.

Professional and Service Work

Sewing room operations and professional and service projects are currently providing employment for about 15 percent of the WPA workers in Mahaska County (74 out of 501 employed during the last week of March 1939). Although two-thirds of the nonconstruction

workers (mostly women) are assigned to the sewing project or as housekeeping aides, the white collar program in the county is quite diversified, encompassing a recreation program, units of the writers' and music projects, adult education classes, bookmending, a Braille project, and clerical services. Related activities, besides the building renovation projects mentioned above, include projects for the distribution of surplus commodities and a subsistence garden.

Recreation, Federal Arts, and Education

The State Board of Control sponsors the WPA recreation project in Iowa. In each community in which a unit operates a lay committee composed of interested citizens from various clubs and occupational fields serves as cosponsor and works directly with the project supervisors. The committee in Oskaloosa, where the Mahaska County project is located, secured space at the city hall for a recreational center and obtained the use of the workshop and reading room at the YMCA and use of school playgrounds.

Leather work, plastic art, finger painting, flower craft, metalwork, and clay modeling, and some woodwork are included among the phases of the handieraft work conducted at the recreation center at the city hall. The center has facilities for indoor games, a novelty orchestra, and a puppetry club. Such types of activity are popular in the winter; in the summer, however, chief interest attaches to sports—softball, swimming, paddle tennis, croquet, and horseshoe pitching. Handicraft is popular the year round.

Under the leadership of eight project workers, between 700 and 800 persons participate during the summer and from 400 to 500 in the winter. One of the regular school physical training teachers is retained by the school board through the summer to work with the WPA leaders.

The Federal writers' project began operations in Mahaska County in December 1935. Through this project WPA employees prepared a guide to Pella, a town in an adjoining county noted for the annual tulip festival held in the tradition of its Dutch settlers. They also conducted a survey of coal mining in Mahaska, once a large

coal-producing county. The survey covers the location of the mines—both the few that are still active and those that have been abandoned—the techniques used in the mines, and the physical aspects of the mining communities. In many instances these communities have become "ghost" towns following the exhaustion of most of the coal veins 10 or 12 years ago. Material relating to Mahaska County was compiled for inclusion in the Iowa guide book published in August 1938, an Iowa encyclopedia, an Iowa almanac, a history of sports, and statewide social-ethnic studies.

A unit of the Federal music project was initiated in Beacon. Opportunities to study music have been scarce in this impoverished mining community, in which the majority of residents are Welsh, a nationality noted for its musical interest and ability. Through the project, group classes in instrumental music have been conducted in cooperation with the regular school curriculum.



MAJOR ALTERATIONS MADE TO COUNTY COURT ROOM INCLUDED LOWERING THE CEILING AND COVERING WALLS WITH SOUND-ABSORBING BOARD

The adult education program in Mahaska County is sponsored by the Iowa Department of Public Instruction as a part of a state-wide project. It is cosponsored by the Oskaloosa school board, which has supplied rooms, desks, and other facilities. Citizenship classes for aliens who desire to become citizens have been operating since January 1936. These constitute the most important phase of the work and include classes in English and civics held three nights a week in the high-school building. During the past year an average of 18 persons, largely from the mining districts, have been enrolled. Ten persons who were members of the classes have become naturalized citizens.

In addition to the citizenship classes, two types of adult education classes are in current operation. From 50 to 60 enrollees receive instruction in instrumental music. An adult sewing class provides training in selecting and cutting patterns, making over garments, and other phases of sewing.

Clerical

Several different kinds of work have been carried on through the operation of clerical projects. On the bookmending project 1,396 school books had been cleaned and mended by April 1939 and 300 volumes had been cataloged. Thirty-four volumes of Braille transcription had been completed for distribution to blind readers through the state traveling library. Considerable work has also been done in indexing and tabulating records in the offices of the county clerk, treasurer, recorder, and superintendent of schools.

In 1936 the tax records and assessed valuation for real property in the various counties in Iowa were analyzed in order to determine the probable effect of a homestead tax exemption law. The findings in Mahaska County were incorporated with material from other counties of the state into a report which was utilized by members of the 1937 state legislature in framing the Homestead Tax Exemption Bill. Mahaska County is also participating in a survey to provide a complete file of the names, war records, and other facts relating to war veterans whose graves are in Iowa, which in addition to identifying the graves of the

veterans will supplement the vital statistics of the state.

Housekeeping Aide Project

Outstanding among the service projects operated in Mahaska County is the work of the housekeeping aides. Under this project an average of 18 aides have been employed ever since March 1936. Women assigned as aides are sent to the homes of the needy to give assistance in housework and related home problems when the housewife or homemaker, because of illness or childbirth, is temporarily unable to perform the minimum household duties that are essential.

Each week the supervisor of the project makes out a program for the aides. Some families are given assistance over a considerable period whereas for others the need is of short duration. Families requiring household assistance are referred to the project supervisor by the county relief agency, with recommendations as to the number of days a week and length of period during which aid should be given. The purpose of the project is to serve only emergency cases but in some instances a limited amount of time each week is given to chronic cases. A tabulation of the visits made during the last week of March showed that 96 visits were made to 20 families. Eighteen of these were families where the homemaker was ill.

The work of the aides includes general household duties, care of small children and infants, simple home nursing (only under the direction of a doctor or public nurse), washing and ironing, sewing, and mending clothes and bedding. While doing the necessary general work the aide also does what she can to make the home neater and more attractive.

Subsistence Gardens

Persons receiving general relief and families of WPA workers are encouraged to garden under the subsistence garden project sponsored by the county relief administration. It has not been necessary for the county to rent land for this purpose since a sufficient number of plots of unused land have been supplied by

interested citizens. Although the standard subsistence plot is 50 feet by 100 feet the garden areas actually worked depend somewhat on the size of the lots made available. Seeds, hothouse plants, seed potatoes, and insecticides are furnished by the county to persons receiving relief. Although families of WPA workers are not supplied with seed, they are encouraged to garden and are given the same supervision in their work as are the relief clients. WPA workers who are assigned as gardeners see that families get proper seeds and plants; the latter, chiefly tomato and cabbage plants, are raised in hotbeds by the project gardeners. The gardeners also supervise all plots, showing the inexperienced how to cultivate their gardens and how to use insecticides. In the spring of 1938, 378 gardens were planted.

Sewing Project

Approximately \$69,000 has been expended on the county-wide sewing project located at Oskaloosa; this kind of work has furnished the majority of the WPA jobs for women. Workers on this project not only make clothing and bedding sufficient to meet most of the needs of the relief recipients in the county but they also supply articles for the county home and the county hospital. The 23,500 garments made for needy persons between November 1935 and March 31, 1939, included practically all types of women's and children's wear

except coats and other articles of heavy material. For men and boys, shirts, pajamas, shorts, and overalls (small sizes only) have been made. Comforters have been the most common item of bedding produced on the project.

Articles prepared for institutions (7,700 articles through March 1939) are made according to specifications supplied by superintendents of the institutions. All sewing machines in use on the project are of the treadle type. About two yards of cloth are currently furnished by sponsors for each yard procured by the use of Federal funds.

Surplus Commodities

Workers on projects for the distribution of surplus commodities to needy families check all incoming consignments and issue the commodities to recipients. Families of WPA workers as well as families on general relief receive surplus commodities. Among the kinds of food distributed are navy beans, corn meal, graham flour, wheat flour, butter, and fruits such as grapefruit, oranges, and sometimes prunes.

In Oskaloosa members of relief families usually come to the headquarters of the project (a room in the basement of the courthouse) to receive their allotments. When all members of a needy family are confined to their home the commodities are delivered by the project workers. For persons in other parts of the county the food is transported in county trucks from



SWIMMING POOL
AND BATHHOUSE
BUILT BY WPA IN
EDMUNDSON PARK

the project center in Oskaloosa to local grocery stores. Each store manager, like the project workers in Oskaloosa, has a list made out by the county relief agency of those families to whom the surplus commodities are to be given. The local grocery men receive no compensation for their work in connection with distribution of commodities.

The county relief administrator, who supervises the distribution of surplus commodities, is also responsible for the distribution to relief recipients of clothing produced in the WPA sewing rooms. Articles needed by the individual families are ordered specifically by case workers, who indicate the kind of garment and the size required. If the articles are not in stock orders for them are sent to the sewing room. In addition to the current distribution of garments made on the sewing project, the coats, suits, and other items of clothing purchased under the ERA Act of 1938 were issued to families in need during the autumn and winter of 1938-39.

The selection of the projects undertaken in Mahaska County, as in the rest of the Nation, has been determined by the specific needs of the community, the amount of funds available, and the skills and occupational backgrounds of the workers on the relief rolls. The predominance of road work among the WPA activities is indicative of the outstanding need for better farm-to-market roads in the county. Such work accounted for 68 percent of expenditures for construction activities, including sanitation and health work, through March 31, 1939, as compared to 49 percent for the country as a whole.

The greater accessibility to schools, churches, and trading and social centers that is provided by improved secondary roads is a very real

contribution to the residents of the county. In addition, the possibility of using trucks at any time of the year to transport cattle and hogs to market means much to the farmers of this particular rural county. The road projects, also, have proven well suited to the employment of the majority of the workers in Mahaska County, who have developed no particular occupational skill in their typical employment as farm hands or as common laborers.

TABLE 18.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939

Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total	\$1,150,434	Public buildings—Cont. Road equipment building.....	14,418
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads ^A	783,435	Bathhouse and swimming pool ..	52,243
Public buildings.....	159,239	Parks and other recrea- tional facilities.....	131,701
Improvement of public buildings	71,071	Conservation	1,280
Gymnasium-audi- torium.....	21,507	Sewer systems	54,162
		Sanitation and health	20,617

^A Includes an \$804 street repair project.

The project activities described above cost slightly more than \$1,200,000 from the initiation of WPA operations in 1935 through March 31, 1939. The total includes the expenditures on construction projects as shown in Table 18 and the \$69,000 spent in the operation of the county sewing room. It does not include expenditures for a few state-wide white collar projects that were conducted in Mahaska County on a small scale. More than four-fifths of the total of approximately \$870,000 expended from Federal funds was for the payment of wages. Of the \$350,000 supplied by state, county, and town agencies sponsoring projects, more than two-thirds represented outlays for materials, supplies, equipment, rents, and other nonlabor items.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA

Escambia County is located in the southwest part of Alabama, next to Florida's northern border. It is essentially a rural county whose character is indicated by the fact that only 8,000 of its 28,000 inhabitants reside in incorporated places and that its two largest towns, Atmore and Brewton, have only 3,000 inhabitants each. About one-half of the 10,000 gainful workers in Escambia are engaged in agricultural activities; these workers cultivate only one-fifth of the area of the county. The remainder supports a fairly heavy growth of long- and short-leaf pine, accounting for the inclusion of Escambia among the 16 counties in the southern part of the state frequently referred to as the "piney woods section." Cypress may be found in the lowlands and in the Escambia and Conecuh River swamp areas. Much of the oak that grows in the county is of a noncommercial variety commonly known as "black jack;" some, however, is suitable for milling purposes.

Farm land in the western half of the county compares favorably with the best cultivated land in Alabama and the north central area has fair farming soil. Farms are generally small, producing such leading crops as sugar cane, corn, millet, potatoes, peas, strawberries, and peaches. Cotton is also grown, but not to the extent that it is in other parts of the state. Peanuts have become an increasingly important crop in recent years. Livestock production is limited to small numbers of cattle and hogs. As of January 1, 1935, there were 2,623 farms in the county.

Four lumber companies are located in Escambia County. The largest of these is at Brewton and employs 300 men in its creosote plant, box factory, and planing and veneer mills; another company, at Atmore, employs approximately 200 persons. Six other sawmills and nine turpentine distilleries also process forest products. Other establishments include three silk mills, two brick plants, an iron works, a vault company, two ice plants, a milling and elevator company, and a fertilizer plant. Twenty-two manufacturing firms, employing 1,484 workers, were in operation in 1935.

Some indication of the number and types of workers in the county who have been unemployed and in need of public assistance is found in the count of persons certified as in need of relief on January 15, 1936, and in the census of unemployment of November 1937. According to the former, a total of 1,585 employable persons needed relief; unskilled laborers accounted for nearly a third and farm laborers about a fourth of those who had work experience. In the 1937 unemployment census 2,578 persons (including 639 WPA and other emergency workers) registered as totally unemployed, and 1,537 persons registered as partially unemployed. Like the inventory of employable persons in need of relief the census of unemployment reported relatively large proportions of unskilled workers and farm laborers. Of the totally unemployed 950, or 37 percent, were Negroes as were 774 of the partially unemployed.

During the two years following the initiation of the WPA program in August 1935 the number of workers provided with project jobs in Escambia County fluctuated between 300 and 600. Curtailment of activities in the summer of 1937 brought the number of WPA employees below 200. However, with the expansion of the WPA program to provide work for farmers in need of employment to supplement their farm income, project employment in the county increased rapidly in the summer and fall of 1938 to a peak of approximately 950 workers. At the end of March 1939, 696 persons were engaged in project activities. It is estimated that more than three times this number of workers have had WPA employment at some time during the period of WPA operations.

Construction

The WPA program in Escambia County, like the programs conducted in other communities, has been determined in part by the work proposed by local public agencies and in part by the skills and abilities of the needy unemployed workers in the county. Local demands for

better secondary roads, additional school buildings, and improved public health were relatively great, and manual laborers, principally unskilled workers and farm laborers, were numerous among the employable persons on relief rolls. Consequently, construction activities involving roads, buildings, and sanitation and health measures have predominated among WPA operations in Escambia County.

Schools and Other Public Buildings

The improvement of school facilities, although it has represented only a small share of the entire WPA program in Escambia County, has been one of the most significant phases of WPA project operations in the county. On one project a new vocational school was erected at Flomaton. As a result of this project and others through which additions were made to four schoolhouses, the normal capacity of the schools in Escambia County has been increased by 850 pupils and crowded conditions in several buildings have been eliminated.

The Flomaton vocational school is a five-room, one-story, brick structure containing a food laboratory, a sewing room, a model living room, a carpentry shop, and a general classroom. Near the school building WPA workers erected a blacksmith shop in which students learn welding and other metal work. Grounds were improved by grass sprigging and planting

of shrubs and two acres of adjoining land were developed for demonstration and experimental purposes.

The new school at Flomaton fills a very real need. Not only has it eliminated overcrowding, but it has also made possible the expansion of the high-school curriculum to include courses of particular interest and benefit to rural students. Previously the high school did not have equipment to carry on vocational work and could not obtain state funds for vocational education until suitable facilities were available. As a direct result of the erection of the building state funds were granted to the school, and vocational teachers are now employed to conduct classes in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, homemaking, cooking, and sewing. The school building serves as a center for club work and recreational activities of rural students and is also used by farmers and their wives who attend vocational classes.

Other WPA work on school buildings in Escambia County includes a two-room addition to the elementary school at Flomaton, an addition to the school at East Brewton providing a library, study hall, and two classrooms, and four-room brick additions to schools at Damascus and Wallace. The new section of the elementary-school building at Flomaton increases accommodations by about a third, making the building sufficiently large to house all the grade-school enrollees (about 400).



THE ADDITION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL IN EAST BREWTON PROVIDES LIBRARY, CONFERENCE, AND CLASS ROOMS

Provision of additional classroom space at Damascus and at Wallace has led to larger teaching staffs with the result that these towns are now on the state's accredited list.

An annex to the courthouse and a new city hall were constructed in Brewton in addition to the WPA work on educational buildings in that town. Various county offices—health, welfare, education, sanitation, and agriculture—which were formerly located in several different buildings are now effectively concentrated in the courthouse annex. One of the 15 rooms in the new annex can be converted into a small auditorium for meetings and demonstrations conducted by various county organizations. Clinic space for the department of public health is conveniently arranged, well-lighted, and adequately equipped, and examination and treatment are given much more effectively and rapidly than was possible in the former location.

Brewton's new city hall, costing about \$31,000, has permitted the removal of the town's offices from old quarters ill-suited to the purpose. In addition to offices for the city council, mayor, and clerk, the new municipal building provides room for a jail and for the city's fire-lighting and street equipment. The basement has adequate space for storage and for a community auditorium or additional offices.

Airpark and Recreational Facilities

A mile and a half from Brewton an "airpark" project has resulted in the development of an airport in connection with recreational grounds. Such a project development may be approved when sufficiently justified by unusual circumstances. The park at Brewton lies between Montgomery and Mobile and serves as a refueling ground for light planes.

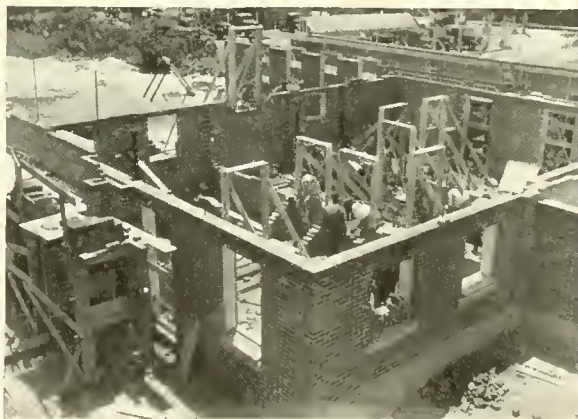
Brewton's airpark is on the site of an old landing field. Landing strips, totaling 5,000 feet in length, have been widened, a combination hangar and clubhouse has been erected, and a nine-hole golf course has been built on a 90-acre plot. The total cost of the airpark amounted to \$23,000 of which the state commission and the city of Brewton, as sponsors, contributed \$6,000. The aircraft hangar, made of brick with steel trusses, is large enough for



CARPENTRY SHOP IN THE WPA-BUILT FLOMATON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

four planes, and the adjoining clubhouse of two stories has about 4,500 square feet of floor space. On the first floor of the clubhouse, which is used extensively by the citizens of Brewton as a community building, there are a general recreation and reading room, a ladies' lounge, a kitchen, and locker rooms. The second floor has one large room suitable for varied entertainment. Pine paneling and appropriate fixtures and furnishings contribute to the attractiveness of the clubhouse.

Athletic fields on the high-school grounds at Atmore and Flomaton have been built through the operation of WPA projects sponsored by the county board of education. From five acres of ground partially covered with stumps, trees, and brush, and cut by numerous small gullies, the Flomaton athletic field was developed. The



WPA WORKERS BUILDING BREWTON'S NEW CITY HALL

work performed on the project included clearing, grading, draining, and sodding of the land. NYA project workers constructed a grandstand and fenced the entire area. At Atmore, in addition to the leveling, draining, sodding, and fencing required on the three-acre athletic field, the work involved the erection, on either side of the field, of grandstands which have a total seating capacity of 900. A small brick building with two dressing rooms for players was also built. Installation of a lighting system by the town of Atmore makes it possible to use the field at night. General community activities as well as athletic contests and gymnasium classes are held on both the Atmore and Flomaton fields.

Extension of Water and Sewer Mains

Prior to 1935 certain parts of Brewton were not reached by the town's water distribution system. This condition occasioned the initiation of a WPA project through which about five miles of water mains were laid. The extension of the water system not only provided facilities for additional consumers, but also made possible the placement of 16 fire hydrants so that fire protection has been extended to all property within the corporate limits of Brewton. Recent installation of 1,700 feet of sewer lines has permitted Brewton's disposal system to serve an additional 50 homes.

Sanitation and Public Health

A state-wide campaign in Alabama has been directed towards the installation of sanitary privies at homes not reached by sewer lines. The primary purpose of this program is to combat hookworm, transmitted from infected soil through bare feet to the human system. The Alabama State Board of Health reported that for seven counties, including Escambia, the incidence of hookworm among school children in 1929 was 60 percent or more. By early 1939, however, the rate of incidence in Escambia County had been reduced from 61 percent to 39 percent, according to a survey conducted by the Escambia County Health Department. The WPA has contributed materially to this decline through the construction of 672 sanitary

privies conforming to the specifications of the state board of health. Upon approval by the proper health authorities, sanitary privies can be placed on the property of any person who provides the necessary materials.

Other major health measures in Escambia County include the elimination of conditions causing malaria and typhus fever. Since the climate and topography of the county provide a favorable environment for the malaria-bearing mosquito, the WPA has conducted projects furthering state and county efforts to eliminate mosquitoes by draining infested ponds and swamps. This work has proved very effective in reducing malaria in the areas that have been covered. Where feasible, ditches have been permanently lined with concrete or riprap. Some 74,000 feet of new ditches have been constructed and the 37,000 feet of old ditches have been improved. The practice of sodding unlined ditches with a layer of Bermuda grass, giving them some permanency at a much smaller expense than riprapping involves, has been followed since 1938.

Highways, Roads, and Streets

From the standpoint of funds expended and employment created, the most important type of WPA activity in Escambia County has been the work done in connection with the development of highways, roads, and streets. Nearly \$470,000 of the \$663,000 expended on all WPA construction projects from the initiation of the program in August 1935 through March 1939

TABLE 19.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA			
CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939			
Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total . . .	\$662,519		
Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities	468,905	Recreational facilities, including grandstands on school grounds	13,943
Public buildings	58,469	Sewer systems	1,043
Educational	37,681	Water distribution systems	12,776
Administrative	17,492	Airports	22,883
Improvement of grounds	3,296	Sanitation and health	A 84,500

A County data estimated from state totals.

was spent for road building and improvement. During that period WPA workers built or improved 910 miles of secondary road; they also laid bituminous surfacing on one and a half miles of state highway and built the base preparatory to surfacing an additional three miles. Almost four miles of streets were paved through WPA project work, and approximately four miles of sidewalks laid. In connection with the road and street work in the county 658 bridges (mostly wooden) were built, 607 culverts installed, and extensive drainage and shoulder work completed.

Because of the marked inadequacy of the county roads in meeting the needs of the rural population, the WPA has concentrated its activities in Escambia County on this secondary road work. Without any planned pattern, the county roads had developed over a period of years from the crude wagon roads that had been used when timber was cut and land cleared for farms. The roads were often crooked and indirect, avoiding gullies and swamps and crossing hills where elevations were lowest and creeks where fording was shallowest and safest. Streams that could not be forded were spanned by wooden bridges which were not treated to prevent rot or built to withstand high water. Even where roads had been improved somewhat the heavy rainfall on easily eroded soil still clogged drainage ditches and caused washouts on road surfaces.

Through WPA road projects many of the county roads have been straightened, widened, graded, graveled, and provided with better drainage. Considerable grubbing and clearing was required in widening the surfaces. The heavy rainfall of the region necessitated the construction of large culverts. Rainfall also was a factor influencing the construction of bridges since the creosoted timber bridges that have been built by the WPA have been made to withstand the high water of flood seasons. Bridges of this kind eliminate the inconvenience and hazards of fords and the costly upkeep of the old type wooden bridge.

When the WPA program was initiated, several of the streets in Brewton and East Brewton were unpaved and none of the streets inside the corporate limits of Flomaton were hard-surfaced. In Atmore, where only a few of the



WPA FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD WORK IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY. CONTRAST BETWEEN WPA-REBUILT AND UN-IMPROVED ROADS NEAR ATMORE (TOP). NEW THREE-SPAN CONCRETE BRIDGE OVER BRUSHY CREEK--NEAR ATMORE (CENTER). GRADING A FEEDER ROAD NEAR FLOMATON (BOTTOM).

most important streets had concrete sidewalks, the citizens petitioned the mayor to sponsor a sidewalk project so that, among other things, they might have city mail delivery. Through work on various road and street projects the WPA had paved 19,536 linear feet of city streets and laid approximately four miles of sidewalks in Escambia County by the end of March 1939.

Professional and Service Work

Although most of the nonconstruction projects in Escambia County have operated in Atmore and Brewton, their benefits have extended to persons throughout the county. Only the recreation and adult education projects may be said to be less than county-wide in scope. At the end of March 1939, practically all workers engaged on those projects were women.

Sewing Rooms

In order to supply garments for needy families in Escambia County two WPA sewing rooms have been operated. The sewing room projects, one in Brewton and the other in Atmore, have provided a large share of the jobs for women WPA workers in the county; approximately 50 women were at work on sewing projects during the spring months of 1939. Total expenditures on the projects through March 1939 amounted to \$69,400.

The products of the sewing rooms that were made prior to April 1939 included 16,700 garments for children, 13,675 for women, 6,850

for men, and more than 5,000 each of infants' wear and articles other than clothing. Approximately 106,000 yards of cloth were used in making these products, which have been distributed by the welfare worker to families unable to purchase sufficient clothing. The welfare worker constantly advises the project supervisor of the ages, sizes, and clothing requirements of members of the needy families and, where convenient, the prospective recipients may be called to the sewing room for measurements and fittings.

Housekeeping Aide and Nursing Projects

WPA housekeeping aide projects are similar to sewing room projects in that women are assigned to the work and all persons benefiting from the project work are persons in need of relief. Workers on this project are trained and assigned to perform a variety of household duties for needy families in which illness or other conditions have made the usual homemaker temporarily unable to perform the normal household tasks. To qualify for assignment to this WPA project a woman must have had homemaking experience and must pass the physical examination given by the county health officer. Each worker is given a two-week training course which is supplemented one day each week by additional demonstrations and instruction. Subjects in which the workers receive training include home budgeting, diet, food values, care of the sick, prenatal and postnatal care, and general housekeeping duties.

Families needing housekeeping aid come to the attention of the county department of public welfare through its contact with recipients of public assistance. The welfare department cooperates with the project supervisor in outlining household problems and indicating the duties to be performed in the home. An aide may be assigned for a maximum period of one month; if after that time further assistance is necessary a new worker may be assigned. Although at the end of March 1939 the project had been operating only six months, approximately 1,000 visits had been made by the aides to 130 families. An average of about 20 women have been engaged in this work.

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA			
MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total	809	641	168
Highways, roads, and streets	487	487	
Public buildings, including improvement of grounds	72	49	23
Sanitation and health	103	103	
Education	7		7
Bookmending	57		57
Housekeeping aide	26		26
Sewing	54		54
Distribution of surplus commodities	3	2	1

The WPA service projects undertaken in the county also included a project to give nursing aid in connection with immunizations against contagious diseases. During the 15 months that the project was operated 1,017 immunizations were given.

Education and Recreation Programs

The difficulties encountered in attending school because of the demands of farm duties and, until recent years, the inaccessibility of schools have hampered many rural residents in availing themselves of educational opportunities. WPA classes in adult education consequently have filled a very definite need in Escambia County. (Adult emergency education was transferred from the FERA to the WPA in 1935.) A WPA project was initiated in Escambia County in December 1935 and subsequently between 139 and 347 men and women have been enrolled in courses of this kind.

Classes have been devoted to literacy, vocational education, and general adult education. The extent of the program and its scope have varied directly with the number and qualifications of the available teachers on the relief rolls. In March 1939 there were seven WPA employees teaching citizenship to 79 persons, vocational subjects to 62, and general education subjects to 121. Any person in the county is eligible to attend these education classes, which are usually held once a week in private homes.

WPA recreation activities have been conducted intermittently in Brewton, Atmore, and the community of Canoe. Workers numbering up to 20 have provided leadership in social recreation, music, crafts, softball, tennis, and basketball for a number of participants ranging from 500 to nearly 3,000 per month. For recreation areas, public school grounds have generally been used.

Book and Desk Renovation

In June 1937, the WPA initiated in Escambia County a unit of the state-wide project for renovation of library and school books and school desks under the sponsorship of the state

department of education and the cosponsorship of the county board of education. A succeeding project continues the bookmending activities of this project. By the end of March 1939, 13,246 books and 5,715 desks and other pieces of school furniture had been reconditioned.

Books for mending have been brought from the schools throughout the county to the project headquarters at Brewton in accordance with a schedule prepared by the county board of education. This insures uninterrupted work, with a minimum of books out of use. Each project employee is responsible for specific phases of the repair work. A book needing complete renovation is first thoroughly cleaned and its torn pages mended with transparent tape. If the binding is broken, a piece of material is stitched along the back to hold the pages secure. Some of the books are recovered with cloth binding which is then lettered. After the final process of shellacking the cover, a book is in good usable condition.



DRAINAGE DITCH FOR MALARIA CONTROL

In Escambia, as in other counties in Alabama, free text books are furnished to the children in the first three grades of the public schools. Because in recent years it has been necessary to provide books for an increasing number of students, the book-repair work has been of particular importance. The work also has proven well suited to the employment of women. On March 22, 1939, a total of 57

women, 53 of whom were unskilled workers, were engaged in activities on the book-repair project.

The new and improved facilities and the services provided through the operation of WPA projects in Escambia County are enjoyed by the county's entire population. Although the extension of water and sewer lines and the education and recreation programs have been concentrated in the larger towns the improvement of roads has been general throughout the county and other phases of the WPA program have operated for the benefit of persons living in both urban and rural areas. For the rural residents the road work has meant greater accessibility of markets, shopping centers, and schools; more regular mail delivery; more adequate medical care at lower rates; and wider opportunities for recreation. Persons residing

in towns have also benefited from the road improvements through the resulting stimulation to trade; newly paved streets have eliminated much of the inconvenience caused by mud and dust; and adequate culverts for the removal of storm waters have reduced the losses arising from flooded streets and basements.

In making the many contributions to the social and economic welfare of the county the WPA has accomplished its complementary objective of providing employment opportunities to needy unemployed persons. The prosecution of the project work has supplied jobs not only to many of the county's unemployed workers but also to low-income farmers. During the period of nearly three and three-quarters years from the beginning of operations in 1935 to the end of March 1939, more than 2,000 different persons, almost all of them with families, have found a temporary livelihood in their employment on WPA projects.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Located in the south central part of Ohio at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto Rivers, Portsmouth is protected on the south and west by floodwalls. Behind these flood defenses are carried on the commerce and productive activity of a medium-sized urban center that participates in the manufacture and agriculture of the Middle West. Portsmouth serves as the trading and shipping center of the surrounding area and obtains its industrial life from the steel, shoe, railroad, and smaller diversified establishments that are located within the city and its environs.

The land on which Portsmouth stands was laid out in lots by Major Henry Massie, a Virginian who came to the Northwest Territory in 1797. Portsmouth was incorporated as a town in 1814 and six years later had 500 inhabitants. The present city accounts for half the residents of Scioto County, of which Portsmouth is the county seat. Not included in its 1930 population of 42,560 persons are the residents of New Boston (a municipality of 6,000 inhabitants that lies within Portsmouth),

the residential district across the Scioto River, and other suburban areas that are part of "Greater Portsmouth."

During the years following the introduction of the steamboat and the completion in 1832 of the Ohio Canal (extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth), Portsmouth played an active role in handling the river and canal traffic. The shipment of local products and transshipment of produce brought to Portsmouth made the city an important link in the Ohio and Mississippi waterway traffic of central Ohio during the pre-railroad era.

Portsmouth's first railroad, which later became part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, connected the city with lines running through Hamden, Ohio, soon after 1850. At the present time the city is served by the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Most important of these to Portsmouth is the Norfolk and Western road whose main line runs from Norfolk, Virginia, to its Portsmouth junction from which lines turn north to Columbus and west

to Cincinnati. The repair shops and freight yards of this road, which obtains much of its traffic from the West Virginia coalfields, supply Portsmouth with one of its major industries.

Since its early days Portsmouth has been a manufacturing town, the result of its advantageous location on the Ohio River and its easy access to the natural resources of the surrounding area. Among the resources that have played a significant role in the development of the city are coal, iron ore, limestone, sandstone, fire clay, and timber. In the early days much of the locally produced pig iron was shipped without manufacture—this was particularly true of the period before the building of an iron bar and nail mill. Portsmouth's first steel plant was constructed in 1872 and since that time iron and steel production has predominated among the industries of the community. In 1916 a steel plant was built in New Boston, which has employed a majority of the area's factory workers during the recent decades. The shoe industry of Portsmouth has likewise been important to the community. Manufacture of shoes was begun in the city as early as 1869 and is now carried on by three firms which sell a variety of shoes in the national market. Other local industries produce paving and wall brick; shoe lasts, heels, and laces; paper boxes; stoves; cement; and stone products.

The extent of unemployment that has prevailed in Portsmouth during recent years must

be explained in terms of the industrial life of the area in which the city is located. Curtailed manufacturing activities, particularly in the steel and brick industries, have caused a relatively high degree of unemployment in the city. At the time of the national unemployment census of November 1937, 3,835 persons (including 759 emergency workers) registered as unemployed. A large proportion of these persons had been skilled and semiskilled workers; many had been common laborers, clerks, or domestic servants, and a few had been proprietors or managers of businesses.

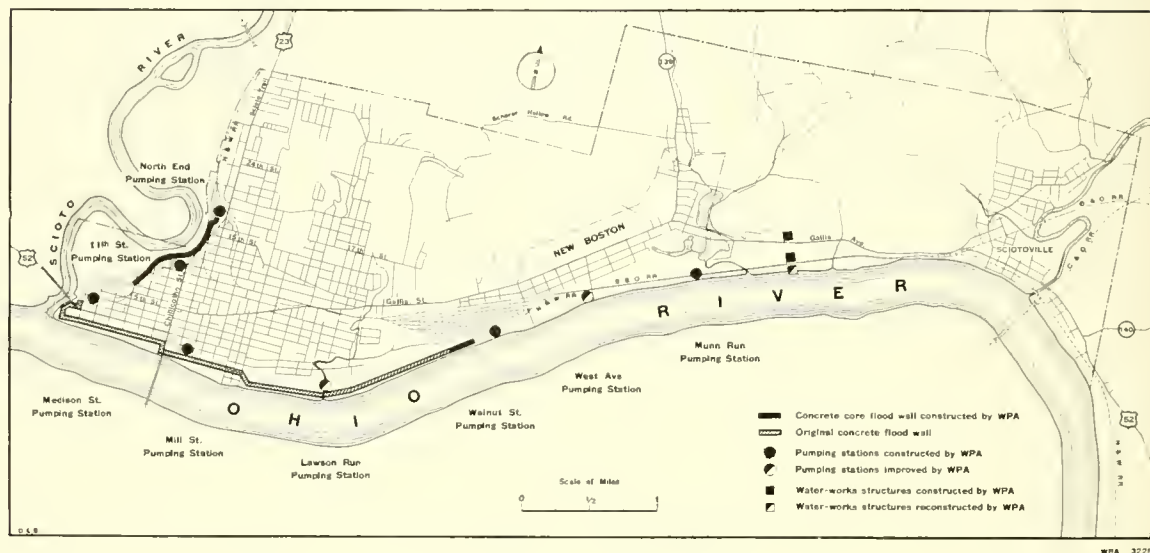
The project activities of the WPA in Portsmouth are distinctive of the city in that the work provided for the unemployed has given special stress to flood defense work and to the repair of damage after the floods of 1936 and 1937. The need for such projects was only too evident. The account of WPA undertakings that follows is not, however, limited to flood defense and rehabilitation activities since in the operation of WPA projects from 1935 to 1939 a varied program of work has been conducted. Through this program Portsmouth now enjoys the advantages of more adequate flood defenses, improved roads and streets, renovated public buildings, extended sewer and water systems, and better park and recreational facilities. The accomplishments on white collar, goods, and other nonconstruction projects supply additional benefits to the community.



THE 1937 FLOOD
IN PORTSMOUTH

WPA FLOOD DEFENSE WORK IN PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Through March 31, 1939



Flood Control and Sanitation

Projects designed for defense against floods, for the rehabilitation of flood-damaged facilities and property, and for the assistance of flood-stricken families have been outstanding among WPA operations in Portsmouth because the location of the city at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto Rivers makes it particularly susceptible to floods. The site on which the city has developed resembles a basin that is exposed on the south to the Ohio River and on the west to the Scioto River; this may be seen in the accompanying map. The ground slopes up from the rivers to form a sort of table land on which most of the city is built. Hills rise steeply and irregularly from the table land on the north and east sides of the city.

Prior to the construction of flood defenses Portsmouth was subjected to floods in two out of every three years. The southwestern part of the city in which most of the business section is located lies at an elevation of from 520 to 536 feet. Since the low-water river elevation is 470 feet, a 50-foot rise in the water level brings water to the edge of the city on both the Ohio and Scioto sides. At the 55-foot stage

approximately one-third, and at the 65-foot stage over two-thirds, of the city is below the water level.

Because experience had shown that the rivers seldom rose more than 62 feet from the low-water mark the earlier flood defenses of Portsmouth provided protection up to that height. This protection was supplied by a concrete wall along the Ohio River, about 3 miles long, and railroad embankments which served as levees eastward from the wall along the Ohio River and northward along the Scioto River. The first section of the concrete wall was constructed in 1908 and eastward additions were built in 1916 and 1929. As a further protective measure five pumping stations were erected to expel sewage when the water rose to a height that prevented the normal flow of sewage into the river.

The city experienced no major calamity until 1937 although floods frequently brought the crests of water near to the top of the flood wall. In 1933 and again in 1936, when other cities along the Ohio River were inundated, Portsmouth was only slightly damaged. However, the levee on the Scioto River side, part of it a large cinder and furnace slag fill, allowed

excessive seepage during high water and frequently had to be bolstered with sand bags when the river rose to flood stage. Furthermore, the sewage pumping equipment, which had to be operated 24 hours a day when the river reached the 60-foot level, was obsolete and almost worn out.

The 1937 flood proved to be one of the worst in the city's history. At its greatest height the rising water was 12 feet above the top of the 62-foot flood wall. A major part of the city was covered and the flood wall and levees were damaged. The high- and low-duty water pumping stations were disabled and drinking water from a storage reservoir had to be rationed by drawing from the reservoir for only a few minutes each day.

WPA Flood Defense Work

After the 1936 flood, the city began to reconstruct and extend its flood defenses—work that was conducted more intensively subsequent to the disastrous 1937 experience. Through the operation of WPA projects, the flood wall was rebuilt and extended, the levees strengthened with concrete core walls, the water system protected against flood disablement, and the sewage pumping system reconstructed to assure adequate expulsion of sewage during flood periods.

In the 1937 flood a large section of the levee along the Ohio River at the eastern end of the flood wall was washed away. The levee was an earthfill embankment that in earlier years had been subject to excessive leakage and consequent failure at high water. The workers employed on flood defense projects extended the concrete wall a distance of 80 feet to replace the demolished part of the levee and made the adjoining section of levee, about 1,000 feet in length, impervious to leakage by the construction of a concrete core wall.

The necessity of deep excavation into the levee in building the core wall was eliminated by driving the reinforced concrete piles (about 500 in number) through the earth fill into five feet of solid ground. Project workers prefabricated the piles, each 24 feet long, with interlocking joints so as to form an unbroken structure over the entire length. A concrete wall was built over the core, preventing erosion at

the top of the levee and raising by several feet the level at which protection is afforded.

On the Scioto River side, the cinder and slag embankment is subject to particular exposure because of its proximity to the junction of the two rivers. The porousness of the material of which the fill is composed allowed seepage during high-water periods, far beyond the capacity of the city pumping equipment. In order to reduce such leakage concrete piles similar to those employed in strengthening the Ohio River embankment were used. As many as 700 prefabricated concrete piles were driven into the levee in making a core wall that is approximately 1,000 feet long. The piles vary from 8 to 38 feet in length depending on the depth of the fill. During the 1939 flood stage no appreciable leakage was observed through this section of the levee. The city was further protected from flood waters on the Scioto River side by the construction along the embankment of a concrete wall about 4 feet in height and extending upstream approximately 4,500 feet from the north end of the core wall. This structure raises the maximum level at which protection is provided and prevents the erosion that was formerly caused by the overflow of the river.

The accumulation of sewage during the 1937 and earlier floods far exceeded the capacity of the city's obsolete pumping equipment. Seepage through the levees, run-off of rain water from the surrounding highlands, and normal sewage collected so rapidly that, even with the aid of fire department and railroad pumping apparatus, the city equipment was incapable of removing the accumulation. Projects begun in August 1937 resulted in the construction of five new sewage pumping stations on trunk sewer lines, the renovation of two old stations, and demolition of the other three. New electrically driven pumps, with a total pumping capacity of 106,000 gallons per minute, were installed and all necessary connections were made. The stations are constructed of brick on concrete foundations with the exception of the Washington Street Station which is made of concrete. One new station was also built and one repaired in New Boston.

Unlike the old steam-driven pumps, that had been placed directly in the sewer lines and were



HIGH-DUTY PUMPING STATION, BUILT TO FUNCTION AT FLOOD LEVELS MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE REACHED IN 1937

operated 24 hours a day during flood periods, the new pumps operate discontinuously for periods of 15 or 20 minutes at a time. This is made possible by the underground concrete reservoirs that were constructed at four of the new stations to hold sewage when the regular outlets are closed. The pumps start operating automatically when the reservoirs are filled to a specified point, expelling the sewage into the river through a by-pass outlet under the surface of the water. The reservoirs have a storage capacity of about 690,000 gallons and the new pumps are capable of emptying them in less than seven minutes.

WPA projects undertaken in connection with a third phase of the flood defense program are designed to protect the city's water supply up to a flood level of 90 feet. A new concrete storage reservoir, watertight to the 90-foot level,

now replaces the old high-duty station. Water can be pumped from the filter tanks to the reservoir, from which it is forced by gravity into the city mains. A section was added to the low-duty station located on the bank of the Ohio River so that it could operate at a flood stage of 90 feet—a level 16 feet higher than the 1937 flood and 10 feet higher than the possible maximum flood as estimated by army engineers.

From August 1936 to August 1938 an average of 400 WPA workers were employed on the flood defense projects exclusive of the waterworks job. Peak employment of 600 men was reached just prior to the flood in January 1937. The total cost of the work, including Portsmouth's sewage-pumping stations but excluding the waterworks, was \$464,000. (Table 21.)

The first test of the flood defense facilities came in February 1939. An inspection by city officials at the time when the water reached the 52-foot stage showed that there was no seepage in the levees where the concrete piling had been driven; the pumping stations were disposing of the sewage as fast as it accumulated in the storage reservoirs; and the repaired wall was holding up in a satisfactory manner. At the same flood stage in earlier years, a large city force would have been laboring night and day protecting the levees, trying to prevent seepage through the earth embankments, and building ramps to higher levels with sand bags and timber. Another crew would have been on duty 24 hours a day to keep the steam-driven sewage pumps in operation. Despite this labor, costing the city from \$20,000 to \$25,000, some water would have entered and fear of graver trouble would have developed. In 1939 the city was dry and business continued without interruptions.

Emergency Flood Work

When Portsmouth was flooded in 1936 and again in 1937, almost the entire force of WPA workers assisted in carrying out the emergency protection measures that were necessary at the time and later helped in rehabilitating the damaged public facilities. In 1936, approximately 1,500 persons were employed for ten days; and in 1937, when flood waters rose 12 feet higher

TABLE 21.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO ^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939

Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total.....	\$3,754,788	Sewer systems and other utilities.....	959,176
Streets and alleys ^B	1,475,327	Sewer systems.....	658,194
Public buildings ^C	570,525	Water supply systems.....	297,832
Schools ^C	274,894	Telephone and telegraph.....	3,150
Other.....	205,631	General flood rehabilitation ^D	40,000
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	238,500	Cemetery improvement.....	7,670
Flood control.....	163,390		

^A Data relate only to those projects that were operated in Portsmouth proper.

^B Including construction of sidewalks and erection of street signs.

^C Includes expenditures of \$41,700 for emergency restoration of school buildings after the 1937 flood.

^D Estimated.

than the defense wall, about 2,000 WPA workers were engaged in emergency work for two and a half weeks.

WPA employees gave assistance during the emergencies in evacuating families from their homes and moving them to higher ground, constructed temporary shelters for flood refugees, filled sandbags and piled them on weakening levees, bolstered fills at roadway openings and weak spots in the flood wall, protected unfinished WPA project work by fastening down lumber and other materials, built rescue boats, and constructed sanitary toilets for use when the sewer system ceased operating. Women employed on WPA projects assisted in feeding and caring for refugees who were housed temporarily in schools, churches, private homes, public buildings, and hastily-built shelters.

Reconstruction after the 1937 Flood

When the 1937 flood waters receded, after having covered a major part of Portsmouth for about two weeks, mud and flood debris littered the city. Practically all WPA workers in the community were engaged in cleaning and restoring the city to a normal condition. One of the first tasks was to remove debris from the streets—a continuous process as long as homes and buildings were being cleaned out. Schools and other public buildings were cleaned, furniture put in place, and necessary repairs made so that normal functions could be resumed. WPA workers also repaired damaged streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and sewer and water mains. Employment on rehabilitation projects, which totaled 2,500 persons when the work started in February and was gradually reduced until the work was completed in June, averaged about 1,000 workers over the five-month period.

Other Construction

Streets and Sidewalks

The recurrent flood damage suffered by Portsmouth has meant that a very considerable portion of the WPA projects in the city have been devoted to replacement or rehabilitation of the various kinds of public facilities. On the improvement of streets and related

work nearly one and a half million dollars of Federal and city funds had been spent by the end of March 1939. Some of the streets, the original surfacing of which was not designed for present-day traffic, were in a serious state of disrepair before they were further damaged by flood waters. Many of the street surfaces that were covered with brick laid on a sand base gave way when exposed to heavy traffic. In the outlying districts the roads were either gravel-coated or else quite unimproved with narrow bridges and inadequate drainage.

WPA workers have faced main thoroughfares and important secondary streets with concrete, paved other streets with reclaimed and salvaged materials, and constructed sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. The expense of storing and reloading salvaged brick, concrete, and stone taken from the main streets has frequently been saved by timing the minor street projects so that the salvaged material could be used directly on them. Such material provides a good bed for future hard-surfacing, and also made possible in Portsmouth the improvement of alleys—work which the city otherwise could not have financed.

Many examples of WPA street improvements might be cited. The Scioto Trail (the only northern outlet from the city) which runs through the business section was widened, surfaced with concrete, and equipped with new sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. On Fifth Street a section of rough brick surface was removed and a concrete surface laid. At the same time the street was widened and furnished with



BUILT AS A PART OF THE FLOOD DEFENSE PROGRAM, ROADS SUCH AS THIS WILL PROVIDE MEANS OF ESCAPE SHOULD THE MAIN ROADS BE FLOODED AGAIN.

curbs and gutters. A one-half mile concrete extension of 17th Street now enables workers employed at the river-front mills and shops to avoid the downtown business section in reaching their places of employment. Second Street (U. S. Highway 52, leading to Cincinnati) is being widened to 50 feet from the Scioto River to Chillicothe Street and paved with concrete. This work, when completed, will greatly ease the flow of the Portsmouth-Cincinnati traffic and provide more direct access by truck to the warehouses along the Ohio River.

One project in the residential section involved the improvement of a narrow but much-used street that was virtually impassable in wet weather. This street, which led to the high school, was widened and straightened, paved with concrete slabs, and supplied with curbs and drains. WPA workers converted Mabert Road, formerly an old stone and dirt street that became hazardous in rainy weather, into an all-weather highway by hard-surfacing it, laying gutters of salvaged brick, and building catch basins. Among other streets in the outlying sections, Scherer Hollow Road, Thomas Avenue, Milldale Road, and Daniels Drive were improved.

Altogether about 6½ miles of streets had been hard-surfaced and slightly more than 26 miles of pavement had been improved through the operation of WPA projects by the end of March 1939. In addition, slightly over 2 miles of park roads had been paved and 40 miles reconditioned. Related construction completed by the WPA in the city includes 24,200 feet of sidewalks, 59,500 feet of curbs, 83,000 feet of

gutters, 2,500 feet of concrete marking strips, and 30,000 new street signs.

Public Buildings

Forced as were other cities to conserve funds during the depression, Portsmouth kept the construction and improvement of public buildings at a minimum from 1930 through 1935. When floods during 1936 and 1937 damaged many of the public buildings of the city it became imperative to undertake a large rehabilitation program at once. City applications for WPA projects involving the erection and renovation of public buildings were approved and a substantial amount of work of this type was initiated through the WPA program. By the end of March 1939, about \$570,000 in Federal and city funds had been expended on WPA public buildings projects. Among the major new buildings constructed in Portsmouth through WPA projects are a memorial hall, a garage for the city's street-maintenance equipment, a city waterworks service building, an addition to the high-school building at Sciotoville, and the stadium at Labold Field.

Because residents of Portsmouth had long been without an adequate hall for civic and recreational gatherings, the city in 1936 sponsored a project for a new municipal hall. The \$41,000 hall that has been constructed is a one-story building, having a large auditorium that is equipped with a stage and removable seats. In the basement are a game room, kitchen, storage rooms, and a heating plant. Use of the building is in such demand that it is open daily with a full-time caretaker in charge.

A new brick and concrete building was constructed for storage of equipment and materials used by the city waterworks department. Cost was kept low through extensive use of salvaged materials. The brick and structural steel used in the structure were salvaged from the demolished city waterworks plant. Lumber and millwork were similarly obtained. New materials were limited for the most part to cement and sand needed for the concrete floor, electrical fixtures, and window glass.

On the Sciotoville high-school grounds WPA workers demolished an old school building, which had been used to relieve overcrowding



MUNICIPAL GARAGE FOR STREET EQUIPMENT

even though it had been condemned as unsafe by the state department of education. In place of erecting another structure apart from the main high-school building, a two-story addition containing eight rooms was built on to the main building. The new section will accommodate 150 pupils. The workers on the project also installed the plumbing, heating, and electrical work.

Projects have also been operated for the renovation of many of the public buildings in the city. Such work, including both general improvements and repair of damage caused by floods, has been done on the schools, the fire stations, the armory, the municipal hospital, the memorial hall, the court house, the public library, and other public buildings located in the city.

Early in the WPA program it was planned to renovate each of the city's 19 school buildings. This work was well under way when the 1937 flood caused heavy damage to nine of the schools. Water filled the basements and rose from 1 to 11 feet above the ground floors. An emergency project was immediately approved for the rehabilitation of heating systems, plumbing fixtures, electric wiring, brick work, floors, blackboards, windows, steps and walks, and playgrounds. After this job was completed, the prior improvement program was continued. WPA workers removed old plumbing and heating equipment and installed new plumbing fixtures and heating systems. They built cabinets and shelves in home economics rooms, cut new doors and windows, and laid tile floors. Window sashes and panes were refitted and reset. Old brick driveways and worn stone sidewalks and concrete steps were torn out and replaced with new materials.

Portsmouth's four fire stations had been built to house the old type horse-drawn fire equipment. The stations were heated by gas or coal stoves, interiors were unfinished, drying towers for hose and equipment for repair work were lacking, and second floors were little better than lofts. Through WPA project work the city now has four modern fire stations adequate for its needs. Repair shops have been installed, towers provided for the drying of hose, additional rooms have been built, and steam heat installed.

A much needed renovation job was performed at the municipal hospital, which is large enough to serve 175 in-patients. WPA operations included overhauling the plumbing and heating systems, rebuilding the walls and roof, and repainting the woodwork.

Water and Sewer Systems and Other Utilities

WPA public utility projects in Portsmouth have not been limited to the sewer and water system undertakings described in connection with the city's flood defense program. Through WPA project operations a number of water mains have been extended to provide a sufficient supply of water in underserved areas and to reach the newer outlying sections of the city. Some 12,000 feet of pipe have been installed, new consumer connections made, fire hydrants reconditioned, and drinking fountains put in. This has improved service and afforded greater fire protection in both the business and residential sections of the city. Other project operations involved the installation of water meters in Portsmouth and New Boston. The meters were placed in frostproof, noncorroding, concrete boxes along the curbs, with copper wire connections to prevent rusting. Since the installation of the new boxes there has been no instance of meters freezing—a difficulty that previously had cost the city approximately \$3,000 a year.

Sewer construction work on WPA projects has been directed towards remedying a situation resulting from the lack of planning in location of the older sewers and from the deteriorated condition of many of the old lines. Inadequate drainage after heavy rains was typical in some sections and in others open sewers constituted a health menace. Brick salvaged from repaired streets has been utilized extensively in the sewer construction work. Most of the sewers were built entirely of this material and the few concrete sewers that were laid have been lined with brick. In addition to the construction of 48,700 feet of sewer lines and improvement of 153,000 feet, 365 catch basins and manholes have been built or improved.

The largest single sewer job was that of

covering the Lawson Run open sewer and reclaiming the area through which it ran. This sewer—formerly a 3,000-foot open ditch bordered by a dump ground—was the source of a majority of the typhoid cases in the city. The open creek has been replaced by a covered sewer line over about two-thirds of its length, and the remainder to the point where it empties into the Ohio River has been riprapped with salvaged concrete to prevent erosion. The old dump, which comprised an area of approximately four acres, was graded after the sewer trench was backfilled and is to be converted into a park and playground. Installation of the sewer line made possible the extension of roads and sidewalks so that, upon completion of the project, trucks and other heavy vehicles will be able to pass through the city without entering the business section. This project has done much to revive the section of the city in which the improvements were made.

Rehabilitation of city police telephone lines was undertaken on a project started in November 1935. Upon completion of the work in March 1936, 210,000 feet of circuit had been renovated and 148 police call boxes painted. Work has also been done on switch boards in city buildings and wires for the police and fire alarm systems have been laid underground.

Parks and Playgrounds

Labold Field in Portsmouth is one of the finest park developments in the state. It is the result of WPA operations which have transformed a little-used and inadequately equipped area of 25 acres into a well-equipped recreational park serving the entire city. WPA work at Labold Field included construction of a new stadium equipped with a football field, a running track, and facilities for field events; renovation of the baseball field; construction of 12 tennis courts; and development of a 15-acre play area.

The seating capacity of the stadium is sufficient for 7,500 spectators; stands are on both sides of the football field and high brick walls at each end. Dressing rooms for contestants are located beneath the stands and are equipped with lockers, showers, and other facilities. The grandstand at the baseball field was in a dilapidated state through years of neglect and the field and enclosure required considerable attention.

Project workers practically rebuilt the grandstand, provided dugouts for the players, and erected a nine-foot brick wall around the entire field. They also converted the area across the roadway from these structures into a large



THE WPA-BUILT STADIUM AT LABOLD FIELD SEATS 7,500 PERSONS

playing field of approximately 15 acres containing three softball diamonds, croquet courts, and facilities for other outdoor games. The park grounds which surround the playing fields have been landscaped, shelter houses built, and drinking fountains, park benches, and electric lighting facilities for night games provided.

Other parks in the city have also been improved. This WPA work included the building of stone shelter houses, and the construction of sport facilities such as croquet, roque, and horseshoe-pitching courts, marble-playing fields, and softball diamonds. Benches, sidewalks, curbs, roadways, water mains, adequate drainage facilities, and drinking fountains were also installed in Portsmouth parks.

Professional and Service Work

White Collar Projects

White collar undertakings of the WPA in Portsmouth include not only those projects sponsored by city agencies but also certain county- and state-sponsored projects that are operated in the city principally with Portsmouth workers. WPA recreational leaders, with the cooperation of YMCA workers and members of churches, school boards, and various civic organizations, have conducted classes in handicraft, formed ball leagues, and supervised playgrounds in the city parks.

Teachers on the adult education program (usually numbering about 13) have made a determined effort to increase literacy in the county, where, according to the 1930 census, 1,838 persons were classified as illiterates. The fundamentals of reading and writing have been taught to more than 300 persons since March 1938 and more advanced classes have been conducted in subjects such as arithmetic, geography, history, government, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing. An average of about 55 children have been enrolled in the two nursery schools for children of low-income families during the past school year.

Through housekeeping aide activities, project workers have gone into homes of more than 550 needy families in which the housewife was temporarily incapacitated, and have assisted with the regular housework and the care of children.



ROQUE COURTS ARE AVAILABLE IN MOUND PARK AS A RESULT OF WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS

The distribution of surplus commodities to families in need of relief has been facilitated by the use of WPA labor. Other WPA workers have cleaned and mended books in public and school libraries and renovated furnishings and interiors of various public buildings.

A varied program of survey projects to aid in municipal administration has been conducted in the city of Portsmouth and in Scioto County. An example of this type of project is the city-sponsored real property inventory taken during 1936. A total of 13,754 dwelling units, covering 11,685 separate structures, were enumerated. The 16 maps and graphs and the tabulations prepared from this enumeration are now being used in city planning.

In April 1937 a project was undertaken to complete, cross-index, and file various county records, including automobile bills of sale and cases of the criminal and district courts. On another project started in October 1938, all birth and death records of the county for the years 1856 to date are being checked and reindexed to facilitate work in connection with the administration of the Social Security Act. Card files of the records of births and deaths since 1908 are also being made for the city and county departments of health.

Workers on other projects are making, or bringing up to date, indexes for records of wills, marriages, adoptions, bills of sale, settlements, and official letters. A file of the 30,000 pupils in the Scioto County schools for the years 1929 through 1938 was compiled for the county superintendent of schools. The faded and torn handwritten deeds in the county recorder's

office were typed on looseleaf ledger sheets and were bound in permanent looseleaf binders.

Location of section corners, accomplished through an engineering survey, has provided the basis for public and private survey work in the county and can be used in the preparation of accurate tax and road maps. Under another project, maps and records have been prepared showing the location and condition of all roads and drainage structures in the county. These are of service to the county engineer in maintaining and renovating the road and drainage structures.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

SCIOTO COUNTY AND CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO
MARCH 22, 1939

Type of Project	Scioto County (Including Portsmouth)			Portsmouth ^A		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	5,187	4,959	228	11,804	11,589	215
Highways, roads, and streets	4,424	4,424		1,079	1,079	
Streets and alleys	1,590	1,590		1,079	1,079	
County roads	2,834	2,834				
School buildings	61	61		61	61	
Sewer systems and other utilities	390	390		390	390	
Education	21	9	12	16	5	11
Recreation	15	9	6	10	6	4
Professional, clerical, and service	112	64	48	84	46	38
Sewing	164	2	162	164	2	162

^A Data for Portsmouth represent the estimated number of persons working in Portsmouth proper; they include some workers from New Boston and other parts of Scioto County, and exclude many Portsmouth workers employed on projects, particularly the county road undertakings, operated outside of the city limits. The number of workers employed in Portsmouth on certain county-wide projects has been estimated from county totals.

^B Estimated.

Sewing and Other Goods Projects

In Portsmouth, as in most cities, the majority of the women employed on WPA projects have been given work in sewing rooms. The women thus employed have not only produced thousands of garments for distribution to families in need of relief but have also made quantities of articles for use at the municipal hospital—sheets, pillow slips, hospital gowns, and furnishings, such as drapes and curtains.

Toys, furniture, and clothing donated through the Red Cross for flood victims have been reconditioned. Some of the garments required only cleaning and minor repairs; others provided material for made-over clothing. Left-over pieces of cloth have been woven into rugs or used in making comforters and quilts.

Work in Suburban Areas

In the preceding description of the WPA projects the discussion has been limited to activities conducted within the city limits of Portsmouth. No attempt has been made to cover the project work undertaken in the separately incorporated town of New Boston—the two pumping stations constructed there are mentioned in connection with the Portsmouth flood defense program because the stations form part of the Portsmouth sewer system. The discussion of Portsmouth projects also excludes the work performed by residents of the city on projects operated outside the city limits.



IN PORTSMOUTH, AS ELSEWHERE, A LARGE SHARE OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED BY THE WPA WORK IN SEWING ROOMS

Unemployed persons from Portsmouth have performed much of the work in connection with the installation of complete sewer and drainage facilities at the county fair grounds, at the community recreational center in Washington Township, and at the camp built for the use of youths in the Roosevelt Game Preserve seven miles from Portsmouth. At the camp they also participated in the erection of several log structures including a mess hall and central building, living quarters for the group leaders, bunk houses, and additions to the bathhouse. A WPA-built swimming pool and an outdoor amphitheatre add to the facilities provided at the camp in the Roosevelt Game Preserve.

Also illustrative of construction work outside of the city accomplished primarily by Portsmouth labor are the brick dormitory and the new poultry house at the County Infirmary, the silo and modern dairy barn at the County Poor Farm, and the two-story building for playroom and sunning purposes at the Children's Home. Portsmouth workers have, in addition, been employed in large numbers (approximately 1,000 in March 1939) on the county-wide road projects. Such projects include the flood escape roads which connect with main highways at various points in Scioto County after they cut across the hills that are located along the northern edge of the city limits.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pennsylvania, with an estimated population of 123,500 persons in 1938, has many of the characteristics of the large industrial cities of the country. Its location on the southern shore of Lake Erie, about halfway between Buffalo and Cleveland and almost due north of Pittsburgh, places it in the general section of the country in which large manufacturing cities have developed. Erie has a relatively diversified group of industrial establishments and enjoys facilities for both rail and water transportation. These are among the more significant factors which have tended to pattern Erie after much larger cities and to give a metropolitan characteristic to its problem of project work for the unemployed.

The heavy goods industries account for a large percentage of Erie's numerous manufacturing concerns. Among the more important durable products that are made in the community are electrical machinery and supplies, including locomotives and refrigerators; machine and hand tools; boilers; building hardware, plumbing supplies, and heating equipment; and steel forgings. The less durable manufactured articles that are significant in the industrial life of Erie include paper products of various types, washing machines and other household equipment, rubber goods, and certain textile products.

Trade in the city centers about the requirements of the community proper and the surrounding areas, which are primarily agricultural. Orchards, vineyards, and truck gardens are extensive along the lake; inland from the lake shore area dairying and general farming are the chief pursuits. Commercial lake fishing is carried on from the harbor.

Industries in the community must rely in large measure for their materials and markets on regions outside this limited trading area. Such traffic is adequately handled by the transportation facilities of Erie. The loading and unloading of coal and coke, grain, iron ore, pulpwood, and package freight—major items among shipments by boat—are expedited by grain elevators, freight warehouses, and special equipment for handling iron ore. Two railroad systems (New York Central and Pennsylvania) have division headquarters in Erie; the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroads also move traffic to and from the city. These roads provide a network of tracks on which iron ore and other goods can be shipped inland to consuming districts, and coal and other products can be brought to boats for re-shipment.

The growth of Erie has been the result in no small measure of its location on the bay formed by Presque Isle. This peninsula affords

a protected harbor for the lake boats plying to and from the city. Largely a state park that is noted for its attractiveness and recreational possibilities, the peninsula is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of land at a point about a miles outside the western city limits. Erie proper is built on the lake shore plain on a tract between two and three miles in width and about 113 feet above the lake level. The peninsula protects the city from the storms and the lake affords relief from extremes of temperature.

WPA operations began in Erie in September 1935. Since that time practically all the kinds of work generally undertaken by the WPA have been prosecuted in the city and its immediate vicinity, furnishing employment for several thousand Erie workers. By the end of March 1939, approximately \$5,330,000 had been expended on projects in Erie and on Presque Isle. This total does not include funds used on state-wide white collar projects operated in Erie.

Of particular importance to Erie has been the storm sewer construction work which alone accounted for almost 30 percent of the total cost of construction projects (\$3,886,487). Street paving and resurfacing has done much to improve the city's thoroughfares and the development of Erie Airport, west of the city, has been significant in the WPA program of the community. The city has paid \$841,000 towards the cost of the projects it sponsored (as of March 31, 1939); the county supplied \$25,000 for projects operating in the city and for county-wide projects operated primarily in the city; and state agencies, such as the State Park and Harbor Commission, expended \$49,000 for work performed on state property in Erie and on Presque Isle, in addition to that expended on state-wide projects.

Closely related to the work done in Erie proper are the WPA activities in suburban areas, particularly in Mill Creek Township. The sewer and water mains laid in Mill Creek Township by WPA workers connect with the Erie systems and much of the street work constitutes an extension of the improvements made within the city limits. The Wesleyville sewing projects have provided garments and other articles for the needy families in Erie as well as in Wesleyville. Projects in the sub-

TABLE 23.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA ^A
CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939

Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total	\$3,886,487	Parks and other recreational facilities	413,485
Streets and alleys, including roadside improvement	1,148,816	Parks ^B	293,034
Public buildings	513,530	Playgrounds and athletic fields	84,295
Educational	289,935	Golf courses	36,156
Schools	275,294	Sewer systems and other utilities	1,225,293
School district warehouse	1,074	Sewer systems	1,173,315
Libraries	9,145	Water supply systems	51,978
Museums	4,422	Airport	514,186
Administrative	14,821	Sanitation and health (mosquito eradication)	45,224
Armory	9,341	Miscellaneous construction	25,953
Charitable, medical, and mental institutions	68,680		
County jail	8,659		
Stadium	67,677		
Improvement of grounds around public buildings	54,417		

^A Except where noted, data relate only to those projects that were operated in Erie proper.

^B Includes expenditures for Presque Isle Park and municipally-owned parks outside the city limits.

urban area of Mill Creek Township and Wesleyville, involving expenditures of about \$1,400,000 through March 31, 1939, are included in the following description of the project work that has been undertaken by the WPA in Erie.

Construction

Storm and Sanitary Sewers and Water Mains

The plain on which Erie is located rises gradually to the first ridge of foothills south of the city and is cut by a series of ravines formed by streams that empty into the lake. Mill Creek, Garrison Run, and Cascade Creek drain most of the area. During a period of heavy rains in 1915, Mill Creek became blocked with driftwood and debris, and when the jam finally gave way the impounded waters swept through the city, causing the loss of 25 lives and property damage in excess of \$2,000,000. The section of the creek that runs through the city has since been confined within a concrete sewer of ample capacity.

In order to avoid similar difficulties in connection with other drainage areas and to remove the flow of rain water from the sanitary sewer system, the city made application to the WPA for several storm sewer projects. Topographical

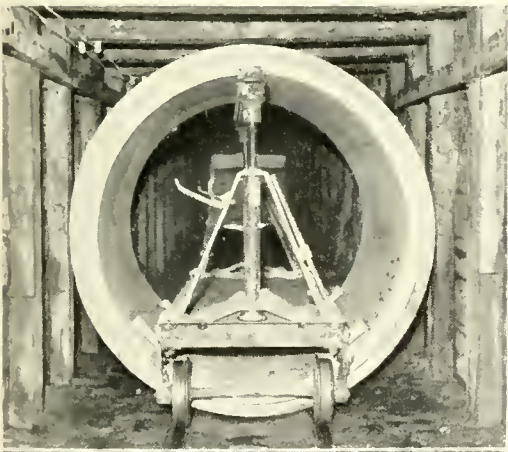
and hydrological surveys were undertaken by WPA workers to determine the nature of the various drainage areas in the city and vicinity. The findings of the surveys have supplied a scientific basis for planning systems sufficient in capacity to meet the drainage needs of the city and have been utilized in subsequent sewer project work of the WPA.

The largest of the WPA storm sewer projects and the most significant from an engineering standpoint is the Garrison Run job. Garrison Run drains a large area that fringes the business district in the eastern part of Erie. It flows through a somewhat crowded industrial part of the city and under railroad yards and crossings. The construction of a reinforced concrete conduit more than half a mile in length and 90 inches in diameter to carry the stream through the area presented many complicated problems. Open excavation and tunneling in a stratified shale formation were necessary throughout the entire length. Construction was further complicated by an existing sanitary sewer line which intersected the proposed line at the level planned for the new sewer.

This conflict required construction of an inverted siphon to carry the smaller sanitary sewer under the storm sewer.

A method of installing the 90-inch precast concrete pipe in the tunnel sections was adopted which minimized the amount of excavation needed. The tunnel was solidly reinforced with timber and a concrete floor was poured in which tracks were laid. Sections of the sewer were then lowered through the tunnel shaft, mounted on a specially designed car, and moved into place. The space between the timber lining and the pipe was well rammed with a quick drying concrete so that upon the subsequent deterioration of the timber, the street and tracks above the tunnel would not be damaged by excessive settling of the earth.

Two other storm sewer projects, on which similar work was done, improved drainage along portions of Cascade Creek. The Cascade sewer, draining an area of approximately 3,600 acres in the western section of the city, replaced an open ditch and permitted the elimination of a bad jog in the Buffalo-Cleveland highway.



STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION IN ERIE: (BELOW) PART OF THE INVERTED SIPHON UNDER THE GARRISON RUN STORM SEWER AND (LEFT) THE SPECIALLY DESIGNED CAR USED IN PUTTING SECTIONS OF THE STORM SEWER IN PLACE



OPEN-CUT
SECTION
OF THE
LIBERTY
STREET
STORM
SEWER

The Liberty Street storm sewer project involved reconstruction of an old and inadequate system on a branch of Cascade Creek that flows under the business section of the city. Floods occurred here whenever rainfall was heavy. Engineering difficulties similar to those encountered in the work on the Garrison Run sewer were present, particularly on the sections where the tunnelling method of construction was necessary because of the damage to adjoining properties that would have resulted had an open cut been made. The method used on the Garrison Run project was applied to the construction of a 955-foot tunnel, which terminated at a bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Open-cut construction was used over the remaining distance to the lake.

The three storm sewer projects required the installation of almost five miles of trunk line (some as much as nine feet in diameter), 3,198 feet of laterals, 133 manholes, and such supplementary work as grading along the course of the sewer, construction of various retaining walls, replacement of curbs and sidewalks, and improvement of open sections of stream-bed. In addition, the operation of a project near the eastern border of the city drained large swamp areas which were infested by mosquitoes. The work involved grading and cleaning some 95,800 feet of creek channel and digging of nearly two miles of ditches leading to Motch, Cemetery, and McDannel Runs.

After the sanitary sewers were relieved of the large volume of storm waters that had pre-

viously been carried to the city disposal plant, a new trunk line inlet was constructed and the disposal plant was reconditioned. Seven projects were operated in outlying sections of the city to install new sanitary sewer lines. By March 31, 1939, about 13,500 linear feet of pipe had been laid and 48 manholes had been constructed.

In Mill Creek Township the use of individual or subdivision septic tanks resulted in the leakage of considerable quantities of untreated waste into the lake and led the state board of health to order the installation of sanitary sewers. Since the Erie sewage treatment plant, built about 1930, had been designed to meet the expanding needs of the city and surrounding territory, the township arranged with Erie to meter the sewage as it entered the city system, paying for the service. Much of the work on the 14 WPA sanitary sewer projects operated between the fall of 1935 and March 31, 1939, in these residential sections involved the construction of pipe lines along the slopes overlooking the lake.

On the higher sections the work was accomplished with comparatively little difficulty because of the favorable nature of the subsoil. In the lower areas, however, the presence of sand, muck, and water in a gravel vein increased the installation cost. Two lift pumps were installed to raise the sewage from the low-lying levels to the main interceptor. By the end of March 1939 project workers had laid over 92,000 linear feet of tile pipe and had con-

structed 124 manholes at a total cost of \$464,751.

Projects for the installation of water mains have been operated chiefly in new sections of the city. WPA workers have laid two miles of pipe to carry water into sections incorporated within the city limits in 1919 and in 1927. At the state soldiers' and sailors' home an extension was made to the main to improve circulation of water through the water system of the institution. This resulted in a supply of fresher water and a much-needed increase in the pressure, especially at the fire hydrants.

In Mill Creek Township the water supply was chiefly from individual wells and after the installation of the sanitary sewers the insufficiency of water frequently caused sluggish flow of waste matter through the sewers. Consequently the township supervisors sponsored projects for the extension of the Erie water supply system into the township. Between the initiation of the first WPA project for this purpose in December 1935 and the end of March 1939, a total of nearly five miles of water mains had been laid in the outlying sections, particularly in the vicinity of West Lake Road.

Streets and Related Work

Nearly a third of the expenditures for construction projects operated in Erie have been made in connection with street improvement work. By the end of March 1939, almost \$1,150,000 had been used for this purpose.

Outstanding among the various kinds of street project work is the resurfacing done on a number of the main streets of the business section; this may be noted in the accompanying map. The laying of 135,560 square yards of asphalt has greatly improved the condition of these much-used streets. During the prosecution of the work the project was operated on a 24-hour basis with three shifts of workers in order to reduce the length of time that traffic would be inconvenienced by project activities.

WPA project operations in Erie have included other street improvement work. Drainage, grading, surfacing with gravel or asphalt, and landscaping have been carried on extensively; new curbs, manholes, and gutters have been

built; and new streets have been opened. For several blocks in one part of the city a railroad track runs along one of the principal highways on which most of the truck traffic is routed. Although provided with a substantial concrete foundation, the asphalt surface on the street was continually cracking and crumbling as a result of vibration caused by passing trains. A WPA project was prosecuted to construct separate concrete bases, divided by asphaltic joints, for the railroad track and for the roadway on either side. The asphalt street surface is no longer subject to faults resulting from heavy freight traffic since it is separated from the tracks. The railroad supplied the city with all the material needed for the work.

A small parkway in the center of one of the main highways leading to the Erie Airport had been the scene of several serious accidents because a dip in the road under a railroad bridge obscured the parkway to motorists approaching from the east. Removal of the parkway by WPA workers and paving of the area has served to eliminate this dangerous traffic hazard.

Numerous other types of projects have contributed to the safety and convenience of motorists and pedestrians. On one project an average of eight men were employed for four months in making and erecting 986 street signs for 246 unposted intersections. Traffic counts were made at 130 stations to be used by the planning commission in redesignating highway routes through the city. The city shade tree commission sponsored a city-wide project for the inspection and removal of trees that were dead or were otherwise a source of danger, and trees whose excessive root growth interfered with subsurface utilities.

Considerable WPA improvement work has been undertaken on many of the streets in the expanding suburban areas outside the city limits. Numerous short streets in these outlying districts, particularly those just south and west of the city in Mill Creek Township, were graded and graveled and the adjacent ditches cleaned and, in some instances, riprapped. In addition, outlying sections of some of the longer streets such as Grandview Boulevard along the southern city limit and South Gore Road, parallel to and just south

of the boulevard, were widened and reconditioned. Although this work was located beyond the city limits, most of the workmen on the projects came from within Erie.

Project work on the state highway system in Erie County furnished a significant percentage of the total WPA employment for Erie city workers during certain periods. Although employment figures are not available separately for workers from the city, it has been estimated that from 60 to 75 percent of the total number employed on these projects at various periods were Erie residents.

Airport

City-sponsored project work at Port Erie, the municipally-owned airport located about five miles west of the business center of the city at the intersection of two state highways, has resulted in the development of a first-class airport equipped for both day and night operations. The project was completed in the autumn of 1937 and air-mail service was inaugurated the following spring.

An important phase of the work was the construction of three hard-surfaced runways.

It was first planned to hard-surface only one runway and to fine-grade and seed the other two. Through an additional allotment of funds, it became possible to make all three with slag base and asphalt surface. The southwest-northeast runway is 150 feet wide and 3,070 feet long, and the other two, running east-west and north-south, are 100 feet wide and, respectively, 2,610 and 2,500 feet in length.

Other improvements to the landing field included clearing of a wooded area which constituted an obstruction at one end of the field, placement of power lines underground, grading of the entire 140-acre field, installation of a complete drainage system, and extension of the lighting system. Project workers also built a hangar equipped with concrete aprons and taxi strips to the runways. Constructed of 10-inch concrete blocks, the hangar is 80 by 100 feet in size and has storage space for 15 planes other than transports. Repair shops, office, and waiting room are in a structure twenty feet wide that is built along the entire length of the 80-foot side of the hangar.

The airport project provided employment for an average of 350 persons during most of its 19 months of operation, with the exception



PORT ERIE, DEVELOPED AS A FIRST-CLASS AIRPORT THROUGH WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS AND ITS COMBINED HANGAR AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

of the winter months when weather conditions limited the amount of work that could be done. In the spring of 1937 the job was put on a two-shift basis, each shift working six hours a day and five days a week.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

A notable amount of work has been undertaken by the WPA in developing recreational facilities in Erie's public parks and school playgrounds. These activities, promoted by agencies such as the Erie School Board, the City Park Commission, and the State Park and Harbor Commission, extend beyond the city limits of Erie to the development of facilities on Presque Isle Peninsula and in Zuck Park.

Two projects have been prosecuted to improve the grounds and buildings of Glenwood Park, the 128-acre municipally-owned recreational center in the southern part of Erie where a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, a baseball field, a modern zoo building, and picnic grounds are located. Mill Creek flows through the entire length of the park. Through a WPA project the banks of the creek were rippedraped to prevent further erosion and extensive work was done in cleaning out the creek channel, including the excavation of 7,000 cubic yards of dirt and refuse. Project workers also cleared 22 acres of the park, removed 125 dead trees, and made 10 horse-shoe courts.

The main entrance to the park was by way of a single-lane wooden bridge which was inadequate to handle the peak load of 10,000 cars entering the park on week-ends and holidays. The old bridge has been replaced with a two-lane, reinforced concrete bridge. Following the elimination of this traffic bottleneck, a decided increase in the use of the park facilities was noted, especially of the baseball diamond on which admission-free Twilight League games were played. A shelter house and pens for reindeer, buffalo, and other animals were constructed; the building is of especial interest from an architectural standpoint. In order to provide the necessary number of pens within the limited space available a seven-sided brick structure with glass brick lighting sections was built. Other



BRIDGE AT ENTRANCE TO GLENWOOD PARK WHICH REPLACED A ONE-LANE STRUCTURE

work completed on the park projects included the construction of flagstone walks and stairways, grading, and seeding.

The municipal golf course, formerly a privately-owned course that was acquired by the city in 1930, received needed improvements through a WPA project employing an average of 45 men for 14 months. The men installed a drainage system and a sprinkler system, relocated the 18 holes and hazards, improved the fairways, built benches, and reconditioned the club and caddy houses and a rustic foot-bridge. The course and its facilities were utilized by some 16,000 persons in 1938.

The Bay Front slope adjoining Lakeside Park along the Erie waterfront until recently had been used as a dump. This slope, which is 70 feet in depth, was cleared of rubbish, graded, and seeded through a WPA project sponsored by the city's bureau of streets. The workers built a brick gutter and excavated ditches for the drainage of the three



SEVEN-SIDED ANIMAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN GLENWOOD PARK

acres on the slope. Another city-owned recreational area improved by WPA labor is the 19½-acre wooded tract in Mill Creek Township given to the city and named Zuck Park after its donor. Although the area is part of the City Park Development Plan, lack of municipal funds had prevented the conversion of this land into a park and recreation ground. With the aid of the WPA, the grounds have been grubbed and graded; and various athletic and picnic facilities, including horse-shoe courts, a baseball diamond, a children's playground, picnic tables, and fireplaces, have been constructed. Provision for the maintenance of the park has been made by the city.

Presque Isle Peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie to form the harbor of the community, has been preserved in its wild and natural condition as a state park. WPA work there has been designed to facilitate the public's use and enjoyment of its 3,400 acres of woodland, ponds, and beaches. Among the project activities conducted on the peninsula were the clearing and graveling of 10 miles of fire trails eight feet wide, the building of 100 combination picnic tables and benches, and the renovation of two bathhouses and of 800 old tables. Project workers covered over 400 acres removing poisonous vines and shrubs (ivy, oak, and sumac) and planting shrubs and saplings. They converted fallen timber into 100,000 board feet of lumber and 4,000 cords of firewood for use in the park.

An administration building of rustic design was erected to house the police headquarters and rest-rooms, and parking areas were laid out. Along one of the beaches on the lake side of the peninsula a specially designed boardwalk was built; during the seasons when it is not used as a beach promenade this structure can be turned over to collect and hold the sand that would otherwise be washed away. Another type of work done in the park was the digging of a channel between two of the ponds to eliminate the stagnant condition of one of them.

Among the WPA projects to improve recreational facilities in Erie are those involving athletic fields and playgrounds. Considerable work was undertaken at Erie Stadium, which has a seating capacity of over 13,000 and is used for football, track, and field events by all

the high schools and for activities of local civic organizations. The stadium was built in 1925 on an earth fill. Water seeped through joints in the concrete and, when it froze, damaged the supports upon which the seats were built. This condition was remedied by replacing 1,200 cubic yards of reinforced concrete and inserting steel beams to bear the weight of the entire structure. WPA workers also laid a sidewalk; constructed steps, curbs, and drainage gutters; renovated the bleacher seats; and, after grading and applying top soil and fertilizer, seeded over 26,000 square feet at the south end of the field.

At Roosevelt Junior High School, a grandstand and two bleachers have been erected of reinforced concrete to replace the wooden grandstand destroyed by fire in 1937. Individual folding grandstand seats—1,640 in number—have been installed; locker rooms, showers, toilets, drinking fountains, and storage spaces built under the grandstand; and a press box built on the roof. The baseball diamond, also laid out by WPA workers, will be used in all inter-school games and for the home games of the Erie professional baseball team, a member of the Middle Atlantic League. Additional work on this project includes construction of a section of concrete wall, wire fencing, gates, and a quarter-mile cinder running track.

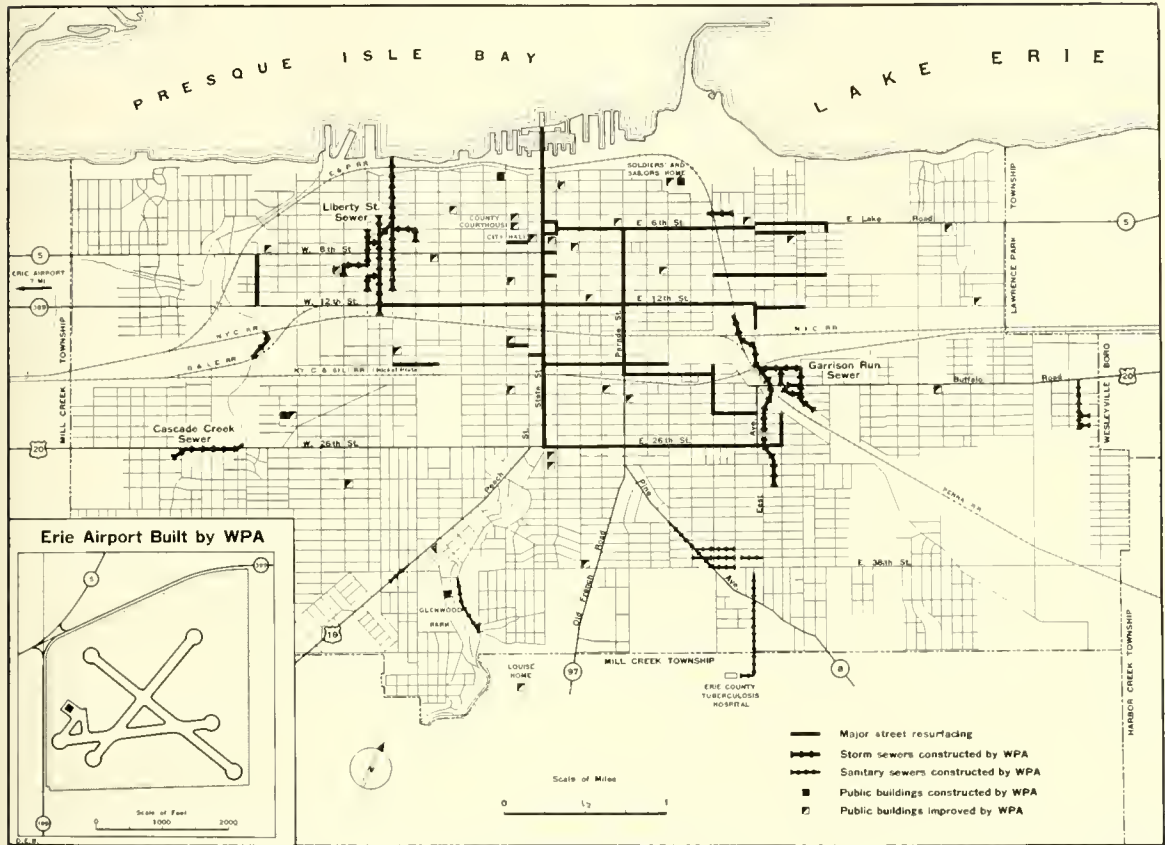
Many of the city's playgrounds have benefited by the grading and beautifying of school grounds undertaken in an effort to keep the children from playing in the streets. As a safety measure nearly 300 trees on or near the grounds were trimmed and the dead trees removed. A two-story frame house on property adjoining the Jones School was razed and the area used to extend the playground.

Public Buildings

Public buildings projects in Erie have been confined largely to improvement and renovation. The work done on school buildings has consisted chiefly of restoring woodwork and plastering, painting walls and ceilings, reputting doors and windows, and repointing brick and stone work. The school district warehouse received needed miscellaneous improvements in the form of interior painting, moving of partitions, closing window openings, and

WPA CONSTRUCTION WORK OF SELECTED TYPES IN ERIE, PA.

Through March 31, 1939



WPA 3229

restoring the roof. Miscellaneous improvements were made to the interior of the Erie Public Library, an adjunct to the city school system. An abandoned steam boiler and its brick foundation were removed, and a wooden floor was constructed to convert the boiler room into a book storage room.

WPA work was also performed on many other public buildings, both city and county structures. The county courthouse and jail were rehabilitated and part of the yard was converted into a paved parking area. The mayor's office was renovated and a wall fence built around the armory. A new concrete-block double garage was erected near the State Fish Hatchery and Aquarium. Lack of city funds had prevented adequate improvements

to the house in which Commodore Perry lived during the building of the American fleet in 1812, an historically important structure in Erie County that had been restored by the city in 1923 as a memorial to the Commodore. The necessary restoration work was completed through WPA work.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, occupying a tract of 133 acres at the foot of Ash Street overlooking Presque Isle Bay, houses an average of 350 war veterans. Through a number of WPA buildings and grounds projects, all chimneys, foundation walls, and other exterior brickwork have been pointed and loose brick reset; windows have been caulked and weather-stripped; roofs, drainspouts, and gutters have been replaced;

and an old piggery has been torn down and replaced by a larger well-drained concrete structure. Other projects at the home have provided for the landscaping of the grounds, tree surgery, and the installation of a sprinkler system for the lawns which required the placement of more than two miles of pipe and over 600 connections.

The Erie county health and tuberculosis association is cosponsoring a WPA project proposed by the county commissioners to convert the Louise Home Sanatorium in Mill Creek Township into an institution for the care and observation of children with sub-standard health. The home was originally a farmhouse on the estate of a wealthy man who gave it to the tuberculosis association about 40 years ago for use in the treatment of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Since the recent completion of a new county hospital for this purpose, the Louise Home has not been in use. The WPA is constructing a one-story frame addition and two dormitory wings, and making improvements to the existing building, including the construction of a basement under the entire structure. The grounds are to be landscaped and a cinder roadway and parking area constructed. When completed, the home will not only have a housing capacity of more than 50 children, with separate wings for boys and girls, but will also contain adequate schoolroom space.

Professional and Service Work

Sewing and white collar projects in Erie have provided a substantial fraction of total WPA employment and a large share of employment for women. The number of women assigned to jobs in sewing rooms alone has exceeded 500 during much of the year ending March 31, 1939; this total does not include the many women from Erie who were working on the Wesleyville sewing project, just outside the city limits. Over 300 persons were employed on the various locally-sponsored professional and service projects during most of the year and 30 to 40 (predominately professional workers) were engaged on the Federal arts program. Approximately 70 employees were working in leadership capacities on the recreation and education programs, and a smaller group, averaging about 20 per-

sons, distributed surplus commodities from the state warehouse in Erie to needy persons in the city and its environs.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA			
MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total A.....	1,303	680	623
Public buildings.....	81	81	-----
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	172	172	-----
Sewer systems.....	179	179	-----
Sanitation and health.....	25	25	-----
Education.....	38	25	13
Recreation.....	30	30	-----
Professional and service.....	318	127	191
Housekeeping aide.....	130	-----	130
Historical research.....	68	40	28
Braille.....	44	28	16
Federal Project No. 1.....	30	26	4
Installation of public records.....	31	26	5
Other.....	15	7	8
Sewing.....	434	19	415
Distribution of surplus commodities.....	26	22	4

^A Does not include the 2,422 men employed on the state highway project or the 283 persons employed on Mill Creek Township and Wesleyville projects; approximately three-fourths of the workers in these groups were Erie residents.

Sewing Rooms

Two-thirds of the 600 women employed in Erie on WPA projects during the last week in March 1939 were engaged in sewing garments for distribution to needy persons. Rooms, supplies, and equipment for the five units operating in Erie have been supplied largely by cooperating local charitable organizations, schools, and churches. In two large rooms at the state soldiers' and sailors' home work is carried on in two shifts to obtain the maximum use of the electrically driven machines.

Work in the sewing rooms has included the production of 213,000 garments and other articles and the renovation and repair of donated clothing and household furnishings for distribution to families certified as in need by the state department of public assistance and to public institutions. Uniforms for the housekeeping aides also were made on the sewing projects. From scrap materials the women have made cloth toys, rag rugs, and other household articles. Products of the sewing rooms are sent to the warehouse, maintained in Erie by the state department of public assistance, from which they, together with sur-

plus commodities, are distributed by WPA employees.

Education and Recreation

The relationship between the recreation and the adult education activities of the WPA in Erie has been close. Schools, churches, civic organizations, and city officials have cooperated in providing space for meetings of the recreational and educational groups, making 42 centers available for the work. Activities under the two programs have been varied, with as many as 275 different groups totaling 3,442 participants being supervised in planned recreation or in education classes (such as naturalization, public affairs, vocational training, pre-school, and general adult education) by the 73 WPA leaders employed during March 1939.

Classes in literacy and naturalization are proving of particular importance since a considerable portion of the population are foreign born or children of foreign-born parents. Leaders selected whenever possible from the same nationality group as the enrollees aid them in obtaining records necessary for naturalization papers as well as instruct them in the rudiments of the English language and in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in their new homeland. After naturalization, the new citizens are encouraged to enroll in classes in public affairs to acquaint themselves more fully with local, national, and international events.

One of the most popular among the general adult education classes is the safe driving school. Sponsored by a local safe driving school council, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Motor Police and the Governor's Highway Safety Council, the school gives twenty hours of classroom instruction in traffic problems and driving technique and at least twenty hours of practice driving in cars equipped with dual controls. Such cars are furnished by various automotive dealers in or near Erie. By March 1939, 131 enrollees had become licensed operators since the school opened the preceding August.

Participants in the WPA recreation activities have shown great interest in music. During March 1939 there were 65 orchestra and choral groups comprising more than 700 persons, most

of whom had had no previous experience in orchestral or choral work. Other recreational activities under the leadership of WPA workers—dramatic groups, handicraft work, and various sports, such as softball, squash, swimming, and volleyball—also have been of value in developing the capacities of the participants in creating new leisure-time interests.

Clerical and Service Projects

Projects operated primarily to provide employment for clerical and other nonprofessional white collar workers have covered a wide variety of work. Housekeeping aides have given temporary help to low-income families in times of emergency. Young women have been trained for housework positions in private homes through the household service demonstration project. As many as 421 volumes have been transcribed into Braille for blind readers. WPA nurses have assisted regular school nurses in examining school children, in administering immunization treatments, and in notifying parents of remediable physical defects discovered in their children.

Clerical workers on bookmending projects have renovated more than 30,000 books and cataloged 6,700 volumes in city and county school libraries, in the courthouse, and in the library of the state soldiers' and sailors' home. Various kinds of city and county records and documents have been sorted and cataloged, and surveys—both engineering and archeological—have been undertaken. Some of the more



CONTRAST BETWEEN PUBLIC RECORDS BEFORE AND AFTER RENOVATION

important of these projects are described in the following paragraphs.

Women serving as housekeeping aides are instructed at training centers in methods of doing household work under the conditions they encounter in the homes to which they are assigned. The usual situation in the homes they enter is a sick mother or a maternity case in a family that is not financially able to hire the help needed for ordinary work of cleaning, cooking, and getting the children ready for school. Occasionally, however, the families to which the aides are assigned upon recommendation of approved social agencies face special problems of longer standing. Illustrative of the less frequently encountered situations is the home of two schoolboys who, although obtaining high grades in their studies, came to school unkempt and undernourished. Investigation disclosed that the boys were motherless, that their diet consisted almost entirely of uncooked food, that they bathed infrequently, and that the home was seldom, if ever, cleaned. The housekeeping aide assigned to this home not only cleaned the house but also taught the boys to cook their food, attend to their personal cleanliness, and keep the house in order.



WPA HOUSEKEEPING AIDES RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS
AT TRAINING CENTER

Household service demonstration work was conducted in 1938 on a related type of project. Through this kind of activity 30 girls from Erie's relief rolls were trained for positions in private homes. Eighteen in the group graduated and

12 were placed in private employment. The training of another group of 16 was begun in June 1939. Trainees receive approximately a half of the security wage paid to unskilled workers.

A Braille project on which some 40 workers have been employed is of particular interest. The nearest source of books for blind people in Erie was the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. Even there, the choice of material was limited. The 421 volumes that WPA employees had transcribed into Braille by April 1939 and bound for free distribution to the blind of Erie County were selected for transcription on the basis of requests made by the blind at local libraries. The total comprised 334 volumes of fiction, 55 volumes of nonfiction (including several textbooks and a cookbook), 6 volumes of poems, and 26 volumes of short stories and articles.

Thousands of valuable documents and photographs belonging to the Erie County Historical Society that were stacked in open boxes throughout the Old Customs House were cleaned, sorted, cataloged, and filed by WPA workers in 1936. A consolidated loose-leaf ledger index of the 36,000 naturalization records in the county was prepared and a new file of petitions transcribed. Over 380,000 records in the county courthouse were indexed and refiled and are being efficiently maintained through a system, established by court order, for their withdrawal and replacement. Since most of the large record books filed in the recorder's office were badly worn and could not be replaced, project employees mended and rebound them. The codification of the city building regulations, made by WPA workers, is being used constantly in the consideration of applications for construction permits, and an index file of all existing building permits in the city is in preparation.

A county-sponsored project for the establishment of a card system for tax records has resulted in a great saving of time in the county treasurer's office. Prior to 1936, records of delinquent taxes were copied in large tax docket books and transmitted to the county treasurer for collection. With legislation passed during the depression to postpone tax-sales and permit payment of delinquent taxes in annual installments over a period of years, the number of

dockets necessary to contain these records increased from one in 1929 to eight in 1936. Each October, when payments became due, taxpayers stood in line for hours while each of the eight record books was searched to ascertain all back taxes before a receipt for payment could be issued.

WPA project workers installed a card system containing a card for each property owner on which is a record of his tax payments over a period of ten years. Under this system the average time required to compute the amount of taxes payable was reduced from over half an hour to less than five minutes and the possibility of overlooking items was eliminated. The county has permanently retained one of the project employees as supervisor of the clerks who post these records.

Under another tax project property identification maps and an index showing the location and area of every parcel of property in the county are being prepared for the use of the county engineer and assessor. WPA workers also have installed systems for taking and maintaining inventories of the equipment, property, and supplies owned by public institutions. They have prepared a card index of all births, deaths, and marriages taking place between 1820 and 1906; this index is based on back files of local newspapers, the only source of such information because the Pennsylvania Vital Statistics Act was not passed until 1906 and all courthouse records had been destroyed by fire near the end of the nineteenth century.

Among the other project activities were several engineering surveys such as the tract line study of the metropolitan area of the city which identified the almost completely obliterated tract lines and corners established at the time of the original purchase of the land. The findings of the tract survey facilitate the determination of the validity of titles, the making of subdivisions, and other surveying and mapping work. A topographic survey of Presque Isle Peninsula and Bay aids in the planning of more adequate fire protection, reforestation, recording of riparian growth, and study of erosion of shore line.

Of particular interest to historians and archeologists are a group of projects sponsored by the county and the state historical commis-

sion for the collection of information concerning the early history of Erie and its environs. The work has included engineering and archeological surveys, excavation of sites of Indian relics, and extensive research in early French and English documents.

Several units of Nation-wide projects have operated in Erie. Employees on the Federal writers' project compiled a city and county guide, assembled local material for the state guide, and assisted in preparing maps, pamphlets, and reports. Eighteen musicians, employed on the Federal music project, have given approximately 600 free concerts in the schools, parks, public institutions, and on the radio. Clerical workers engaged on the survey of historical records prepared an inventory of the county archives and cataloged newspaper holdings, manuscript collections, and maps located in the public library. Measurements of 34 historical buildings were obtained by workers on an historic American building survey undertaken to make standard architectural drawings for transmission, together with photographs, to the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress.

The project work initiated in Erie by the WPA has reflected the particular needs of the community during the period from 1935 to 1939. Emphasis given the construction of storm and sanitary sewers resulted from the potential danger that flooding of the existing sewers of the city would cause, from the need for segregating the storm and sanitary sewage, and from the health menace originating in areas not served by the sanitary system.

The extensive street improvement work that has been done, particularly the resurfacing in the business section, has contributed both to the comfort of motorists and to the sightliness of the streets.

The airport development work represents another kind of demand for project prosecution, in this case the result of increasing reliance upon air transportation.

These and other kinds of construction work and the white collar and sewing room activities that have been carried on in Erie have their counterparts in the WPA programs of most

cities. The relative importance of each type of project in Erie, however, has depended on the specific needs of the city and the occupational skills of unemployed Erie workers assigned to the program. The entire WPA program of project work for the unemployed has been supplemented in Erie by a limited amount of

work performed on projects operated by other Federal agencies (mainly, the Coast Guard and the Bureaus of Labor Statistics and of Internal Revenue) for the employment of relief workers, and by the programs of the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps conducted for young people.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES UNDER THE WPA

THE APPROPRIATIONS to the WPA for the fiscal year ending in June 1939 determined the pattern of WPA employment during the year. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, an employment average of about 2,800,000 persons was contemplated for the first eight months of the year. The act provided, however, that if some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance arose which had not been anticipated at the beginning of the fiscal year, the President might waive the required distribution of funds over the eight months and shorten the period by as much as one month. Such shortening of the period became necessary largely as a result of four developments: the increase, prior to the passage of the act, in the number of unemployed persons awaiting assignment to WPA project work; the subsequent growth in the number of unemployed who were in need after they had exhausted their private resources and unemployment compensation payments; the hurricane in New England; and the adverse effect of the foreign situation on prices of cotton and certain other commodities entering into the world market. With the eight-month period cut to seven months an average employment of about 3,200,000 was possible. Appropriations for the remainder of the year (Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress, approved February 4, 1939, and Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress, approved April 13, 1939) provided for the employment of a little less than 3,000,000 WPA workers until April 1 and for a successively reduced number

in each month thereafter until a total smaller by 400,000 was reached in June. The WPA employment for which provision was made in the appropriations included an average of roughly 100,000 workers on Federal agency projects to be financed with transferred WPA funds.

Trends in WPA Employment ¹

Following closely the general pattern provided for by the appropriations, employment on projects financed with WPA funds rose in the first four months of the fiscal year from nearly 3,000,000 workers to a peak of about 3,350,000. By the end of December the total number employed had fallen to 3,100,000. This was not far from the 3,000,000 level that was substantially maintained until early April 1939. By the end of the fiscal year, however, successive reductions each month had brought to 2,551,000 (as of June 28, 1939) the number of persons at work on WPA-financed projects. The total at the close of the year represented a decline of about 800,000 from the year's peak and of over 400,000 from the March figure.

Projects operated by the WPA supplied by far the largest share of the employment total throughout the year. Jobs provided by other Federal agencies on projects similar in type to those of the WPA and financed by the WPA funds transferred under Section 3 of the ERA

¹ Detailed data on employment are shown in Tables I-IV of the appendix.

TABLE 25.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS AND WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

MONTHLY JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Date	Total	WPA-Operated Projects	Projects of Other Federal Agencies
<i>1938</i>			
July 27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495
August 31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422
September 28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577
October 26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484
November 30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934
December 28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614
<i>1939</i>			
January 25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495
February 22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345
March 29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750
April 26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325
May 31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772
June 28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677

Act of 1938 represented, roughly, from 3 to 5 percent of the total. The number of Federal agency workers fluctuated around 90,000 during the first nine months of the year. Increases in April and May brought their number to a maxi-

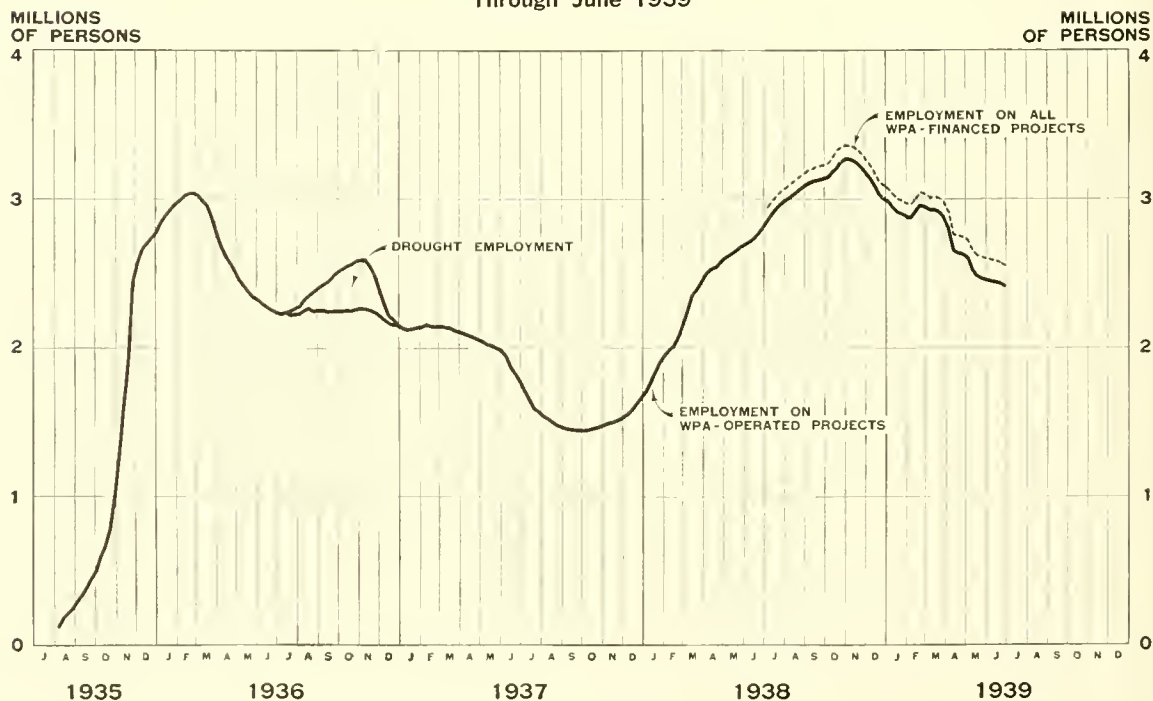
mum of approximately 140,000 during the final quarter.

More than 3,270,000 persons were working on projects operated by the WPA at the peak of the year's activities. This number included emergency workers engaged in the rehabilitation work necessitated by the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938, as well as many tenant farmers and farm laborers in the South whose small incomes in a poor year were being supplemented by a limited amount of WPA employment. After November, employment on WPA-operated projects declined to the winter's average of about 2,900,000 workers that was substantially maintained until the end of March. Reductions during the remainder of the year brought the total number employed on projects operated by the WPA down to 2,421,000 at the end of June. At this stage in the decline the number of WPA workers was smaller than at any time during the preceding 15 months. (See Chart 4.)

CHART 4

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS

Through June 1939



The expansion in WPA employment which began in October 1937 and culminated a year later is attributable primarily to the unemployment situation which developed after the reversal in business conditions that occurred in the latter half of 1937. Many of the workers who had lost their jobs when conditions grew worse during the 9 or 10 months ending with June 1938 were able to support themselves for a time on their private resources and their unemployment compensation payments in cases where these were due; but the exhaustion of such resources later forced the workers to apply for aid and ultimately necessitated a large expansion of the WPA program. This influence was of primary importance in the upward trend of the WPA employment total until late in the calendar year 1938. Part of the upswing, however, and particularly that taking place during July and August reflected the provision of jobs for needy workers who had previously been engaged in other Federal work and construction activities. Such persons probably accounted for roughly 100,000 of the rise during the late summer months of 1938. The hurricane in New England and the condition of southern tenant farmers and farm laborers also contributed to the rise in WPA employment at that time. In the months of August, September, and October 159,000 of the country's increase of 278,000 WPA workers took place in the South, where the relative gain was about five times as large as in the rest of the country. The rise in WPA employment in New England over the same three-month period amounted to nearly 30,000 persons, largely emergency workers who were employed as a result of the September hurricane and floods in the New England area.

Among the persons working on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1939 were about 353,000 women. This number accounted for almost 15 percent of the WPA employment at the time, a larger proportion than women had represented at any other period during the year, as may be seen in Table 26. The June figure for women, however, was about 75,000 below the peak reached in the autumn of 1938. Although an increasingly larger number of jobs had been provided for needy unemployed women in the period of rapid expansion

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS

QUARTERLY DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1939

Date	Number	Percent of all Workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 24	330,732	12.1
<i>1936</i>		
March 25	440,193	15.3
June 24	387,841	17.2
September 30	393,825	15.7
December 30	352,963	16.4
<i>1937</i>		
March 31	354,639	16.8
June 30	323,275	18.2
September 29	256,369	17.7
December 29	284,005	17.0
<i>1938</i>		
March 30	335,612	13.7
June 29	372,058	13.3
September 28	409,954	13.1
December 28	405,665	13.5
<i>1939</i>		
March 29	391,442	13.6
June 28	352,784	14.5

in WPA employment after October 1937, the proportion of women workers on WPA projects declined from approximately 18 percent in October 1937 to about 13 percent a year later. The decrease was due chiefly to the relatively greater incidence of the growing unemployment on men.

Federal agency project work financed with transferred WPA funds provided employment at the end of June 1939 for about 131,000 persons. The largest number of these workers, 39,000, were working on projects of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture employed about 18,000 workers, and two other agencies—the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks—each employed about 16,000 persons. The only other Federal agencies having more than 10,000 persons at work on WPA-financed projects were the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with 14,000 and 13,000 persons, respectively. (See Table IV of the appendix.)

Almost all the workers on projects financed with WPA funds are persons referred to the WPA by local public relief agencies and certified as in need of relief. At the end of the year certified workers represented 96.5 percent

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY AGENCIES

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Agency	September 28, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 29, 1939	June 28, 1939
Total	91,577	91,614	97,750	130,677
Department of Agriculture	38,143	33,751	34,268	49,066
Agricultural Adjustment Admin.	126	139	121	181
Agricultural Engineering		17		
Biological Survey	1,953	1,726	1,518	2,485
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	10,744	7,817	8,374	13,728
Forest Service	8,822	8,019	9,049	13,303
Home Economics	551	439	433	361
National Agricultural Research Center	151	1,068	920	902
Soil Conservation Service	15,796	14,526	13,833	18,106
Department of Commerce:				
Bureau of Fisheries	1,053	2,089	1,000	576
Department of the Interior	12,933	13,581	11,657	18,716
Office of Education	412	528	568	707
National Park Service	11,090	11,699	10,539	16,078
Territories and Island Possessions:				
Alaska Railroad	306			395
Alaska—miscellaneous		60	304	238
Govt. of the Virgin Islands	1,125	1,294	246	1,298
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons		73	107	179
Department of Labor:				
Bureau of Labor Statistics	197	720	964	1,779
Library of Congress	117	121	121	111
National Resources Committee			1	50
Department of the Navy:				
Bureau of Yards and Docks	14,269	15,975	14,991	15,650
Rural Electrification Admin.	173	213	217	243
Department of the Treasury	1,483	2,312	2,609	2,960
Coast Guard	272	690	457	368
Internal Revenue	871	875	854	836
Procurement Division	3	1		
Public Health Service	337	294		
Office of the Secretary		452	1,298	1,756
Veterans' Administration	570	768	897	778
War Department	22,639	22,011	30,918	40,569
Corps of Engineers	132	713	485	1,441
Quartermaster Corps	22,507	21,298	30,433	39,128

of the total employed on WPA-operated projects and 95.0 percent of the number employed on Federal agency projects financed with WPA funds. Nonrelief employees typically comprise supervisory personnel and skilled workers essential to project operation who cannot be secured from the relief rolls. The relief percentages displayed only small variation during the year ending in June 1939. Comparison with the earlier years reveals a slight increase in the proportion of certified workers on WPA-operated projects but at no time since the program's initiation have certified personnel constituted less than 94 percent of the total employment on projects prosecuted by the WPA.

Employment on Different Types of WPA Projects

A widely varied project program is operated by the WPA because of the diverse requirements for public improvements in the different communities and because of the many kinds of occupational skills possessed by the unemployed persons for whom the WPA provides jobs. The construction work that the WPA has conducted in various fields, however, has always supplied the preponderant share of employment, usually accounting for approximately four out of every five project employees. As of June 21, 1939, almost 1,941,000 persons were at work on construction projects; these persons represented about 80 percent of the

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ^A

JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Number	Percent of Total
Total	2,435,930	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	1,039,603	42.7
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	336,391	13.8
Streets and alleys	193,193	7.9
Other	510,019	21.0
Public buildings	223,758	9.2
Educational	67,831	2.8
Other	155,927	6.4
Parks and other recreational facilities	172,840	7.1
Parks	95,150	3.9
Other	77,690	3.2
Conservation	103,379	4.2
Flood control	29,013	1.2
Other	74,366	3.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	227,968	9.4
Sewer systems	144,027	5.9
Other	83,941	3.5
Airports and other transportation facilities	47,163	2.0
Airports and airways	40,579	1.7
Other	6,584	0.3
White collar	315,327	12.9
Education	37,676	1.5
Recreation	41,780	1.7
Professional, clerical, and service	235,871	9.7
Installation, extension, or revision of public records	42,396	1.7
Extension of government services	55,905	2.3
Studies and surveys	52,380	2.2
Archeological projects	2,010	0.1
Home economics	46,495	1.9
Federal Project No. 1	32,428	1.3
Other	4,257	0.2
Sewing	179,830	7.4
Goods, other than sewing	31,447	1.3
Sanitation and health	47,355	1.9
Miscellaneous	47,260	1.9

^A Data apply to continental United States only.

CONSTRUCTION
WORKERS PUT-
TING IN THE
FOUNDATION FOR
A NEW PUBLIC
BUILDING



total employment—a percentage slightly lower than that obtaining during most of the year. The remainder of the WPA workers were employed on white collar and sewing projects.

The highway, road, and street projects of the WPA, as a group, have consistently provided jobs for more workers than any other type of project. On this kind of work, which supplements an important sphere of regular public activity in both urban and rural areas and has come to be recognized as particularly well-suited in many cases to a work project program, almost 1,040,000 WPA workers, or about 427 out of every 1,000, were employed at the end of June 1939. (See Table 28.)

Three other types of projects accounted for a large share of the remaining employment on construction jobs—projects for the construction or improvement of sewer and water systems, school and other public buildings projects, and projects for the development of parks and other recreational facilities. These kinds of projects provided jobs at the end of June for 94, 92, and 71 workers, respectively, out of every 1,000. Over 100,000 workers, or 42 from each 1,000, were employed on flood control and other conservation projects; almost 50,000 were engaged in the construction of airports and related work, and approximately the same number were employed on sanitation and health projects.

About 495,000 WPA workers, representing 320 out of every 1,000 employed on June 21,

1939, were working on projects that did not involve construction work. These workers held jobs on white collar and sewing projects which accounted for 129 and 74 persons, respectively, out of each 1,000 workers. It is these projects which have provided most of the employment available to women workers under the WPA program. Women accounted for almost half the number employed on white collar projects, which include educational and recreational work as well as the various kinds of professional and service activities. Women were also employed in large numbers on sewing projects where they represented 96 percent of the 180,000 persons engaged in making clothing and household articles for distribution to needy families and public institutions.

Comparisons with earlier periods show that there has been important shifting in the distribution of project workers among the several types of projects. Highway and street work, for example, which accounted for 427 out of each 1,000 employees in June 1939 and 473 in September 1938, had provided only 357 out of each 1,000 jobs in March and September of 1937. On the other hand, the proportions of total workers who were employed on recreational facility and sewing projects, and to a more limited extent on public buildings projects, declined in relative importance during most of the fiscal year and were lower during the year than in most of the preceding periods. The various changes in the distribution of WPA

TABLE 29 DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS ^ASELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936 TO JUNE 1939 ^B

Type of Project	March 1936	September 1936	March 1937	September 1937	March 30, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Highways, roads, and streets	372	388	357	357	430	473	455	442	427
Public buildings	82	89	85	106	76	89	85	81	92
Parks and other recreational facilities	105	100	86	87	86	79	72	70	71
Conservation	67	45	56	39	48	39	42	49	43
Sewer systems and other utilities	90	80	103	93	108	81	88	101	94
Airports and other transportation facilities	19	21	18	18	17	16	15	16	19
White collar	C 85	110	124	141	106	104	115	119	129
Education	20	17	20	20	14	12	14	14	15
Recreation	12	17	21	18	13	14	14	14	17
Professional, clerical, and service	53	76	83	103	79	78	87	91	97
Sewing	100	104	105	102	76	70	70	68	74
Goods, other than sewing	21	15	16	15	13	12	12	12	13
Sanitation and health	36	28	29	31	31	24	26	24	19
Miscellaneous	C 23	17	21	11	9	13	20	18	19

^A Data apply to continental United States only.^B Data for March and September 1936 and March 1937 apply to the last half of the month; for September 1937, the entire month.^C Not comparable with later periods since miscellaneous group for March 1936 includes certain types of work which have subsequently been included under white collar projects.

employment for the Nation as a whole, shown in Table 29, are brought about by diverse influences. Seasonal factors affect the employment on the different types of projects; in some instances, these result from changes in private employment opportunities in agriculture and other fields of activity and in others they are necessitated by adjustments to weather conditions that are required in a program of project work. Other important factors, some of them closely interrelated, are the facility with which large numbers of unskilled workers can be assigned to certain types of projects—such as highway, road, and street work—when employment must be expanded rapidly, the diversity in the trends of private employment in different sections of the country, the changes in the occupational distribution of persons assigned to WPA work, and the variations in the local needs for project work in different communities and at different times.

The extent of the wide variation in the composition of individual state WPA programs in response to the many influences that bear upon project operations may be seen in Tables VI and VII of the appendix. As against 43 percent of all workers having employment on highway, road, and street projects on a Nation-wide basis in June 1939, more than 60 percent of the workers were so employed in four states—Arkansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ten-

nessee. In nine other states this kind of work engaged between 50 and 60 percent of the total number. On the other hand, highway work was comparatively unimportant in six areas—New York City, the District of Columbia, California, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—where less than 20 percent of the WPA jobs were provided on projects of this type. Where the emphasis given highway, road, and street projects was relatively limited, other types of construction work, of course, assumed greater importance.

White collar jobs constituted from about 6 to 30 percent of the various state totals but only in New York City, the District of Columbia, and California did they rise to more than 20 percent of the total. In Texas, Delaware, Nevada, Florida, Wyoming, and New Hampshire sewing projects were comparatively important, with at least 15 percent of all WPA workers in the state engaged in this type of activity.

Workers in Different Wage Classes

The distribution of persons employed on WPA projects according to the degrees of skill of their work is of importance partly because of its influence upon the types of projects that can be operated and partly because it constitutes a major basis for differentiation in the

TABLE 30.— DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES^A
SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936 TO JUNE 1939^B

Wage Class	March 1936	November 1936	April 1937	September 1937	May 25, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Security wage workers	955	926	931	963	974	973	967	968	964
Unskilled	747	676	671	634	732	718	699	701	658
Intermediate	85	105	109	132	107	117	121	124	142
Skilled	91	110	114	145	102	108	115	112	129
Professional and technical	32	35	37	52	32	30	32	31	35
Nonsecurity wage workers	45	74	69	37	26	27	33	32	36

^A Data apply to continental United States only.^B Data through September 1937 are for the first half of the month.

monthly earnings of WPA workers. Practically all (about 960 per 1,000) of the project workers were paid during the year according to the established schedule of monthly security earnings which provided for different monthly payments to workers according to whether they were assigned to unskilled, intermediate (semi-skilled), skilled, or professional and technical jobs. Persons assigned at the unskilled rates at the end of the fiscal year (as of June 21, 1939) constituted 658 out of each 1,000 project employees. Skilled and intermediate workers accounted for 129 and 142 persons, respectively, and professional and technical workers for 35, on the per thousand basis. The remaining 36 out of each 1,000 employees were assigned as nonsecurity wage workers; they included the technical and supervisory personnel essential to project operation that could not be obtained at the monthly security rates of the WPA.

The relative numbers of WPA workers assigned at unskilled rates declined somewhat during the year ending in June 1939 and a compensating rise occurred in the skilled and semiskilled groups. These changes reflect the interplay of the many factors influencing the composition of the WPA employment total. The downward trend of total employment was of particular importance in the latter months of the year. Efficient operation of a curtailed program does not permit the proportionate reduction of workers among the various grades of skill. The intermediate, skilled, technical, and professional persons cannot be released in the same relative numbers as the unskilled. However, when employment can be expanded again, the unskilled workers usually comprise a proportionately large group of the accessions.

Differences among the various types of projects in the distribution of workers according

LAYING A
TILE ROOF
ON A WPA-
CONSTRUCTED
BUILDING

TABLE 31. DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY WAGE CLASSES ^A

JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Grand Total	Security Wage Workers					Non-security Wage Workers
		Total	Unskilled	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
Total	1,000	964	658	143	128	35	36
Highways, roads, and streets	1,000	969	790	101	67	11	31
Public buildings	1,000	958	483	161	298	16	42
Parks and other recreational facilities	1,000	963	692	111	146	14	37
Conservation	1,000	971	770	108	83	10	29
Sewer systems and other utilities	1,000	968	698	154	104	12	32
Airports and other transportation facilities	1,000	955	539	130	273	13	45
White collar	1,000	954	228	292	254	180	46
Education	1,000	947	47	106	343	451	53
Recreation	1,000	949	100	354	338	157	51
Professional, clerical, and service	1,000	956	279	311	225	141	44
Sewing	1,000	977	802	117	46	12	23
Goods, other than sewing	1,000	969	696	163	94	16	31
Sanitation and health	1,000	963	679	147	119	18	37
Miscellaneous	1,000	872	435	199	196	42	128

^A Data apply to continental United States only.

to wage classes are shown in Table 31. Unskilled workers were relatively most numerous on road and street, conservation, and sewing projects on each of which they made up more than three-quarters of the total. A majority of the WPA workers in the professional and technical group were employed on white collar projects. These projects, as well as the projects for the construction or improvements of public buildings and of airports, provided work for relatively large numbers of the skilled and semiskilled employees.

Workers in Different Urbanization Groups

Another distribution of WPA workers that is significant because of its relation to monthly earnings is that which takes into account the size of the community in which project work is prosecuted. At the end of June 1939, 423 out of every 1,000 WPA workers were employed in the most populous areas of the country—counties containing cities that in 1930 had a population of 100,000 or more persons (Table 32). In counties whose largest cities had between 25,000 and 50,000 and between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants employment was provided for 82 and 74, respectively, out of each 1,000 WPA workers. Less populous counties—those with towns of from 5,000 to 25,000 population—had 224 out of each 1,000 WPA workers. The

remaining 197 of each 1,000 were at work in rural counties which included no municipality with as many as 5,000 inhabitants in 1930.

TABLE 32.—DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS ^A

SELECTED PERIODS, NOVEMBER 1937 TO JUNE 1939

Urbanization Group ^B (Population)	WPA Workers						Gainful Workers 1930 ^D
	November 1937 ^C	June 29, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939	
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Over 100,000	474	456	444	431	424	423	430
50,000-100,000	74	73	74	72	71	74	69
25,000-50,000	75	81	83	79	79	82	78
5,000-25,000	201	215	217	221	225	224	217
Under 5,000	176	175	182	197	201	197	206

^A Data apply to continental United States only.^B Urbanization groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.^C Data apply to the entire month.^D Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

Minor changes have occurred in the general pattern of the urbanization distribution of WPA employees. During the past year the proportion of workers located in the counties containing cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants decreased from 456 to 423 out of every 1,000 WPA workers. In fact, over most of the period since November 1937 employment in the populous areas had shown a gradual relative decline.

Most of the offsetting increases have occurred in counties whose largest municipalities were towns with 25,000 or fewer inhabitants.

Changes over the course of the past year have in general tended to bring the distribution of WPA workers more nearly into line with the distribution of all gainful workers in 1930, as may be seen in Table 32. The proportion of WPA workers in the most populous areas, for example, decreased from 456 per 1,000 in June 1938 to 423 in June 1939; gainful workers in these areas accounted for 430 out of every 1,000 in the Nation in 1930. During the same period, on the other hand, the proportion of WPA workers in rural counties increased from 175 to 197 out of each 1,000, as compared with 206 gainful workers out of each 1,000 in rural counties in 1930. The Farm Security Administration, through which funds are supplied to farm families, also operates in rural counties.

Labor Turnover

WPA project employees are a constantly changing group, with thousands of workers leaving the program in the course of each month and thousands of eligible unemployed persons being added. During the year ending in June 1939 the number of workers certified as in need of relief who were separated each

month from WPA-financed projects ranged from 163,000 to over 340,000 persons, or from 6 to 12 percent of the total number employed at the beginning of the month. Monthly accessions, on the other hand, varied between 97,000 and 327,000 persons and represented from 3 to over 11 percent of total employment.

The rapid advances that took place in the WPA employment total during the period from July through October 1938 have their counterparts in the turnover rates that apply to the period. More than 300,000 persons were added to the program per month during this period. Well over half of the newly assigned persons had never before worked on WPA projects; the remainder represented workers who were reassigned to WPA work after absences of varying lengths. The number of workers leaving the WPA program each month during the four-month period of expansion ranged from 163,000 to 228,000 persons, of whom more than 70 percent left of their own volition. The excess of accessions over separations was necessary in the months of rising employment in order to effect not only the replacement of persons leaving WPA jobs but also the addition of other workers to the expanding program.

The relationship between accessions and separations that obtained in the July-October



ON ITS THOUSANDS OF PROJECTS, THE WPA UTILIZES THE VARIED SKILLS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

TABLE 33. ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS ^A

MONTHLY—JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Month	Accessions			Separations		
	Total	Initial assignments	Re-assignments	Total	Voluntary separations	Discharges and layoffs
<i>1938</i>						
July	311,568	147,170	164,398	163,062	117,799	45,263
August	308,952	162,915	146,037	191,195	137,276	53,919
September	276,846	149,430	127,416	227,822	172,581	55,241
October	327,085	179,673	147,412	212,827	157,986	54,841
November	164,774	64,871	99,903	237,812	146,192	91,620
December	97,056	29,703	67,353	294,146	115,478	178,668
<i>1939</i>						
January	110,301	36,664	73,637	215,876	103,322	112,554
February	239,754	119,066	120,688	180,183	94,707	85,476
March	177,477	70,531	106,946	246,314	133,527	112,787
April	114,938	29,489	85,449	340,427	123,582	216,845
May	130,592	31,630	98,962	275,424	115,748	159,676
June	139,574	31,775	107,799	225,904	103,169	122,735

^A Data apply to continental United States, including only persons certified as in need of relief.

period was reversed during the eight months immediately following, a period characterized by severe reductions in the number of workers added to the program and large increases in the number leaving. Monthly accessions were cut to a half and even a third of their previous levels, except only in February when the downward trend of WPA employment was temporarily interrupted. Most of the accessions during these months represented reassignments of workers who had previously been employed by the WPA whereas in the preceding

period new assignments had predominated. Separations reached a peak of over 340,000 persons in April. Larger numbers of discharges and layoffs of workers (necessary in order to reduce WPA employment) were chiefly responsible for the increase in separations; such separations assumed predominant importance in each of the months when the largest reductions in employment were made. This was true even though the number of voluntary separations continued to exceed 100,000 during each month except February and to represent at least 3 percent of employment.

The relative stability of monthly reassignments in comparison with initial assignments and of monthly voluntary separations in comparison with discharges and lay-offs directs attention to certain persisting characteristics in the turnover taking place on WPA-financed projects. During the year reassignments of workers to project payrolls were made at the monthly rate of about 3.5 percent of total employment. The rate was comparatively constant in the different months of the year although it exceeded the year's average in the July-through-October period, when employment was expanding, and was somewhat below the average in the winter months. The presence of a degree of stability in the reassignment rates may be attributed to the fact that a considerable proportion of the persons reassigned

TABLE 34. ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS, BY SEX ^A

MONTHLY—JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Month	Accessions						Separations					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<i>1938</i>												
July	311,568	11.4	285,815	12.0	25,753	7.1	163,062	5.9	150,977	6.3	12,085	3.3
August	308,952	10.7	280,355	10.8	28,597	7.6	191,195	6.6	177,106	6.8	14,089	3.7
September	276,846	9.0	250,854	9.3	25,992	6.7	227,822	7.4	213,666	7.9	14,156	3.6
October	327,085	10.5	290,999	10.9	30,086	7.5	212,827	6.8	200,189	7.4	12,638	3.2
November	164,774	5.1	150,935	5.4	13,839	3.3	237,812	7.4	221,199	7.9	16,613	4.0
December	97,056	3.1	90,293	3.3	6,763	1.6	294,146	9.3	266,112	9.7	28,034	6.7
<i>1939</i>												
January	110,301	3.7	101,607	3.9	8,694	2.2	215,876	7.3	179,509	7.0	36,367	9.2
February	239,754	8.4	211,632	8.5	28,122	7.7	180,183	6.3	166,966	6.7	13,217	3.6
March	177,477	6.1	155,869	6.1	21,608	5.7	246,314	8.5	227,863	9.0	18,451	4.9
April	114,938	4.0	105,047	4.2	9,891	2.6	340,427	11.9	312,954	12.6	27,473	7.2
May	130,592	5.0	119,944	5.3	10,648	3.0	275,424	10.5	248,796	11.0	26,628	7.4
June	139,574	5.6	128,347	6.0	11,227	3.3	225,904	9.1	212,160	9.9	13,744	4.0

^A Data apply to continental United States, including only persons certified as in need of relief. The rate represents percentage of employment at the beginning of the month.

were former WPA employees entitled to more or less automatic return to project work after termination of their temporary jobs in private industry. Such reassignments occur in considerable volume regardless of the trends in private employment.

The rate of voluntary separations was generally high throughout the year; it averaged in excess of 4 percent of the employment at the beginning of the month, fluctuating with seasonal conditions and changes in the business situation. The rate was lowest during the winter months and reached its high point of 5.5 percent in September 1938. The majority of the persons voluntarily separated left to take private jobs.

Greater stability has been evident in the employment of women working on WPA-financed projects than in the employment of men. Without exception during the year ending in June 1939 the monthly accession rates were lower for the women than for the men; women were added to the program at rates varying between 1.6 and 7.7 percent of total employment whereas for men the monthly accession rates ranged from 3.3 to 12.0 percent. In the case of separations the relationship was similar. Women left their project jobs at the rate of from 3.3 to 9.2 percent per month as compared with rates of from 6.3 to 12.6 percent for male workers. Apart from differences in degree, however, turnover rates in the employment of women and of men in the different months were similar.

Hours Worked

WPA employees had worked 11,513,000,000 hours from the beginning of WPA operations in the summer of 1935 to the end of June 1939. During the last year of the four, project work totaled 3,748,000,000 man-hours—a figure 50 percent larger than the man-hour aggregate of the year immediately preceding (2,424,000,000). The man-hour data, like practically every other measure of WPA activities, reveal the predominance of work on highways, roads, and streets; two-fifths of the four-year total, or 4,621,000,000 hours, were worked on projects of this type. More than a billion hours were spent on each of four other kinds of under-

TABLE 35. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939			
Type of Project	Total Hours Worked		Total Earnings
	Number	Per-cent	
Total	11,512,975,487	100.0	\$5,630,928,994
Highways, roads, and streets	4,620,502,452	40.1	2,029,386,809
Public buildings	924,837,321	8.0	570,807,272
Parks and other recreational facilities	1,008,191,263	8.8	567,316,096
Conservation	520,616,752	4.5	243,087,205
Sewer systems and other utilities	1,043,536,098	9.1	535,501,347
Airports and other transportation facilities	199,174,476	1.7	113,214,291
White collar	1,272,644,311	11.0	795,593,958
Education	189,158,187	1.6	131,594,811
Recreation	189,618,706	1.6	113,801,075
Professional, clerical, and service	893,867,418	7.8	550,198,072
Sewing	1,106,857,463	9.6	430,000,357
Goods, other than sewing	179,832,677	1.6	69,936,138
Sanitation and health	342,626,150	3.0	136,662,647
Miscellaneous	294,156,524	2.6	139,252,874

Source: WPA state office reports.

takings—white collar, sewing, sewer system and other utility, and park and other recreational facility projects—and only a little less than a billion hours of labor were used in the construction and renovation of public buildings. The hours worked and the total earnings of persons employed on each of the major types of projects are shown in Table 35; state distributions of total hours and earnings appear in Table X of the appendix.

Safety and Compensation

Comprehensive safety regulations applying to the operation of WPA projects and periodic safety inspections ensuring the effective application of the regulations have protected the health and safety of project workers and the general public. These measures have been instrumental in keeping the accidental injuries of workers on WPA projects at a minimum. In the course of 11½ billion man-hours of work since the beginning of the WPA program in 1935, disabling injuries have occurred at the rate of less than 19 per million man-hours of work. On construction work, as might be expected, the rate was somewhat higher—about 23 injuries per million hours. It should be noted, however, that such disabling injuries include all injuries (whether compensable or not)

which incapacitated the worker in the performance of his regularly assigned tasks on the next calendar day, even though he was able to do other jobs and was not absent from work.

The majority of the injuries that occurred in connection with WPA operations were caused by various hand tools or by the materials, such as lumber and brick, which workers handle on the job; these two groups of objects were responsible for over 55 percent of all disabling injuries reported during the year ending June 30, 1939. Falls from scaffolds or into pits and other harmful contacts with working surfaces were relatively frequent causes of injury. Among the remaining injuries vehicles and machines were most often the source. Explosives and inflammable materials were very seldom the cause of disabling injuries. (See Table 36.)

Fatalities have been relatively rare in the operation of WPA projects, amounting to only one for each 7,200,000 man-hours of work. This rate applies to the entire period of WPA operations and does not reflect the improvements that have been realized during the later years. During the first two years of operation, the fatality rate was one for each 6,200,000

TABLE 36. NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY CAUSES

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object Causing Injury	Number	Percent
Total	73,410	100.0
Hand tools	21,583	29.4
Materials(handling of)	18,940	25.8
Working surfaces ^A	12,480	17.0
Vehicles	6,533	8.9
Machines	2,569	3.5
Poisonous vegetation	2,100	2.9
Corrosive substances	514	0.7
Hot substances	440	0.6
Explosives	147	0.2
Inflammables	73	0.1
Other	8,031	10.9

^A Includes trenches, quarries, pits and other excavations, scaffolds, and platforms.

hours worked; even this rate was only about half the original mortality estimate, based on former work project experience.

For workers injured or killed in the course of employment on WPA projects compensation is provided through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to which funds have been made available under each of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. Provisions for payment of compensation in the ERA Act of 1938 placed the maximum monthly payment at \$50 and set at \$4,000 the maximum aggregate payment in case of permanent disability or death. These limitations, which are exclusive of the cost of medical care, represent increases over the amounts specified under prior ERA Acts. Under the earlier acts monthly payments had been limited first to \$25 and subsequently to \$30 and the maximum amount set at \$3,500. Provisions under which the Compensation Commission operates require that monthly payments may not exceed two-thirds of the worker's monthly wage rate.

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission itself is charged with administering the compensation sections of the ERA Acts. However, in view of the very limited resources of project workers and the consequent need for speed in meeting the problems that arise from accidental injuries on a program of the size conducted by the WPA, the Commission authorized the WPA to pay installments of compensation locally for periods up to 30 days of disability. Benefits are paid for traumatic injuries which result in more than three days of disability. The compensation becomes payable



SHORING PROTECTS WPA WORKERS IN DEEP EXCAVATIONS

after the waiting period of three days following an accidental injury. After 30 days the case is taken over by the Compensation Commission.

Provision is made by the WPA for the recovery of wages lost during the period of disability. An injured worker is not separated from the project on which he is employed until 30 days after the injury and he is permitted to make up time, subsequent to his recovery, to a maximum of half his monthly assigned hours. If the worker's disability exceeds 30 days another qualified member of his family is given preference in assignment to project work until the injured worker himself is able to return to his job.

From the beginning of the WPA program in 1935 through June 30, 1939, WPA compensation officers to whom authority had been delegated by the Commission received reports of 173,826 cases of injury on which time had been lost and which might involve payments of compensation for one day or more. Some 685,000 additional cases not involving compensation but likely to require medical or hospital care were reported during the same period. Compensation was allowed in connection with 1,630 cases of fatal injuries including those that occurred while the worker was going to or from the WPA project; 181 additional fatalities were under consideration by the Commission at the end of the fiscal year.

The sum of \$3,500,000 was appropriated directly for the United States Employees' Compensation Commission by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 and an additional \$2,000,000 provided in Public Resolution No. 7, 76th Congress, approved April 1, 1939. These amounts together with \$33,925,000 allocated from earlier ERA Acts, made a total of \$39,425,000 available for the Commission to meet obligations arising from accidental injuries to project workers. From the funds appropriated, payments amounting to approximately \$19,786,000 had been made as of June 30, 1939. The total includes compensation for all workers injured or killed on projects financed under the ERA Acts of 1935 through 1938, the largest share of whom were WPA workers. A major proportion of the total payments (60 percent) covered medical, hospital, and incidental costs. Thirty percent of the com-

pensation was paid because of disability lasting more than 30 days, permanent disability, or death from injuries. The remaining 10 percent represents compensation paid locally by WPA compensation officers for 30 days or less of disability.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

The men and women employed on WPA projects include single persons and heads of families, individuals of all ages from 18 years upwards, members of different races, and workers with practically every kind of occupational and educational background. The particular characteristics of the unemployed persons who work on WPA projects have definite bearing upon their employment opportunities in private industry. They also are an important element in determining the nature of the work project program conducted by the WPA. The following paragraphs describe briefly some of the outstanding characteristics of the persons employed on WPA projects.²

The typical WPA worker in February 1939 was a little more than 39 years of age; women workers were about a year and a half older than men. Thirty-nine percent of the workers were under 35 years of age, 45 percent were at least 35 but under 55, and the remaining 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. There were larger proportions of men than of women in each of the five-year age groups of younger and older persons, i. e., persons who were under 35 or at least 60 years of age; women were relatively more numerous in the age range from 35 to 59 years.

Considerable change had occurred between November 1937 and February 1939 in the age

² The data in the sections concerning age, family composition, duration of WPA employment, and other characteristics of WPA workers relate to WPA employees in the continental United States who were certified as in need of relief. This information was secured through the general review of the need status of certified relief workers which was required by Public Resolution No. 1 of the 76th Congress, approved February 4, 1939. The data cover the 2,732,251 persons whose names appeared on February payrolls and who were certified in the review for continued employment. Workers whose certifications were canceled as a result of the review, workers assigned too late in the month to be included on February payrolls, and nonrelief personnel are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, this review is the source of the information presented in the sections summarizing the characteristics of WPA workers and the duration of their employment. State distributions of WPA workers by age groups, size of family, and duration of employment are shown in Table V of the appendix.

TABLE 37. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX

NOVEMBER 1937 AND FEBRUARY 1939

Age Group (Years)	November 1937 ^A			February 1939 ^B		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.2
20-24	7.8	7.2	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.4
25-29	10.8	10.9	10.5	13.8	14.3	10.5
30-34	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.8	13.0	11.4
35-39	12.6	12.1	14.7	12.2	12.0	13.5
40-44	12.7	12.5	13.9	11.7	11.4	13.4
45-49	12.6	12.6	12.5	10.8	10.6	12.5
50-54	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.0
55-59	9.5	9.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.6
60-64	6.6	7.0	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.3
65 and over	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Median age	42.4	42.9	40.1	39.4	39.2	40.7

^A Data are from a special survey of the employment histories of WPA workers which made use of the special check cards filled out for each WPA worker at the time of the Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

^B For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

distribution of project workers, a result in part of the much larger WPA employment total that applied to the later period and reflected the increased unemployment of the time. Relatively more workers in February 1939 than in November 1937 were in each of the age groups under 35 years, and the median age of all workers was lower by about three years. This indicates that many of the workers who were added to the WPA program during the period of expansion were appreciably younger than the typical worker in November 1937. The decline in average age, however, was true only of the men. Women workers averaged a half year older in February 1939 than at the earlier date. It should be noted in connection with the changes in median ages that the number of men em-

TABLE 38. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN APRIL 1930 AND OF WPA WORKERS IN FEBRUARY 1939, BY AGE GROUPS ^A

Age Group (Years)	Gainful Workers April 1930 ^B	WPA Workers February 1939 ^C
Total	100.0	100.0
25-29	16.9	15.8
30-34	15.1	14.6
35-39	15.2	14.0
40-44	13.2	13.4
45-49	11.6	12.4
50-54	9.6	11.8
55-59	7.1	9.6
60-64	5.3	6.6
65 and over	6.0	1.8

^A Includes only workers 25 years of age and older.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

^C For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

ployed on WPA projects doubled during the period whereas the number of women increased only about 40 percent.

WPA project workers are only slightly older, in general, than all gainful workers.³ Of the gainful workers 25 years of age or older in 1930, 47 percent were between 25 and 39 years of age whereas only 44 percent of the WPA employees as of February 1939 were in this age range; a larger proportion of the gainful workers than of the WPA workers were in each of the five-year age groups under 40. In each of the age groups from 40 to 65 years, however, WPA workers were proportionally more numerous, as may be seen in Table 38. In the case of workers 65 years of age or more there were relatively fewer WPA workers—a relationship reflecting the effect on the WPA of the social security programs for old-age assistance.

In the average WPA family in February 1939 there were nearly four (3.76) members. Approximately 60 percent of the workers were supporting two, three, or four persons, including themselves, and 30 percent had to provide for

TABLE 39. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND BY SEX ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Number of Persons in Family	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	10.7	9.1	21.4
2	20.7	19.5	28.5
3	21.6	21.7	20.7
4	17.1	17.7	12.9
5	11.7	12.3	7.5
6	7.4	8.0	4.2
7	4.6	5.0	2.3
8	2.8	3.1	1.2
9	1.8	1.9	0.7
10	0.9	0.9	0.3
11	0.4	0.5	0.2
12 or more	0.3	0.3	0.1
Average number per family	3.76	3.88	2.93

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

five or more persons. (See Table 39.) Single persons employed by the WPA, numbering 292,000, accounted for nearly 11 percent of all

Based on a comparison with all gainful workers 25 years of age or older as shown in the 1930 Census of Population. There is reason to believe that changes in the age distribution of all workers have not been sufficiently great to preclude the general validity of the comparison; the comparison is limited to workers 25 years of age or older because of the fact that WPA employment is provided only to the principal worker in each family. Younger persons are typically aided through the CCC and NYA programs.

WPA workers. Families of the women on WPA pay rolls were smaller by one, on the average, than those of the men, and single-person families were relatively about twice as numerous among the women as among the men. Men with families of five or more members were proportionately twice as numerous as women with such families.

Families of WPA workers were slightly larger than families in the general population of the country as indicated by the 1930 Census. Two-person families constituted 25 percent of all families with two or more persons in 1930 as compared with 23 percent of the families of WPA workers.⁴ (See Table 40.) More than

TABLE 40.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FAMILIES IN 1930 AND FAMILIES OF WPA WORKERS IN FEBRUARY 1939, BY SIZE OF FAMILY^A

Number of Persons in Family	Total Population April 1930 ^B	Families of WPA Workers February 1939 ^C
Total	100.0	100.0
2	25.3	23.2
3	22.6	24.2
4	19.0	19.1
5	13.0	13.1
6	8.2	8.3
7	5.1	5.2
8	3.1	3.2
9	1.8	2.0
10	1.0	0.9
11	0.5	0.5
12 or more	0.4	0.3

^A One-person families omitted because of incomparabilities between the two sets of data.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

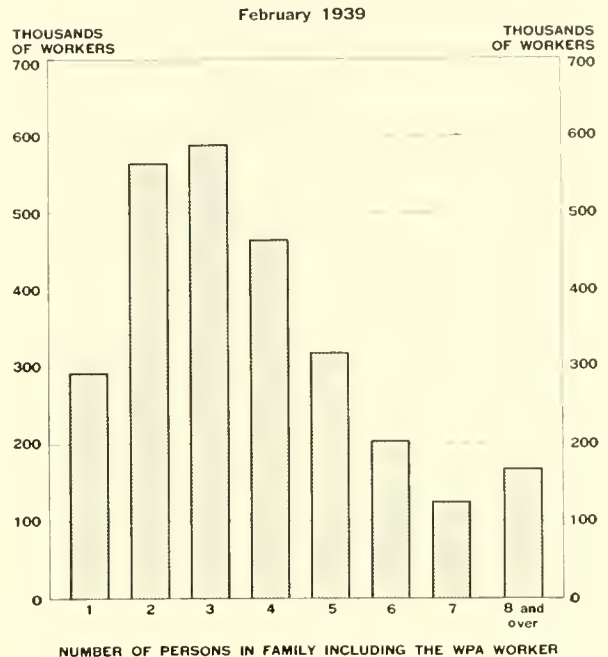
^C For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

24 percent of the WPA workers were from families of three persons whereas less than 23 percent of all families in 1930 were of this size.

Similarly, most family size groups of more than three persons were slightly more numerous, relatively, among WPA workers than among all families. Except for the smaller number of two-person families, however, the size of the families of WPA workers followed the distribution of the general population.

About 14 percent of the workers on WPA projects in February 1939 were Negroes. The percentage corresponded closely with the relative number of Negroes registering as unemployed at the time of the November 1937 unemployment census; it was somewhat larger,

CHART 5
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS
BY SIZE OF FAMILY*



* See footnote 2 in the text for coverage of data

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however, than the number of Negroes among the total families (9 percent) reported in the 1930 Census of Population. This is evidence of the greater incidence of unemployment on Negroes than on white workers and shows an adjustment in the WPA program to that fact.

The differences in racial composition for all families as against unemployed registrants and

TABLE 41.—NEGRO FAMILIES, UNEMPLOYED REGISTRANTS, AND WPA WORKERS AS PERCENTAGES OF RESPECTIVE TOTALS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Region A	Families (April 1930) ^B	Unemployed Workers (November 1937) ^C	WPA Workers (February 1939) ^D
United States	9.4	13.9	14.2
Northeastern	3.2	8.6	9.3
Midwestern	3.2	10.2	13.7
Southern	25.3	27.4	23.2
Western	1.1	2.8	3.5

^A States included in the regions are as follows: Northeastern—New England states, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Midwestern—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; Southern—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Western—the remaining States.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

^C Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

^D For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

⁴ The comparison excludes one-person families because of incomparabilities between definitions applying to the two sets of data.

WPA workers apply in general to the various regions into which the country may be divided. Negroes represented larger percentages of the 1937 unemployed registrants than of total families in 1930 in all sections of the country; except for the South, the proportions of Negroes were strikingly larger among unemployed registrants than among the general population. (See Table 41.) Negro workers on the WPA were moderately more numerous than were the Negroes registering as unemployed, except in the South where a reverse relationship held.

In the course of operating the WPA program special interest has, on occasion, been attached to two groups of employees: persons presumably eligible for aid under social security programs and veterans. Most of the WPA workers 65 years of age or older normally would be eligible for old-age assistance; WPA workers of this age numbered about 44,000 in February 1939. Similarly, some 91,000 families of WPA workers were presumably eligible, on the basis of family composition, for aid to dependent children. More than a third of these families, however, were in six states in which programs for aid to dependent children were not in operation. Veterans are a group eligible for preference in assignment to WPA jobs under the provisions of recent ERA Acts. Among the workers certified for continued WPA employment in February 1939 were about 247,000 persons who reported themselves as veterans. These persons, of whom almost 14 percent were single as compared with 11 percent of all WPA workers, represented about 9 percent of the total WPA employment at the time.

Duration of Employment of WPA Workers

The workers who in February 1939 were continued on WPA projects after investigation of need had been continuously employed at WPA work for an average period of a little more than one year (the median number of months is 12.4).⁵ Most of the workers had been added to the program subsequent to the autumn of 1937 following the abrupt recession

in business activity which began at that time. Of the persons working on WPA projects in February 1939 nearly 20 percent had had continuous WPA employment for less than six months, 28 percent from six months to one year, and 22 percent from one year to a year and a half. Together these groups account for 70 percent of the total and represent the workers whose employment began after August 1937. The remaining 30 percent of the workers, as of February 1939, had been continuously employed at WPA work for longer periods—13 percent from one and a half to three years and 17 percent for three years or more.

TABLE 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND BY SEX ^A

Months of Continuous Employment	Total		Men	Women
	Number	Per-cent		
Total	B 2,732,251	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6	545,066	19.9	20.4	16.7
6-11	778,829	28.5	29.0	25.5
12-17	590,955	21.6	22.1	18.3
18-23	118,928	4.4	4.1	5.9
24-29	151,581	5.5	5.2	8.0
30-35	86,174	3.2	2.9	5.0
36 or more	460,602	16.9	16.3	20.6
Median number of months		12.4	12.2	14.6

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported.

As shown in Table 12, the number of workers with 18-23 months of continuous employment was comparatively small (4.4 percent) and similar small percentages apply to the 24-29 month and the 30-35 month intervals. These intervals cover persons whose WPA employment began between March 1936 and August 1937. Much larger proportions of WPA workers are found in the 6-11 and 12-17 month intervals, covering persons whose employment began between September 1937 and August 1938. Workers with 6-11 months of continuous employment, for example, accounted for more than 28 percent of the February 1939 employment total; these were workers that had been assigned to WPA projects between March and August 1938.

The primary reason for the great variation in the number of workers in the different dura-

⁵ Duration of continuous employment is measured by the number of consecutive calendar months including and immediately preceding February 1939 that a worker's name appeared on payrolls of any WPA-operated projects; employment on projects operated by other Federal agencies is not included.

tion intervals is to be found in the trends in WPA employment since the program was initiated. For example, from February 1936 until the fall of 1937 the general trend of employment was downward. During this period relatively fewer persons were being added to WPA projects than in the previous and succeeding months when WPA employment was increasing.

The particular distribution of the continuously employed as of February 1939, with respect to the length of their employment, was fundamentally influenced by the changes that had taken place in total WPA employment. The influence of other factors, such as may be seen in groupings of the WPA workers by sex, age, place of work, size of family, and type of project were subordinate to the effect of the employment trend.

Women workers had averaged considerably longer continuous employment on WPA projects as of February 1939 than men (14.6 as compared with 12.2 months). About 40 percent of the women and less than 30 percent of the men had held a WPA job for 18 months or longer. (See Table 42.) The relatively larger number of men in each of the duration intervals under 18 months reflects the fact that in the expansion of WPA employment after 1937 the proportional increases were greater for men than women. Actually, the net gains in WPA employment between November 1937 and February 1939 were 94 percent in the case



WOMEN REPRESENT ONE OUT OF EVERY SEVEN WPA WORKERS

of men and 37 percent in the case of women.

Age differentials were important in the continuity of employment of WPA workers. The median length of the employment period increased consistently with each five-year age group, from less than 10 months for workers under 25 years of age to at least 15 months for workers of 55 or more. (See Table 43.) Barely 15 percent of the workers under 25 years of age had had WPA employment for 18 months or more although over 40 percent of the workers in the age groups of 55 or above

TABLE 43.- DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Age Group (Years)	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total	2,732,251 ^B	16.9	20.1	25.6	30.0	51.6	80.1	12.4
Under 25	342,525	6.3	8.3	11.6	14.7	36.5	73.4	9.8
25-29	376,082	10.9	13.2	17.7	21.3	45.4	77.0	11.1
30-34	348,521	11.6	17.5	22.6	26.7	49.5	78.8	11.9
35-39	332,073	17.1	20.5	26.0	30.3	52.4	80.0	12.6
40-44	318,329	19.2	22.5	28.4	32.9	54.2	81.3	13.2
45-49	295,281	20.4	24.0	30.1	34.7	55.2	81.6	13.5
50-54	279,915	22.1	25.7	32.3	37.1	57.7	83.3	14.3
55-59	227,568	23.5	27.4	34.5	40.0	60.1	84.1	15.0
60-64	157,522	21.8	29.0	36.2	41.6	61.6	85.5	15.5
65 and over	43,471	29.3	34.6	43.0	49.1	67.4	86.9	17.7

^A For workers included see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 10,934 for whom age was not reported.

had been employed at least that long. Between these two extremes the percentages of workers with 18 or more months of employment show consistent increases with age. This indicates that there probably were relatively numerous additions of younger workers to the program in the year and a quarter between November 1937 and February 1939. Comparison with information as of the earlier date shows that the number of workers who were under 40 years of age increased 121 percent during this period whereas the net increase in workers 40 years of age or older amounted to only 64 percent.

The local employment situation is an important factor affecting the continuity of WPA employment. Stranded communities and distressed areas present extreme examples of conditions under which workers might be expected, because of the lack of private employment opportunities, to remain on the WPA program for long periods. In lesser degrees the same tendency is likely to be found in most industrial communities where workers depend almost exclusively on their payroll earnings. The extent of the changes in employment opportunities in different areas should also be considered since the areas in which no marked expansion or curtailment of private employment occurred are likely to be the ones characterized by longer continuity of WPA employment. In rural areas where large seasonal

movements in employment opportunities are characteristic, a shorter average duration of WPA employment is typical.

Influences of this sort are reflected in the duration data for different population groupings. The shortest average period of employment (11 months) was found in rural counties having in 1930 no municipality with as many as 5,000 inhabitants. (See Table 44.) Average duration of employment increased somewhat with the size of municipalities, averaging slightly less than 12 months for counties having municipalities with from 5,000 to 25,000 and from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and about 13 months for counties with cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 group. For the most populous areas having cities of 100,000 or more persons the duration of WPA employment averaged 13½ months (13 months if New York City is excluded). Similar relationships appear in the proportions of workers found in the several groupings according to length of continuous employment. The proportion of workers employed for three years or more, for example, increased with the population concentration of the area, averaging about twice as large in the most highly urban areas as in the rural counties (22 as compared with less than 11 percent).

The size of the worker's family did not have much apparent effect on the duration of his WPA employment. The median period per worker increased, though very gradually, from

TABLE 44.— DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Urbanization Group ^B (Population)	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For—						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total	2,732,251	16.9	20.0	25.6	29.9	51.5	80.0	12.4
Over 100,000	1,162,848	21.9	25.1	30.0	34.4	55.4	83.6	13.5
New York City	151,776	42.1	46.8	49.7	55.6	67.6	92.2	23.7
Other cities	1,011,072	18.8	22.2	27.0	31.3	54.0	82.8	13.0
50,000-100,000	202,468	18.0	21.7	27.8	32.0	52.9	81.3	12.8
25,000-50,000	226,217	13.6	16.4	22.3	26.6	49.7	79.5	11.9
5,000-25,000	610,602	13.7	16.8	22.6	26.6	49.5	78.1	11.9
Under 5,000	530,106	10.5	13.5	19.8	24.4	45.8	74.3	11.1
2,500-5,000	212,804	10.5	13.4	19.5	23.7	45.0	73.2	10.9
Under 2,500	317,302	10.5	13.5	20.0	24.8	46.3	75.1	11.2

^A For workers included see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Urbanization groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.

^C Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 10 for whom size of community was not reported.

TABLE 45. DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Type of Project	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total	2,732,251	16.9	20.1	25.6	30.0	51.6	80.1	12.4
Construction	2,232,745	15.8	18.6	23.6	27.6	50.1	79.2	12.0
Highways, roads, and streets	1,218,219	14.5	17.2	22.2	26.0	49.2	78.5	11.6
Public buildings	228,496	16.5	19.5	24.5	29.0	47.7	80.4	11.6
Parks and other recreational facilities	187,971	19.7	22.8	27.2	30.8	54.9	83.0	13.2
Conservation	133,134	12.4	14.8	19.5	23.0	45.0	72.4	10.9
Sewer systems and other utilities	273,410	17.8	20.6	25.8	30.1	54.0	81.1	13.0
Airports and other transportation facilities	38,457	21.8	24.5	28.6	32.8	52.8	82.7	12.9
Sanitation and health	68,808	17.2	20.0	25.2	31.1	51.3	78.7	12.4
Goods, other than sewing	34,241	17.3	21.2	28.0	33.2	53.3	80.7	13.0
Miscellaneous	50,009	19.9	23.3	29.4	34.7	51.4	80.5	12.5
Nonconstruction	498,614	21.7	26.5	34.4	40.2	58.0	84.0	14.7
White collar	314,741	22.2	26.9	34.6	40.5	57.8	84.1	14.7
Education	39,116	30.6	38.6	46.3	51.8	66.6	88.4	20.0
Recreation	37,860	25.6	30.8	38.7	45.1	63.1	89.0	16.4
Professional and service (excl. Federal Nation-wide)	209,067	18.6	22.8	29.8	35.5	54.1	81.9	13.3
Federal Nation-wide	28,698	33.1	38.7	48.4	55.4	65.7	87.2	22.7
Sewing	183,873	20.7	25.9	33.9	39.6	58.5	83.8	14.7

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 862 for whom type of project employment was not reported.

under 12 months for single workers to slightly more than 13 months for workers with families of eight or more persons. Similarly, the proportion of workers who had been continuously employed for 18 months or longer rose from 28 percent for single persons to 32 percent for persons from the largest families (eight or more persons). The continuity of a worker's employment showed even smaller variation as between races since the average period was barely a third of a month longer for negro than for white workers, 12.7 as compared with 12.4 months.

The duration of WPA employment averaged about two and a half months longer for workers on nonconstruction projects than for persons engaged in the various types of construction work; for the former the average was 14½ months and for the latter, 12 months. (See Table 45.) This difference may be attributed in part to the fact that the net increase in employment during the expansion period from November 1937 to February 1939 was considerably greater for construction than for nonconstruction projects. Such variation as was present among the individual types of construc-

tion projects is of limited significance because the data take no account of the numerous shifts of workers from one type of project to another. Transfers are less likely to be made between construction and nonconstruction projects or among the various types of nonconstruction activities and probably, therefore, do not qualify too severely the duration data for different major types of projects in the nonconstruction field. The duration of WPA employment was longest (almost 23 months) for workers on the Federally sponsored Nation-wide projects; these projects, however, which accounted for only a small fraction of the total employment, did not experience the large increase that characterized total employment during the period between the autumn of 1937 and February 1939. Workers on education and on recreation projects also were employed continuously for a longer average period than were all WPA employees, the medians for these groups being 20 and 16 months, respectively. For all white collar workers the average continuous employment interval was less than 15 months. A similar interval applies to persons employed on sewing projects.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Appropriations

FUNDS for continuing the WPA program through the year ending June 30, 1939, were appropriated in Title I of the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938, a title cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, and in two subsequent joint resolutions. The 1938 Act, approved June 21, 1938, differed from earlier ERA Acts in that it made direct appropriations to the WPA and the other agencies administering the work relief and relief programs whereas in the prior acts the appropriations were made for specified types of activity—the funds to be allocated to individual agencies at the direction of the President. Since the 1938 Act provided that WPA appropriations should be apportioned to cover the first eight months of the fiscal year, a period that might be reduced by the President to seven months if conditions made the action necessary, additional funds were required to finance the WPA program throughout the remainder of the year. Such funds were provided in two supplemental appropriations, the first approved on February 4, 1939, and the second on April 13, 1939.

Net appropriations to the WPA under the 1938 Act and its supplements amounted to \$2,254,000,000. (See Table 46.) The ERA Act of 1938 itself appropriated \$1,425,000,000 together with balances of 1937 Act funds amounting to \$31,400,000; \$725,000,000 was made available through the first additional appropriation (Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress) and \$100,000,000 through the second (Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress).

TABLE 46.—SOURCE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE WPA UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

Specific Appropriations:		
ERA Act of 1938 (Public Resolution No. 122, 75th Congress)	\$1,425,000,000	
Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress	725,000,000	
Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress	100,000,000	\$2,250,000,000
Reappropriation of 1937 ERA Act Balances		31,399,671
Total Funds Appropriated to the WPA		^A 2,281,399,671
Transfer to Regular Appropriation of the Corps of Engineers	18,000,000	
Transfers to Other Agencies for 1938 ERA Act Purposes:		
Water conservation and utility projects	5,000,000	
Public Health Service	1,211,665	
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	200,000	
Work relief supply fund	3,000,000	27,411,665
Net Funds Appropriated to the WPA		2,253,988,006
Transfers to Federal Agencies under Section 3, ERA Act of 1938		84,628,607
Funds Available for Programs Operated by the WPA ..		2,169,359,399
Work projects		2,070,457,962
Purchase of surplus clothing		15,750,000
Aid to self-help and cooperative associations		109,768
Administrative expenses ^B		74,855,784
Undistributed by programs		8,185,885

^A Does not include \$75,000,000 appropriated and \$732,000 reappropriated to the National Youth Administration.

^B Includes administrative expenses of the NYA.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

From the amounts appropriated to the WPA, \$18,000,000 was transferred to the Corps of Engineers by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939. Other WPA funds aggregating \$9,412,000 were transferred for specific purposes in accordance with legislative provision¹, leaving the total of \$2,254,000,000 available for WPA programs.

¹ Including \$1,212,000 to the Public Health Service for medical, surgical, and hospital services to injured emergency relief workers, and for furnishing technical supervision for community sanitation, malaria control

Through Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, as amended, the Administrator of the WPA was authorized to transfer an amount not to exceed \$88,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those prosecuted by the WPA. Transfers made in accordance with this provision totaled \$84,629,000 as of June 30, 1939. Consequently, the net appropriations that were available during the fiscal year for programs operated directly by the WPA totaled \$2,169,359,000.

Transfers of WPA Funds for Projects of Other Federal Agencies

The \$84,629,000 which the WPA transferred under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938 and its supplements was distributed among 27 agencies for the prosecution of projects similar to those operated by the WPA. A sum of \$21,045,000, or one-fourth of the total, was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department for the construction and improvement of buildings, facilities, and grounds at army forts, posts, and stations. For similar work at naval yards and stations, \$14,782,000 was transferred to the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department.

The WPA allotted \$9,861,000 to the Soil Conservation Service chiefly for land drainage and erosion control work; \$8,805,000 to the National Park Service for developing public recreational areas and conducting studies and surveys in connection with the development and operation of national parks; \$7,655,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the prevention, control, and eradication of plant diseases and insect pests; and \$6,843,000 to the Forest Service for conservation work including the development of forest and range areas and the survey of matters pertinent to such work. These and the smaller allocations made to the other 21 agencies that operated projects with funds transferred by the

drainage, and mine-sealing projects of the WPA (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 and Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939); \$3,000,000 to the Procurement Division of the Department of the Treasury for a work relief supply fund (ERA Act of 1938, Section 17); \$200,000 to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration for relief for needy persons (ERA Act of 1938, Section 1); and \$5,000,000 for allocation by the President for water conservation projects (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938).

TABLE 47.—WPA FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ERA ACT OF 1938, BY AGENCIES ^a

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Agency	Amount Transferred
Total.....	\$84,629,607
Department of Agriculture.....	28,809,520
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	122,003
Agricultural Engineering.....	3,900
Biological Survey.....	1,321,786
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	7,655,474
Forest Service.....	6,843,123
Home Economics.....	541,523
National Agricultural Research Center.....	1,009,200
Soil Conservation Service.....	9,861,088
General administrative expenses.....	1,451,423
Department of Commerce:	
Fisheries.....	713,374
Department of the Interior.....	10,718,916
Office of Education.....	590,000
National Park Service.....	8,804,963
Territories and Island Possessions:	
Alaska Railroad.....	239,400
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	130,813
Government of Virgin Islands.....	431,851
General administrative expenses.....	521,949
Department of Justice.....	56,130
Attorney General's Office.....	3,500
Bureau of Prisons.....	50,000
General administrative expenses.....	2,630
Department of Labor:	
Labor Statistics.....	892,607
Library of Congress.....	142,000
National Resources Committee.....	40,000
Department of the Navy:	
Yards and Docks.....	14,782,014
Rural Electrification Administration.....	167,450
Department of the Treasury.....	2,218,420
U. S. Coast Guard.....	330,157
Office of the Secretary B.....	1,639,902
Procurement Division.....	8,000
Public Health Service.....	179,432
General administrative expenses.....	60,929
Veterans' Administration.....	597,569
War Department.....	25,490,607
Corps of Engineers.....	3,353,000
Quartermaster Corps.....	21,045,003
General administrative expenses.....	1,092,604

^a Transfers of WPA funds provided for by other sections of the ERA Act of 1938 and by other congressional acts amounted to \$9,411,665.

^b Including the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

WPA are shown in Table 47. Allocations for administrative expenses, incident to the operation of projects and limited to 5 percent of expenditures, are shown as departmental totals in cases when more than one agency in a department received transferred WPA funds.

Appropriations to Other Agencies

The ERA Act of 1938 provided direct appropriations and reappropriations of balances of 1937 Act funds for the work relief and relief

programs of several Federal agencies in addition to the program of the WPA. To the Secretary of Agriculture, \$175,000,000 (plus \$23,-225,000 in balances) was appropriated for loans, relief, rural rehabilitation for needy persons, and administration. These funds have been used principally by the Farm Security Administration to which was allocated \$180,956,000. To the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration the 1938 Act made available \$6,000,000 (plus \$2,706,000 in balances) for loans, rural rehabilitation for needy persons, work projects, and administration. The PRRA also received \$200,000 of WPA funds transferred for relief purposes and an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 in a subsequent act.²

For the student aid and work programs of the National Youth Administration \$75,000,000 was appropriated, together with balances of \$732,000 from 1937 ERA Act funds. Appropriations for administrative expenses incurred in connection with work relief and relief programs were made to the General Accounting Office, to five bureaus of the Treasury Department, and to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Air Commerce (later incorporated within the Civil Aeronautics Authority). Funds were also appropriated to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission,³ the National Emergency Council, the National Resources Committee, the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, and the Department of Justice.

In net amount \$2,581,118,000 was available for operations conducted under the ERA Act of 1938. The act itself appropriated \$1,712,905,000; this sum plus reappropriated balances of \$58,063,000, additional appropriations to the WPA of \$825,000,000 and appropriations of \$3,150,000 provided in other acts,⁴ result in a gross appropriated total of \$2,599,-118,000. Deduction of the \$18,000,000 transferred to the Corps of Engineers yields the net

total available under the ERA Act of 1938. The allocations, obligations, and annual expenditures through June 30, 1939, under all ERA Acts and under the 1938 Act alone are shown by agencies in Table VIII of the appendix.

Federal Expenditures on WPA-Operated Programs⁵

Expenditures for WPA-operated programs during the period from the initiation of WPA activities in 1935 through June 30, 1939, aggregated \$6,657,860,000. The sum is comprised predominantly of money expended in the operation of work projects. It also includes funds used in meeting the administrative expenses of the WPA and the NYA, in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution among needy people, and in aiding self-help and cooperative associations.

Of the total expenditures incurred in the operation of WPA programs, \$2,154,225,000 was paid out during the year ending June 30, 1939. The last fiscal year was one in which WPA activities were carried on at a relatively high level as a result of the large amount of unemployment following the recession of late 1937. Expenditures during the previous year totaled \$1,427,374,000, or about one-third less than in the year ending in June 1939. During the first two years of WPA operations expenditures on WPA programs amounted to \$1,258,-130,000 and \$1,818,131,000, respectively. It should be remembered that WPA activities were fully under way during only part of the first year.

WPA funds have been used very largely for the operation of work projects, nearly all of which have been sponsored by state and local agencies. In the last fiscal year, as is true of the entire period of WPA operations, almost 96 percent of the Federal expenditures of the WPA were used on WPA project programs. All except 2.5 of the 96 percent on a cumulative basis and all except 1.9 in the last year was

² Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939.

³ The \$3,500,000 appropriated by the ERA Act of 1938 to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for administration and payment of disability or death compensation and benefits of workers employed on projects operated by the WPA and other Federal agencies financed with ERA Act funds was supplemented by \$2,000,000 provided in Public Resolution No. 7, 76th Congress.

⁴ To the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, \$1,000,000, as noted above; to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$2,000,000, as noted above; and to the General Accounting Office, \$150,000, in Public Resolution No. 61, 76th Congress.

⁵ Not included in the following sections discussing WPA-operated programs are the funds used in the operation of NYA student aid and work project programs, WPA funds transferred to other Federal agencies under Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, and WPA funds transferred under prior acts for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and for a reclamation project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

TABLE 48.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS, BY FISCAL YEARS^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Year Ending June 30	Total	Work Projects		WPA and NYA Administrative Expenses	
		Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent
Total	^B \$6,657,860,051	\$6,373,416,575	95.7	\$268,616,155	4.0
1936	1,258,130,248	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,870	5.1
1937	1,818,130,502	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,280	3.7
1938	1,427,374,309	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5
1939	^B 2,154,224,992	2,064,996,599	95.9	73,401,072	3.4

^A Does not include funds for NYA programs or WPA funds used on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA Acts.

^B Includes \$15,827,320 expended for purchase of surplus clothing and in aid to self-help and cooperative associations in addition to work project and administrative expenditures.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

expended in connection with state and local project programs. The smaller amount went to defray the costs of a Federal work project program initiated under the WPA⁶ and often carried on with state and local cosponsorship. Administrative expenses comprised most of the remaining 4 percent of total WPA expenditures. In the year ending June 30, 1939, other activities of the WPA accounted for \$15,827,000 of the total expenses. The sum of \$15,725,000 was expended in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution to needy families and the remainder in assisting self-help cooperatives, as authorized by the ERA Act of 1938. Administrative expenditures are discussed in greater detail in a following section and a discussion of purchases of surplus clothing appears in another chapter. (See pages 118 to 120.)

Sponsors of WPA projects have supplied additional funds for the prosecution of project work. Their outlays amounted to \$1,302,-837,000 in the period from the initiation of the WPA program through June 1939. During the last fiscal year sponsors' expenditures totaled \$493,039,000; this was the largest amount contributed by sponsors in any year since the beginning of the program. It exceeded the total for the previous fiscal year by \$117,801,000. Sponsors' funds represented 19 percent of total project costs during the year ending June 30, 1939, as compared with 17 percent over the entire period of WPA operations. A detailed

⁶ The Federal WPA program in which the Federal arts projects predominated was discontinued, as such, by the ERA Act of 1939, for a review of pertinent provisions of the act, see page 9.

analysis of project expenditures with respect to types of projects, sources of funds, objects of expenditure, and other aspects of operations appears in the discussion of WPA projects, pages 28 to 34.

Monthly Expenditures

Following the initiation of WPA operations in the summer of 1935 monthly expenditures from Federal funds increased until in March and April of 1936 a level of approximately \$180,000,000 per month was reached. During the ensuing eight months expenditures averaged somewhat below this amount and further reductions during the spring and summer of 1937 brought monthly expenditures to about \$96,000,000 in October and November 1937. When the rapid decline in private employment initiated an expansion in WPA project work that extended over the following 12 months, Federal outlays for the WPA program increased correspondingly and reached their highest level during the quarter ending December 31, 1938. In that quarter they amounted to almost \$200,000,000 per month. Curtailment of the WPA program in the spring of 1939 resulted in reduced expenditures which averaged about \$160,000,000 in April, May, and June. The monthly average for the fiscal year

TABLE 49.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS^A

MONTHLY—JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January		\$164,779	\$141,350	\$102,537	\$175,976
February		159,586	128,079	105,258	153,092
March		184,487	158,146	145,984	196,904
April		174,186	137,214	142,007	162,809
May		163,974	131,353	152,632	158,278
June		160,017	141,555	169,699	160,519
July	\$162	157,077	112,776	165,169	
August	5,812	151,504	99,544	192,418	
September	16,900	158,902	97,605	195,800	
October	35,210	174,298	96,575	198,620	
November	58,661	160,860	95,672	186,766	
December	134,296	177,793	107,985	207,784	
Total calendar year	251,101	1,987,463	1,446,954	1,964,764	^B 1,007,578
Total fiscal year ending June 30		1,258,130	1,818,131	1,427,374	2,154,225

^A Includes WPA-operated work projects, purchase of surplus clothing for needy persons, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses. Does not include expenditures on NYA programs or expenditures of WPA funds on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA Acts.

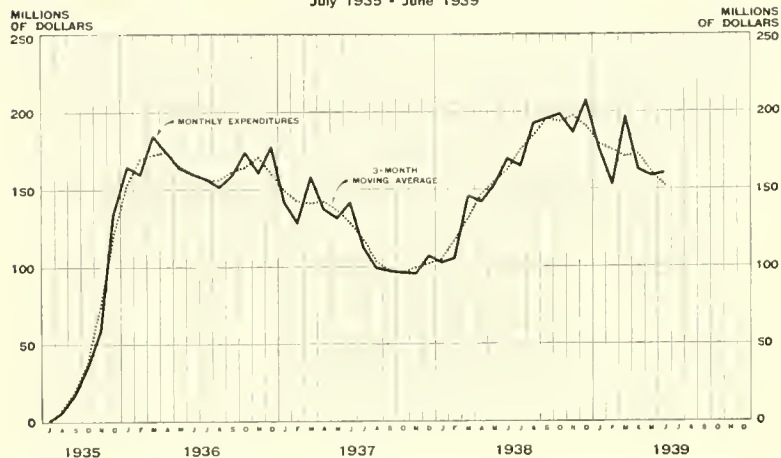
^B First six months.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHART 6

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS*

July 1935 - June 1939



* Not including expenditures for NYA programs or for projects of other Federal agencies financed with transferred WPA funds.

WPA 3295

ending June 30, 1939, was \$180,000,000 as compared with monthly averages of \$119,000,000 during the preceding year and \$152,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1937.

The amounts expended in each month from the beginning of WPA operations in July 1935 through June 1939 are presented in Table 49 and shown graphically in Chart 6. Basically the amount of funds expended during any given month is determined by the number of project jobs provided. Actual payments made during a month, however, are influenced by the number of payroll periods ending within the month and other factors relating to account-

ing procedures. The real level of WPA expenditures in a given month, consequently, is better measured by an average figure such as the three-month moving average shown in Chart 6.

Objects of Expenditure

Payments for services of employees accounted for \$90 out of each \$100 spent on all WPA-operated programs in the year ending June 30, 1939, and for \$88 out of each \$100 during the entire period of WPA operations. In the last fiscal year an aggregate of \$1,940,670,000 was paid out for wages and salaries. Most of this total (\$1,881,019,000) was used for wages of project workers. Their wage payments accounted for \$91 out of each \$100 of Federal funds that was spent on work projects during the last year and \$88 per hundred over the entire period of WPA operations.

The comparative sizes of the different expenditures made from Federal funds during the year ending June 30, 1939, are shown in Chart 7. Project payrolls account for 88 percent of the total Federal dollar. Of the remainder, 8.6 percent was used for other than labor costs incurred in connection with project activities and 3.4 percent for administrative

TABLE 50.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object of Expenditure	Cumulative through June 30, 1939				Year Ending June 30, 1939			
	Total A		Work projects		Total A		Work projects	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$6,657,860,051	100.0	\$6,373,416,575	100.0	\$2,154,224,992	100.0	\$2,064,996,599	100.0
Personal services	5,843,608,583	87.8	5,628,887,096	88.3	1,940,670,362	90.1	1,881,018,542	91.1
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	465,272,081	7.0	437,122,900	6.8	133,223,172	6.2	115,075,345	5.6
Rentals	280,101,583	4.2	272,781,487	4.3	60,889,660	2.8	59,124,969	2.9
Contractual services	66,790,078	1.0	35,753,397	0.6	18,933,748	0.9	9,386,957	0.4
Other	2,087,726	(B)	1,868,695	(B)	508,050	(B)	390,846	(B)

A Includes state work programs, Federal Nation-wide programs, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses. Does not include expenditures on NYA programs or expenditures of WPA funds used on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA acts.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

expenses. It should be noted that the project data relate only to WPA-operated projects and that the total Federal dollar does not include the relatively small expenditures for purchases of surplus clothing and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

Federal expenditures for other than payroll purposes have been made predominantly in the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment. Such outlays represented somewhat more than half of the nonlabor expenditures through June 1939 for all programs and for project operations alone. A similar relationship obtained in the last fiscal year although, because the total nonlabor proportion was lower in the last year, the supplies, materials, and equipment expenditures represented a smaller fraction of the total—\$6 out of each \$100 in the last year as compared with \$7 on a cumulative basis.

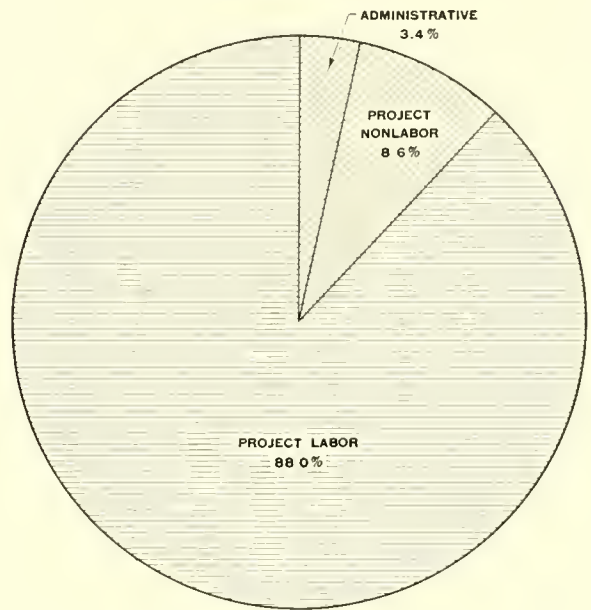
The principal share of the \$115,075,000 expended in the last fiscal year in purchasing supplies, materials, and equipment represented outlays for work projects. Included in the total, however, was \$2,469,000 expended for purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment in the administrative account and \$15,679,000 used in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution to needy families and in aiding self-help and cooperative associations. Most of the remaining nonlabor outlays were made in connection with rent of equipment (less than \$3 per \$100 in the last fiscal year and slightly in excess of \$4 out of each \$100 on a cumulative basis). Contractual services, about half of which were required in connection with administrative operations, amounted to about \$1 in each \$100; these included such items as heat, light, power, water, electricity, travel, transportation of things, and printing and binding.

Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses incurred in conducting the WPA and NYA programs through June 1939 totaled \$268,616,000, or 4.0 percent of the aggregate amount expended on all WPA-operated programs since July 1935. The \$73,401,000 expended for administrative purposes in the last fiscal year constituted 3.4 percent of total WPA expenditures for the year. The percentage for the last year is substantially

CHART 7
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1939



* Federal funds only and exclusive of purchases of surplus clothing

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lower than the 5.1, 3.7, and 4.5 percent figures that apply to the years ending June 30, 1936, 1937, and 1938, respectively. Such year-to-year differences illustrate the fact that on a work program designed to meet employment needs in every part of the country the extent and cost of administrative operations do not vary directly with total expenditures.

Administrative expenditures increase or decrease with changes in the volume of project operations, but bear a changing percentage relationship to total expenditures. The year ending in June 1939, for example, was one of expanded operations and as a result administrative costs fell to only 3.4 percent of the total. This percentage stands in marked contrast with the percentage of 4.5 applying to the preceding year when total expenditures were about two-thirds as large as in the year ending June 30, 1939.

Most of the administrative expenditures (81 percent on a cumulative basis as well as during the last year) have been used in paying the salaries of the administrative staff. About 8

percent of the administrative outlays of the last fiscal year, however, went to defray the travel expenses of administrative employees, and 5 percent for various other contractual services. Such items as communication, printing and binding, transportation of things, and utility charges accounted for successively smaller amounts of the contractual service total. Purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment represented 3.4 percent of total administrative expenditures in the year ending June 30, 1939, and rent of buildings and equipment, the latter much the smaller of the two, represented 2.4 percent of the administrative outlays.

TABLE 51—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES OF THE WPA AND THE NYA, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$73,401,072	100.0
Personal services.....	59,651,820	81.3
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	2,468,838	3.4
Rentals.....	1,764,751	2.4
Contractual services	9,498,459	12.9
Communication	1,640,184	2.2
Travel, including subsistence	6,166,924	8.4
Transportation of things	403,623	0.6
Printing and binding	787,554	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	245,239	0.3
Other.....	254,935	0.3
Other.....	17,204	(A)

A Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

At the close of the fiscal year in June 1939, the WPA had 31,497 regular administrative employees. This total represented a reduction of about 500 from the number at the close of the preceding year and of more than 4,200 from the largest number employed during the year. Comparison with the total project employment of the WPA shows that at the end of June 1939 there were 12.9 WPA administrative employees for each 1,000 WPA project workers—a ratio which had been above 20.0 in 1937 but reached a low point of 11.1 earlier in the last fiscal year when project employment was at its peak. Most of the 31,497 persons on WPA administrative payrolls in June 1939 (29,416) were employed in the state and local offices of the WPA; the 1,759 employees of the central office

staff in Washington and the 322 regional offices and other field employees accounted for the remaining 2,081 administrative employees.

The average salary of administrative employees at the end of December 1938 amounted to \$1,581 on an annual basis and \$132 on a monthly basis. The averages apply to administrative workers of the WPA throughout the country, including state and local office employees as well as those of the Washington central office and the regional office and field staffs. Only 22 percent of the administrative workers were paid at the rate of \$2,000 or more per year. In reporting on all administrative employees on Federal payrolls as of December 31, 1937, the United States Civil Service Commission estimated that the average annual salary of all Federal administrative employees was \$1,871.⁷ The WPA average at the end of December 1938 was \$290 below the earlier figure for all Federal staffs.

Man-Month Costs

The cost to the Federal Government of employing one man at WPA project work for one month has averaged \$62.00 throughout the period of WPA operations from the summer of 1935 to June 30, 1939. Of this amount \$52.50 has been paid out to the worker himself, \$7.00 has been used for nonlabor expenses arising in connection with project work, and \$2.50 has been expended for administration. Sponsors of WPA projects supplied additional funds to the extent of approximately \$12.25 per man-month of employment of project workers paid from Federal funds. The largest portion of the sponsors' outlays (\$10.00) was provided for supplies, materials, equipment, and other nonlabor costs of operating WPA projects. Sponsors, however, did incur labor expenses of \$2.25 per man-month of project work of employees paid by the Federal Government. This represented wage payments to machine operators, operators of trucks and other kinds of equipment, skilled craftsmen, supervisors, and other kinds of specially qualified personnel made available by sponsors for the successful operation of projects. The Federal and sponsors'

⁷ United States Civil Service Commission release dated April 2, 1939.

man-month total for the entire period of WPA operations amounted to \$74.25.

Although Federal man-month costs were lower by \$1.00 in the year ending June 30, 1939, sponsors' funds increased sufficiently to raise the monthly figure to \$75.25 which was \$1.00 above the four-year average. The \$61.00 share borne by the Federal Government in the last fiscal year involved smaller nonlabor and

administrative outlays per project employee than were incurred over the entire period and slightly larger average payments to project workers. Nonlabor expenditures of sponsors were about \$2.00 higher on a man-month basis so that the total contributions of sponsors amounted to approximately \$14.25 per man-month of Federal employment during the last fiscal year.

MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT

CEMENT, lumber, structural steel, bituminous mixtures, machinery, petroleum products, and many other kinds of materials, supplies, and equipment have been procured in large quantities for use in the prosecution of WPA projects. The value of all such materials, through June 30, 1939, amounted to almost \$1,038,000,000 of which the sponsors of WPA projects had provided about 58 percent or some \$600,000,000. In addition to the purchases made in connection with project work substantial quantities of surplus clothing were purchased by the WPA for distribution to needy persons; expenditures for this purpose, financed from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1938, amounted to about \$15,680,000.

Materials for WPA-Operated Projects

The materials, supplies, and equipment required for WPA project work were procured from many different branches of industry. Stone, clay, and glass products constituted more than a third of the total value, amounting to about \$362,000,000 in the course of the four-year period ending June 30, 1939. Of this figure about \$94,000,000 was for cement, \$71,000,000 for sand and gravel, \$62,000,000 for crushed stone, \$51,000,000 for concrete products, and \$47,000,000 for brick, tile, and other clay products.

Roughly a fifth of the total material outlays were for iron and steel products, among which cast-iron pipe and reinforcing steel were outstanding. Of the \$188,000,000 spent on this

kind of material over \$54,000,000 went for cast-iron pipe and fittings, and \$47,000,000 for structural and reinforcing steel. Over \$17,000,000 was used in buying tools (other than machine tools), and almost \$10,000,000 for heating and ventilating equipment.

Producers of lumber, bituminous mixtures, and textiles were other industrial groups which received large orders for materials; together they accounted for a fourth of the total value of materials for project use. The value of lumber and lumber products (not including furniture) that were procured during the four-year period of WPA activities amounted to almost \$108,000,000. The bituminous mixtures used in paving roads, streets, and airport runways, and in other work amounted in value to nearly \$90,000,000. About \$69,000,000 worth of textiles were purchased for use in sewing rooms; this was the outstanding outlay for nonconstruction materials.

Since heavy machinery and other equipment essential to project operation were usually secured on a rental basis, purchases of all kinds of equipment amounted to about \$44,000,000 during the four-year period ending June 30, 1939. The largest share of the equipment purchases were made in connection with electrical machinery and apparatus, generally for installation in constructed facilities; sizeable quantities of paving equipment and other road-building machinery were also procured. In addition, over \$6,000,000 was spent for motor trucks and tractors. The purchases of machinery and equipment including trucks and tractors, however, were less than 10 percent of

TABLE 52.—VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

[Amounts in thousands]

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1939					Year Ending June 30, 1939				
	Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds		Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$1,637,722	100.0	\$437,123	\$600,599	57.9	\$342,638	100.0	\$115,075	\$227,563	66.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	361,780	34.9	159,501	202,279	55.9	124,118	36.2	47,054	77,064	62.1
Brick, tile, and other clay products	46,765	4.5	19,153	27,612	59.0	11,871	4.3	4,686	10,185	68.5
Cement	94,088	9.1	57,821	36,267	38.5	32,429	9.5	18,863	13,566	41.8
Concrete products	51,061	4.9	22,852	28,209	55.2	18,384	5.4	6,518	11,866	64.5
Crushed stone	62,076	6.0	26,920	35,156	56.6	23,207	6.8	8,119	15,058	64.9
Sand and gravel	71,105	6.9	22,326	18,779	68.6	25,181	7.3	7,110	18,041	71.6
Other	36,685	3.5	10,129	26,556	71.6	10,046	2.9	1,698	8,348	83.1
Iron and steel products	187,640	18.1	68,802	118,838	63.3	60,322	17.6	16,420	43,902	72.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	54,270	5.2	17,351	36,919	68.0	15,195	4.4	3,065	12,130	79.8
Heating and ventilating equipment	9,758	0.9	3,158	6,600	67.6	2,788	0.8	464	2,324	83.4
Structural and reinforcing steel	47,298	4.6	20,970	26,328	55.7	13,604	4.0	3,994	9,610	70.6
Tools, excluding machine tools	17,073	1.7	7,896	9,177	53.8	5,425	1.6	2,922	2,503	46.1
Other	59,241	5.7	19,427	39,814	67.2	23,310	6.8	5,975	17,335	74.4
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture	107,977	10.4	32,051	75,926	70.3	33,228	9.7	7,338	25,890	77.9
Bituminous mixtures—paving and other	89,805	8.7	41,864	47,941	53.4	28,096	8.2	8,310	19,786	70.4
Textiles	68,861	6.6	49,869	18,992	27.6	22,127	6.5	11,646	10,481	47.4
Machinery and equipment	44,468	4.3	21,653	22,815	51.3	15,308	4.5	6,447	8,861	57.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	21,280	2.1	8,002	13,278	62.4	6,679	2.0	1,329	5,350	80.1
Paving and other road-building machinery and equipment	4,495	0.4	3,075	1,420	31.6	2,875	0.8	2,037	838	29.1
Other	18,693	1.8	10,576	8,117	43.4	5,754	1.7	3,081	2,673	46.5
Motor trucks and tractors	6,137	0.6	4,935	1,202	19.6	3,562	1.0	2,838	724	20.3
Chemicals and allied products	32,173	3.1	10,957	21,216	65.9	10,564	3.1	3,062	7,502	71.0
Chemicals and explosives	14,524	1.4	6,334	8,190	56.4	5,411	1.6	2,109	3,302	61.0
Paints and varnishes	17,649	1.7	4,623	13,026	73.8	5,153	1.5	953	4,200	81.5
Petroleum products	25,246	2.4	12,053	13,193	52.3	8,662	2.5	4,137	4,525	52.2
Miscellaneous	113,635	10.9	35,438	78,197	68.8	36,651	10.7	7,823	28,828	78.7
Coal and other fuel, except wood and petroleum	3,585	0.3	1,499	2,086	58.2	1,014	0.3	307	707	69.7
Nonferrous metals	5,366	0.5	2,234	3,132	58.4	1,881	0.6	166	1,415	75.2
Office supplies and equipment, including furniture	10,979	1.1	4,958	6,021	54.8	3,167	0.9	1,025	2,142	67.6
Plumbing equipment and supplies	14,002	1.3	3,947	10,055	71.8	5,254	1.5	1,160	4,094	77.9
Tires and rubber goods	2,846	0.3	1,810	1,036	36.4	1,155	0.3	740	415	35.9
Other	76,857	7.4	20,990	55,867	72.7	24,180	7.1	4,125	20,055	82.9

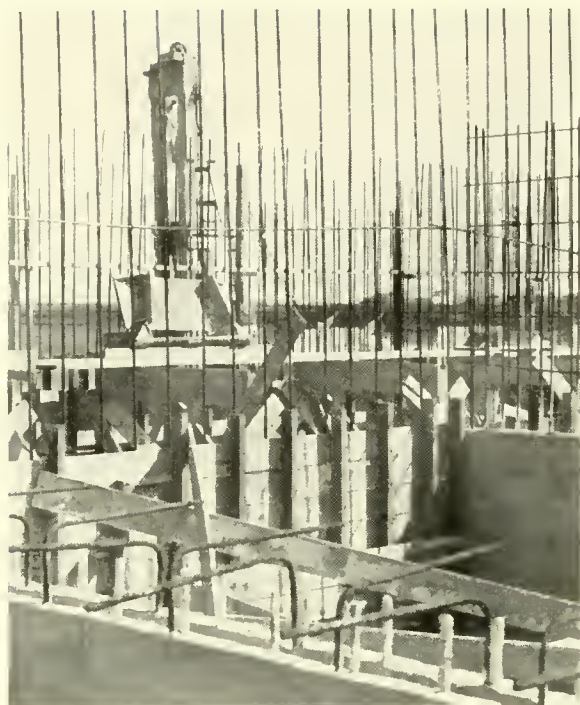
Source: WPA state office reports.

the amounts used for rentals of equipment. Large amounts of chemicals and allied products—explosives, paints, and varnishes—as well as of petroleum products, plumbing equipment and supplies, and office equipment including furniture also were obtained for use on WPA projects. (See Table 52.)

The amounts of materials, supplies, and equipment required for WPA project operations were larger during the year ending June 30, 1939, than during the preceding years, in keeping with the higher levels of project activities that prevailed. The value of ma-

terials procured with both Federal and sponsors' funds amounted to almost \$343,000,000, or approximately \$95,000,000 more than the corresponding figure for the preceding year. The 1939 total may also be compared with a total of some \$447,000,000 spent for materials in the two years ending June 30, 1937; these two years, however, include the last half of 1935 when the program was being put into operation.

A considerable part of the increase as between the year ending June 30, 1938, and the year ending June 30, 1939, was due to the larger amounts of lumber, cement, concrete



REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS
FOR SOME OF THE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS
USED ON WPA PROJECTS

products, and miscellaneous iron and steel products required for the expanded program. Some \$33,000,000 worth of lumber was secured during the year ending in June 1939, essential supplies of cement and concrete products amounted to \$32,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively, and the value of miscellaneous iron and steel products totaled over \$23,000,000. Each of these amounts represents an increase of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 over the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Considerably more brick, tile, and other clay products, sand and gravel, crushed stone, and machinery and equipment of all kinds also were required for project operation during the 1939 fiscal year than during 1938; the increases in the value of each of these kinds of materials amounted to between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Since larger outlays were made for almost every kind of material and equipment, the relative importance of the different types varied in only a limited degree.

Sponsors of WPA projects have provided an increasingly larger part of the materials, supplies, and equipment used in the operation of WPA projects. During the year ending

June 30, 1939, their contributions amounted to almost \$228,000,000 as compared with \$173,000,000 in the previous year and less than \$200,000,000 in the first two years of operations. Sponsors' outlays for materials, supplies, and equipment constituted approximately two-thirds of the total during each of the last two years and about 58 percent of the total on a cumulative basis.

Lumber, bituminous mixtures, and sand and gravel were made available in particularly large quantities by project sponsors during the year ending June 30, 1939. Sponsors provided about \$26,000,000 worth of lumber, \$20,000,000 worth of bituminous mixtures for paving and other purposes, and over \$18,000,000 worth of sand and gravel. They also supplied substantial amounts of clay products, cement, concrete products, crushed stone, cast-iron pipe and fittings, structural and reinforcing steel, and textiles. The values of each of these contributions ranged from \$9,000,000 to over \$15,000,000. On a comparative basis sponsors' funds were large (in excess of 75 percent of the total) in the case of cast-iron pipe and fittings, heating and ventilating equipment, lumber, electrical machinery, paints and varnishes, and plumbing equipment and supplies.

Surplus Clothing Purchases

The WPA surplus clothing purchase program was designed to provide people in need with clothing they would not otherwise be able to secure and at the same time to stimulate private employment by removing from the market a clothing surplus that was seriously retarding recovery in one of the Nation's large industries.

The surplus clothing purchase program was financed with 1938 ERA Act funds under the authority given to the WPA Administrator to use an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for direct relief purposes, under the direction of the President. A total of \$15,750,000 was made available by means of three Presidential authorizations. The first (on June 21, 1938) authorized purchase of men's and boys' heavy clothing; the second (July 16), women's and children's heavy clothing; and the third (October 8), miscellaneous clothing which consisted mostly of lighter wear.

Purchases were made by officials of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department aided by members of the WPA administrative staff and by expert buyers loaned to the Government by private business organizations on a dollar-a-year basis. Manufacturers were asked to submit offers and samples of surplus clothing to the committees of professional buyers. To make sure that purchases would be made from surplus stocks, specifications required that garments must have been manufactured within the past two years and in stock on May 1, 1938, or, for some of the later purchases, in stock on July 1, 1938. Manufacturers whose offers were

accepted were instructed to ship garments to central warehouses located in New York and Chicago.

The 6,443,000 garments procured were valued at \$15,681,000 and cost, on the average, \$2.43 per garment. Purchases were made from 1,338 firms located in 32 states. The state distribution of purchases, as might be expected, reflects the location of the clothing manufacturers of the country. Goods purchases from 746 firms in New York State accounted for more than half of total expenditures, and purchases from 134 firms in Pennsylvania and from 135 firms in Massachusetts each aggregated well over a million dollars.

The first purchases consisted chiefly of heavy woolen outerwear for men and boys. Over \$3,600,000 was spent for 371,000 men's suits and \$533,000 for 113,000 boys' suits. The former averaged \$9.83 in cost and the latter, \$4.72. About 239,000 men's overcoats and 68,000 boys' overcoats were purchased at an average cost of \$9.16 and \$5.88, respectively. The 181,000 men's and 11,000 boys' topcoats purchased were valued at \$8.53 and \$4.07 each. Mackinaws, cossack jackets, and other coats for men and boys as well as knitted outerwear were also bought.

Among the purchases of women's clothing were 276,000 blouses which cost 82 cents each on an average. Some 152,000 women's coats and 61,000 girls' and infants' coats were purchased at averages of \$4.59 and \$3.21, respectively, and 102,000 women's suits at an average cost of \$4.55. The 67,000 women's dresses and

TABLE 53. NUMBER AND COST OF SURPLUS GARMENTS PURCHASED BY THE WPA, BY TYPES OF GARMENTS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Subject to revision]

Type of Garment	Number of Garments	Cost	
		Total	Per garment
Total	6,443,079	\$15,680,854	\$2.43
Men's clothing	2,248,586	9,894,247	4.40
Suits	371,108	3,649,153	9.83
Overcoats	238,515	2,185,902	9.16
Topcoats	181,249	1,546,627	8.53
Rainwear	106,787	365,715	2.19
Mackinaws	96,401	359,410	3.73
Cossack jackets, sheep-lined garments, leather garments, and other coats	384,023	1,043,012	2.72
Knitted outerwear	810,160	743,726	0.92
Other	340	702	2.06
Boys' clothing	1,172,557	2,178,812	1.86
Suits	113,035	533,352	4.72
Overcoats	67,552	397,341	5.88
Topcoats	11,315	46,050	4.07
Rainwear	41,728	58,240	1.10
Mackinaws	130,421	408,532	3.13
Cossack jackets, sheep-lined garments, leather garments, and other coats	205,704	438,287	2.13
Knitted outerwear	499,520	222,198	0.44
Other	103,282	71,809	0.72
Women's clothing	1,295,522	2,157,452	1.67
Coats: dress, sport, and other, including topcoats	152,063	698,298	4.59
Suits: two- and three-piece	101,792	463,201	4.55
Skirts	49,426	53,838	1.09
Dresses	67,129	117,936	1.76
Blouses	275,722	226,952	0.82
Rainwear	73,443	195,360	2.66
Knitted outerwear	532,152	376,753	0.71
Other	43,795	25,114	0.57
Girls' and infants' clothing	1,726,414	1,450,343	0.84
Coats: dress, sport, and other, including topcoats	61,082	195,938	3.21
Suits: two- and three-piece	12,817	15,027	1.17
Skirts	9,171	5,700	0.62
Dresses	428,869	231,602	0.54
Blouses	14,918	6,924	0.46
Rainwear	46,751	77,933	1.67
Pajamas	48,554	15,555	0.32
Robes	48,193	24,525	0.51
Snowsuits	122,233	317,124	2.59
Knitted outerwear	708,299	366,916	0.52
Other	225,517	193,099	0.86



THE SURPLUS CLOTHING PURCHASES OF THE WPA INCLUDED WARM COATS FOR BOYS

TABLE 54. NUMBER OF GARMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE WPA SURPLUS CLOTHING PURCHASE PROGRAM, BY STATES AND BY TYPES OF GARMENTS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Subject to revision]

State	Total ^a	Men's Gar- ments	Boys' Gar- ments	Women's Gar- ments	Girls' and Infants' Garments
United States.....	6,445,451	2,248,612	1,172,604	1,295,545	1,728,689
Alabama.....	96,504	35,485	15,853	19,382	25,784
Arizona.....	28,605	8,861	4,892	5,640	9,212
Arkansas.....	93,908	35,731	16,181	19,004	22,992
California.....	244,216	91,324	46,688	46,443	59,761
Colorado.....	73,066	26,123	14,092	14,127	18,724
Connecticut.....	66,535	24,354	12,602	12,435	17,144
Delaware.....	10,328	3,039	2,180	1,988	3,121
Dist. of Col.....	29,991	7,517	3,826	6,509	12,139
Florida.....	83,489	29,820	16,049	16,882	20,738
Georgia.....	103,735	35,866	16,644	21,527	29,698
Idaho.....	21,803	6,716	3,747	6,498	4,842
Illinois.....	501,685	160,434	89,507	101,590	150,154
Indiana.....	183,440	67,743	33,319	34,135	49,243
Iowa.....	74,613	28,239	14,384	13,739	18,251
Kansas.....	94,590	27,454	15,189	24,973	26,974
Kentucky.....	121,749	45,570	23,671	24,426	28,082
Louisiana.....	76,926	26,584	15,550	15,256	19,536
Maine.....	31,082	9,301	4,985	7,362	9,136
Maryland.....	11,110	13,543	8,450	8,634	10,483
Massachusetts.....	255,472	90,867	44,551	51,809	68,245
Michigan.....	364,635	120,572	67,787	75,720	100,556
Minnesota.....	173,839	44,045	24,662	42,611	62,521
Mississippi.....	71,838	26,003	12,043	14,362	19,430
Missouri.....	184,650	66,677	37,651	35,051	45,271
Montana.....	45,219	13,722	7,265	11,442	12,790
Nebraska.....	58,317	15,979	9,537	14,916	17,885
Nevada.....	4,186	1,726	724	716	1,020
New Hampshire.....	22,376	8,157	3,782	4,476	5,961
New Jersey.....	203,443	73,206	40,859	40,296	49,082
New Mexico.....	35,257	11,017	5,264	10,085	8,891
New York.....	783,171	261,977	148,293	145,716	227,185
North Carolina.....	88,911	31,352	14,359	18,002	25,198
North Dakota.....	63,245	18,814	9,406	13,007	22,018
Ohio.....	339,692	147,840	69,397	75,185	47,270
Oklahoma.....	183,685	66,483	35,511	35,243	46,448
Oregon.....	37,597	11,280	5,799	8,960	11,558
Pennsylvania.....	575,389	212,349	98,599	103,300	161,041
Rhode Island.....	32,680	12,250	6,432	5,850	8,139
South Carolina.....	78,187	27,296	10,907	15,654	24,330
South Dakota.....	73,096	20,888	12,219	19,318	20,671
Tennessee.....	82,797	31,573	15,174	15,985	20,065
Texas.....	239,818	83,262	44,305	50,672	61,579
Utah.....	29,390	10,820	4,886	6,233	7,451
Vermont.....	14,607	4,605	2,790	2,840	4,372
Virginia.....	63,536	24,247	10,802	10,456	18,031
Washington.....	80,937	28,408	17,287	15,088	20,154
West Virginia.....	105,835	39,201	21,691	20,100	24,843
Wisconsin.....	167,361	57,188	30,970	30,113	49,090
Wyoming.....	9,010	3,095	1,845	1,789	2,281

^a Total shipments are slightly higher than total purchases as shown in Table 53 because of the failure of vendors, in some instances, to bill for sample garments.

only 11 percent of the total. The average price of such clothing ranged from 44 cents for boys' sweaters to 92 cents for men's knitted wear. Table 53 summarizes purchases by types of garments, and shows the value, number of units, and average price.

In allocating garments among the states for distribution consideration was given to a number of factors; these included population in 1930, numbers of persons receiving general relief, recipients of categorical assistance, and WPA workers, and the total estimated number of persons in need. Consideration of climatic conditions was important in allocating the specific items of clothing to the various sections of the country. Table 54 shows the number of men's, boys', women's, and girls' and infants' garments shipped to each state.

The selection of persons to receive garments was made by public welfare and relief agencies designated by the WPA state divisions of employment, by the WPA, or jointly by the WPA and the public welfare agency. Selection was made on the basis of need after investigations proved that the recipients were unable to provide the articles of clothing for themselves. The recipients included unemployed persons who were certified and awaiting assignment to WPA projects, WPA workers, families and single persons receiving general relief, recipients of social security aid, and families with NYA workers. Persons obtaining no assistance yet unable to secure clothing through normal channels were also eligible to receive surplus garments. Varying circumstances in the several states resulted in different emphasis in the distribution of surplus clothing among the types of eligible persons.

Distribution was under way by the middle of November and proceeded rapidly during December 1938 and the first two months of 1939 in an effort to supply the heavy outerwear in time for use during the winter months. Miscellaneous garments, generally of lighter weight, were distributed in March. By the last of April only a very small fraction of the garments procured under the surplus clothing purchase program were still in the local distribution centers.

the 429,000 children's dresses that were bought averaged \$1.76 and 54 cents, respectively, per garment.

The number of knitted outerwear articles bought for men, women, and children, represented 40 percent of the garments procured although in terms of value they represented

WPA-FINANCED OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATOR was authorized under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938 to allocate WPA funds to other Federal agencies for the prosecution of projects similar to those which the WPA could operate. These projects, similar in type to regular WPA-operated projects, have been carried on in accord with the general regulations that were established for WPA projects. In total, the WPA transferred \$84,629,000 from the funds made available by the ERA Act of 1938 and the two supplementary appropriations; this amount, as of June 30, 1939, includes a little less than \$4,000,000 allocated to the various agencies for administrative expenses incurred in connection with project operations. The work undertaken with WPA funds by the Federal agencies which received allocations is summarized briefly below. The discussion excludes activities conducted with appropriations specifically provided for the Federal agencies in the ERA Act of 1938 and with other appropriations made directly to them. Tables 47 and 27 on pages 109 and 92 show, respectively, the transfers of WPA funds, by agencies, and the employment provided on the WPA-financed Federal agency projects.

Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

Almost \$10,000,000 was transferred by the WPA to the Soil Conservation Service for proj-

ects which have provided work for between 13,000 and 19,000 persons during the year ending June 30, 1939. The projects fall into two major categories—those which further the agency's regular soil conservation program and those which relate to its land utilization program. With the WPA funds made available for furthering the regular program of the Service, data on floods, siltation of reservoirs, climatics, and erosion have been collected which the Service could not have hoped to obtain in the immediate future with its regular appropriations and personnel. In addition, practically all of the Service's field activities requiring employment of labor have been assisted through projects operated in almost all the states outside the New England group.

In connection with its land utilization program the Soil Conservation Service has been using WPA funds on projects to develop for their most appropriate uses—forestry, grazing, conservation, and recreation—the lands purchased under earlier legislative provisions. (This program largely comprises undertakings that were initiated through the land purchase program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and were subsequently transferred to the Farm Security Administration; it also includes a few projects initiated under Title III of the Bankhead-Lones Farm Tenant Act. The project activities, although directed towards utilizing the land for the specific purposes indicated, also contribute to conservation of soil and water resources. Work is conducted)

in most of the states where the regular soil conservation program operates.

Forestry development work carried on in 29 states is converting many acres of barren and partly wooded land into areas yielding valuable forest products. Primary importance has been attached to the provision of fire protection. Project workers also have reforested extensive areas of treeless and eroded lands and have improved existing stands through the removal of brush and diseased trees. Projects under the grazing program have generally been directed towards converting large acreages ill-suited to farming into grazing lands or into lands combining farming and ranching. The formerly rich grazing areas are being restored, watering facilities for stock established, necessary fences built, and the equipment prepared that is needed for range research carried on through land-grant colleges.

An effort has been made to improve natural conditions for wildlife in connection with both the forestry and grazing programs. This has involved the creation of game refuges where wildlife is protected from hunters, construction of water holes for game, and the development of lakes, streams, and fish-rearing ponds. Many of the sections where land utilization projects had been set up were suitable for recreation but had never been developed for this purpose. WPA funds have been used to make these areas available to the public in accordance with local needs. Developments in the different sections include camping facilities, picnic grounds, lakes, bathing beaches, and other recreational facilities.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Second largest of the project programs of the various bureaus in the Department of Agriculture was that of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. With the \$7,655,000 transferred by the WPA the Bureau has carried on intensive plant disease and insect eradication work throughout the country, similar to the work for which funds were made available under earlier ERA Acts. Employment on these projects varied between 7,400 and a little more than 14,000 during the year.

Projects for the control of black stem rust have been operated in 17 states, chiefly in the

middle western and north central parts of the country. This control, maintained through the eradication of the barberry bushes on which the fungus is carried, helps to protect farmers from the losses in yield and quality of their small grain crops that result from stem rust. The protection of valuable pine forests in 27 states by eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes which spread white pine blister rust is another important project activity. This disease attacks all native species of white pine and endangers the Nation's existing stands, estimated to have a commercial value of \$400,000,000, as well as the young growths having an even greater potential value.

Peach trees have been the particular prey of the phony peach and the peach mosaic diseases. Projects for the eradication of these diseases are being conducted in a number of southern and western states. In Texas citrus groves and nurseries have been inspected to locate trees having citrus canker, and infected and abandoned trees have been removed. Work to protect elm trees from the Dutch elm disease has been carried on in seven states and the District of Columbia; this involved locating and taking out diseased trees and controlling insect carriers.

Among the other WPA-financed activities of the Bureau is the work undertaken in five states for control and eradication of the gypsy moth. This work includes destroying egg clusters, eliminating food plants, spraying, and applying burlap bands to tree trunks. Elimination of the thurberia plant is directed towards the control of a weevil for which the plant serves as host and which in recent years has invaded the cotton-producing areas of the southwestern part of Arizona with particular damage to cotton grown under irrigation. In addition to its plant disease and insect eradication activities the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has one project for the demolition of three buildings in Hoboken, New Jersey, and the preparation of the site for a plant quarantine building.

Forest Service

Almost \$7,000,000 was transferred to the Forest Service by the WPA to carry on an

important adjunct to its program; through this allocation from 8,000 to 14,000 persons have been employed in all but a few states of the country. The work is done chiefly in national forests and includes the construction and maintenance of fire-breaks, forest-fire lookout towers and observatories, landing fields, telephone lines, forest roads and trails, and miscellaneous buildings and structures. Improvements that will make forest areas available for recreational purposes as well as range improvements have been undertaken. Project workers have also planted, improved, and developed tree nurseries, thinned forest stands, combated insects and diseases, killed range-destroying rodents, eradicated poisonous plants, and aided in the development of fish and game resources.

WPA-financed projects of the Forest Service in more than 20 states and the District of Columbia have involved research work of various types including surveys and studies relating to forests, ranges, wildlife, and the management of lands and watersheds. Also, the Service has operated a forestry project in the prairie states which involved planting windbreaks and shelterbelts in cooperation with farm owners in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Bureau of Biological Survey

The Bureau of Biological Survey received over \$1,320,000 for development work on various phases of water and wildlife conservation in 22 states. Conservation and building up of breeding stocks and the restoration of natural environments for wildlife are the chief objectives. The land on which refuges are located are generally submarginal areas that are particularly suited to wildlife.

The actual work, through which between 1,000 and 3,500 persons have been employed, varies with the location of the refuge. Some projects have involved the construction of dams, dikes, and ditches to improve water areas and create marshes, thus promoting the growth of cover and food required by migratory waterfowl and shore birds. Suitable plants, shrubs, and trees have been started and various types of nesting islands have been constructed, which not only attract shore birds and other

species of wildlife but also serve to reduce soil erosion and aid in flood control. For upland game preserves, project workers have built fences, posted and marked boundaries, and constructed or rebuilt roads, fire lanes, and bridges. In several cases, buildings and other structures necessary for the proper administration and maintenance of the refuges have been built and landscaped. Shelters, picnic tables, fireplaces, bathhouses, and other facilities for public recreation have been provided in connection with the development work wherever feasible.

National Agricultural Research Center

A program has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture to extend the research facilities of eight of its bureaus at the National Agricultural Research Center located in Beltsville, Maryland. More than \$1,000,000 of WPA funds was transferred and PWA funds were also made available to improve the general service facilities such as the heating plant, electric and telephone lines, and shop facilities, and to build or renovate garages, barns, roads, laboratories, greenhouses, and other properties. As many as 1,000 persons have been employed on this project during the year.

Other Bureaus

The *Bureau of Home Economics* and the *Agricultural Adjustment Administration* received \$542,000 and \$122,000, respectively, from the WPA to carry on several research projects. Outstanding among the projects is a study of consumer purchases, operated jointly by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board, and initiated under an earlier ERA Act.¹ The work involved analysis and preparation of reports based on the data concerning the levels of living, ways of spending, and sources of income of American families that had been collected in cities and towns of various sizes and also in a large number of farm counties. A

¹ See the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1938, pp. 100-106, for a description of the study.

second study conducted by the Bureau in co-operation with educational institutions in 15 states has been concerned with the physical measurement of almost 150,000 boys and girls from 4 to 17 years of age. This first scientific study of the body measurements required for the sizing of clothing is expected to be invaluable in determining standards for the proper sizing of patterns and ready-to-wear garments.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's WPA-financed project involves a series of studies connected with consumers' goods and problems arising from their standardization. The studies include surveys of Federal, state, and municipal trade standards for consumers' goods, analysis of the economic aspects of standardization and regulation, comparison of government preference and general consumer preference, and other studies of related subjects.

About \$4,000 in WPA funds was transferred to the *Bureau of Agricultural Engineering* to build a cotton warehouse and make some other improvements at its Experimental Ginning Laboratory in Stoneville, Mississippi. This project, for which PWA funds were also made available, provided five months' employment for about 18 persons.

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Most of the WPA funds transferred to the Department of the Interior for work projects went to the National Park Service which received about \$8,805,000 for work in line with its general improvement program in national parks and monuments. Lighter types of construction and conservation work predominate. In addition to the improvement of recreational and administrative facilities, the historic, archeological, and scenic potentialities of the parks and monuments are being developed or made accessible in a manner that increases their appeal and usefulness to the general public.

Important advances have been made through the Service's project work in its recreational demonstration areas. Units of roads and trails already surveyed have been made passable, facilities for organized camps and other simple park structures built, water and sanitary

systems installed, dams constructed, and other activities carried on that are necessary for the conservation and protection of water, soil, forests, and wildlife resources.

Two projects of particular interest have been operated. At the Colorado National Monument units of road construction have been undertaken to expedite the completion of the Scenic Rim Drive approved in the Service's "Master Plan" for this area, and at the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore on the North Carolina coast extensive beach-erosion control work has been done. WPA funds have also been used for research and educational work at the Washington and regional headquarters of the Service and in some park and monument offices. Together the various WPA-financed projects of the Service have provided jobs for between 10,000 and 16,000 persons during the course of the year ending in June 1939.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions

About \$800,000 in WPA funds was transferred to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions for project work in Alaska and the Virgin Islands on which employment has ranged from 400 to 2,000 persons. In Alaska, project activities have largely been limited to work on the Alaska Railroad and certain public improvements in municipalities. In the railway work WPA funds have been used exclusively for the labor needed in improving the railroad way. Through the municipal improvement undertakings, streets have been repaired, sewer and water lines installed, and sidewalks built in certain towns that previously lacked many of these facilities.

Project activities in the Virgin Islands vary widely in type. In the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, workers have improved streets and highways. Sanitation and water supply systems on both islands have been extended or improved. On three of the islands pens and dipping vats for control of cattle ticks have been constructed. A project to study the epidemic aspects of certain skin and blood diseases has been conducted which ultimately is expected to include examination of the entire population of Charlotte Amalie. Sewing rooms and several nursery-school projects have also been operated

and aid has been given to a local cooperative association in order to facilitate the handicraft work, cabinet-making, fruit-preserving, and farming by needy persons.

Office of Education

With about \$590,000 transferred by the WPA, the Office of Education has been employing between 400 and 700 persons on its Federal forum and educational radio projects. Workers in various white collar classifications have assisted local school authorities in organizing, planning, and conducting public affairs forums. The local public agency of education provides the necessary supervision and also makes available school buildings and equipment. In connection with this program experiment stations have been established in 38 states. The educational radio project has as one of its major activities the production of network programs dealing with topics of national significance, such as the origin and development of the Bill of Rights, the work of the Federal Government, and relations with Latin-American countries. Another important project activity, carried on in 16 states, makes available to local educational groups such services as a script exchange, guides to production and training centers, transcriptions and recordings, and assistance in local radio production and research.

Department of Labor

The *Bureau of Labor Statistics* has conducted three studies with the \$850,000 made available to it by the WPA. Employment has been provided for an average of about 760 persons during the year.

More than half the funds have been used for the building permits survey which covers four major kinds of information: building cycles previous to the World War; residential building by cost groups and by types of construction material for the years from 1936 through 1938; dwellings erected in unincorporated suburban sections of metropolitan areas, beginning with 1936; and the relationship between permit valuation and selling prices of dwellings. Field work has been conducted in all states under the direction of seven regional offices.

Work on the Bureau's urban study of consumer purchases has involved summarization for final publication of material on this subject obtained under an earlier project. (See page 123.) The two series of bulletins being prepared—one on consumer incomes and purchases and the other on average expenditures for specific goods by families of different income levels—provide a basis for predicting the probable shifts in demand for certain types of commodities which would result from given changes in income distribution and movements of population.

The Bureau's survey of employment in state, county, and city governments will enable it to fill the major gap which remains in its series on nonagricultural employment in the United States. The study covers the period from 1929 to 1938 and includes all state governments, all cities having a population greater than 100,000 and the counties in which these cities are located, and a representative sample of smaller cities and less populated counties.

Department of the Navy

The *Bureau of Yards and Docks* of the Navy Department has been operating a program of construction, extension, and improvement of its facilities and structures chiefly at navy yards and air stations, and also at the Naval Academy and at some fleet operating bases, training stations, Marine Corps stations, submarine bases, field and supply depots, naval hospitals, and radio stations. For this purpose a total of \$14,041,000 was transferred from the WPA to the Navy Department. These funds, available for paying relief laborers, were used in conjunction with approximately \$36,000,000 that was supplied by the PWA for the purchase of materials and equipment and for the employment of skilled labor. WPA workers numbered from 12,000 to 22,000 persons during the course of the year.

Building work carried on under the Navy's improvement program involves the new construction or extension of shops, storehouses, barracks, hospital buildings, dispensaries, aviation and ordnance storehouses, and miscellaneous structures. Operations have been conducted in 14 states—all but three of them along the eastern seaboard and in Puerto

Rico and the District of Columbia, with the most extensive work being done at the naval operating base in San Diego, and at the Mare Island (California), Philadelphia, and Brooklyn navy yards. Project workers have improved waterfronts through both new construction and rehabilitation of piers and quay walls. They have built railroad tracks, roads, and distribution systems; improved power plants and ship-building ways; provided increased storage facilities for water, gasoline, and fuel oil; and improved aviation landing fields.

Department of the Treasury

Office of the Secretary

Allocations of WPA funds totaling \$1,640,000 to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury have been used by the *Bureau of Internal Revenue* and the *Division of Tax Research* for tax investigation and research. During the year the Revenue Bureau's project workers averaged 840 in number, many of whom were employed on investigations of stamp and other miscellaneous tax collections. Through this work millions of dollars of delinquent and deficient taxes—about half of the total that project employees reported for assessment—have been collected. Other project workers have canvassed retail liquor establishments to ascertain the compliance of dealers with liquor laws. Reported violations have resulted in collections also totaling several million dollars.

The Division of Tax Research with some \$600,000 in WPA funds has conducted research designed to meet the growing demands of both governmental and private agencies for more detailed information than has previously been available regarding income tax returns. From duplicate copies of about 5,600,000 returns for 1936 from individuals, four major groups of tabulations are being prepared. These include data on sources of income and deductions (including number of sources), family incomes (combining separate returns of husbands and wives), capital gains and losses, and the geographic distribution of various income classes. In addition a number of other tabulations have been made utilizing over 700,000 returns from corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries.

Tabulation of these materials, on which employment increased steadily from about 100 to almost 2,000 persons after the project's initiation in November 1938, will make valuable data available for use in tax research, revenue estimation, and related fields.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard has undertaken a construction and improvement program with the \$330,000 transferred to it by the WPA. At most of the Coast Guard stations the work has largely been clearing, grading, trenching, and related roadway and ground improvement activities. On one project, however, steam, fire, electric, water, and sewerage services were provided. Through two other projects telephone wires were extended, and at one Coast Guard air station a runway was built.

Other Bureaus

The project of the *U. S. Public Health Service*, for which \$179,000 was transferred by the WPA, provided for the summary tabulation and analysis of data collected in the National Health Survey conducted by the Service with funds made available under earlier ERA Acts.² The tabulations cover data collected in the chronic disease survey, the communicable disease study, and the occupational morbidity and mortality study. That portion of the work which had been financed with WPA funds was concluded by the end of February 1939, the remaining technical work being carried on by the regular Public Health Service staff under its regular appropriation. A small amount of WPA funds (\$8,000) was transferred to the *Procurement Division* for a project to decorate Federal buildings with painting and sculpture.

War Department

Quartermaster Corps

The Quartermaster Corps received the largest allocation of any of the Federal agencies to which WPA funds were made available during

² For a description of the National Health Survey see the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1938, pp. 95-100.

the year. A total of \$21,045,000 was transferred for construction and improvement work at 17 air fields and depots, 77 regular army posts, and 19 national cemeteries. A large part of these funds has been used to employ workers on a construction program for which PWA funds have provided materials and the skilled labor not available from relief rolls. Some WPA funds have also been used in extensive repair and rehabilitation work at various army stations. The number of workers employed through WPA allocations has ranged from 20,000 to over 45,000 during the year.

The construction work undertaken with WPA and PWA funds includes various types of buildings and utilities. Many of the buildings are to provide quarters for the personnel—quarters for about 700 noncommissioned officers, for over 300 officers and families, and for about 80 nurses, and 69 barracks to accommodate a total of almost 19,000 men. Five hospitals have been built, with space for some 900 beds; outstanding among these is the Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado, with a capacity of 600 beds. The 12 theatre buildings constructed by project workers help fill a long-felt need for recreational facilities at army posts. In addition, a number of other buildings such as ordnance magazines, warehouses, garage and shop buildings, radio and fire stations, and schools were included in the combined WPA-PWA-financed construction work.

On the utility phase of the construction program, workers have installed auxiliary sewer systems of both sanitary and storm types, and have extended electrical distribution and transmission lines, water systems, telephone lines, and railroad tracks. Project workers paid from WPA funds have also been employed in the construction of roads, sidewalks, and curbs and in extensive landscaping work. These activities have been carried on in almost all states; prominent among the projects were those at the Air Corps Technical School in Colorado, at Fort Jay in New York, and at certain posts in Utah, Texas, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts.

The repair and rehabilitation work undertaken at various army stations through Quartermaster Corps projects financed with WPA funds included the renovation and remodeling

of barracks and quarters and the rewiring of buildings. Project workers also have modernized heating and plumbing systems, painted both exteriors and interiors, renovated windows and screens, and replaced foundations and defective masonry on all types of buildings. Of particular interest in connection with the rehabilitation program is the work begun on old Spanish fortifications, seawalls, and barracks at army posts in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The restoration of these structures will give several hundred years more of use to military monuments already over 400 years old.

Corps of Engineers

The \$3,353,000 which was transferred to the Corps of Engineers by the WPA has been used for flood protection work in New England. Earth-fill dikes and embankments, concrete flood walls, and stop-log structures have been built and pumping plants have been installed in some instances to protect various cities along the Connecticut River in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Sites have been prepared for flood control dams and reservoirs on the Contoocook and Pemigewasset Rivers which flow into the Merrimack River above Concord, New Hampshire. In addition, flood control examinations, which include field surveys and sub-surface explorations, have been made in various river basins of five of the New England states. This project work has provided employment for between 100 and 1,000 persons during the first ten months and for as many as 2,150 persons during the remainder of the year ending in June 1939.

Other Federal Agencies

Several other departmental bureaus or independent establishments of the Federal Government in addition to those already mentioned received allocations of WPA funds under Section 3 of the 1938 Act. Although funds in excess of half a million dollars were transferred to two of these agencies, most of the allotments involved much smaller amounts.

Of the \$683,000 transferred to the *Bureau of Fisheries* in the Department of Commerce the greater share was made available to improve

Federal facilities for satisfying the increased demands upon fish hatcheries in connection with restocking commercial and game fish. Project workers, numbering from 600 to over 2,200 persons, have renovated or enlarged buildings and equipment, laboratories, and rearing ponds at hatcheries in 35 states. On some projects, particularly those in states where the most extensive work has been carried on (Washington, Oregon, Texas, and West Virginia), water supply and drainage lines have been installed. For most of the work PWA funds were made available to finance the purchase of materials and the payment of such technical or skilled labor as could not be secured from among the needy unemployed. In addition, through a few of the WPA-financed projects, clerical and other white collar workers have aided in special scientific studies made in California, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

The *Bureau of Prisons*, in the Department of Justice, was provided with \$50,000 in WPA funds to operate two construction projects. Project workers built a utility tunnel, installed sewer and water lines, put up fences, and did clearing and grading, surfacing of roads, and incidental work around the institution at Tallahassee, Florida. On the other project at La Tuna, Texas, a dairy barn, hay and grain shed, and machinery shed were built and some incidental work done. The Department received an additional \$3,000 to complete a five-volume survey of release procedures (including probation, parole, pardon, and other forms of release both from penal institutions and through the courts), which had been conducted by the *Attorney General's Office* with funds from earlier ERA Acts.

A *Library of Congress* project in New York City, continuing the work carried on under previous ERA Acts, is making talking-book machines for blind persons. Reproducer needles and record envelopes and containers, as well as the book machines, were made under the \$142,000 allocation. The American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. furnished plans and technical supervision for the project, which employed an average of 114 persons, a large proportion of whom were blind or otherwise physically handicapped. The distribution of

the machines is handled by the Librarian of Congress who lends the equipment to such libraries as he deems appropriate to serve as regional or local centers. Talking books for use in the machines are provided by the Library from an annual appropriation of \$175,000 under "An Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind."

The *National Resources Committee* project financed by \$40,000 in transferred WPA funds provides technical and coordinating service to two Nation-wide projects sponsored by State Planning Boards, one recording the extent and usage of publicly-owned and tax-reverting land and the other preparing six-year advance public improvement programs for states and their subdivisions. Units of the coordinating project in Cincinnati, Omaha, Portland (Oregon), and Dallas during April, May, and June employed an average of about 40 persons in assembling material for a permanent file of reference material, chiefly in map form, and developing detailed techniques for operating state projects in the two fields.

A total of \$167,000 was transferred to the *Rural Electrification Administration* for two projects which have employed an average of 200 persons during the year ending June 1939. Workers on one project were engaged in completing the construction of electric transmission lines in four counties of Mississippi, begun under allocations from the 1937 ERA Act. The bulk of the transferred WPA funds, however, was used in Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. for the preparation of record strip maps or diagrams covering areas in the vicinity of REA projects. These maps, combining tracings of road maps with details from aerial photographs, are valuable in checking the operation and extension of transmission lines in rural areas.

The *Veterans' Administration* has been using WPA allocations totaling \$568,000 for work in connection with its PWA construction program carried on in 17 states. Workers on the parts of the program that are WPA-financed, ranging in numbers from 100 to over 1,000, have been employed chiefly on grading and excavating; building roads, sidewalks, and curbs; installing sewers and water mains; and extending steam and electric service lines.

EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF¹

DURING June 1939 approximately 6,610,000 different households received some form of relief under public assistance programs or benefited from the wages paid to members of the households employed on Federal work and construction projects. It is estimated that there were about 19,500,000 persons in the households, a number equal to 15 percent of the population of the continental United States. Members of nearly half of the households had public employment: over two and a half million workers received wages for WPA work, a quarter of a million persons were employed on PWA projects, and another quarter of a million on the regular and emergency work of other Federal agencies. Youths benefited through enrollment in the CCC, assignment to NYA project work, and NYA student aid; between 210,000 and 280,000 youths were assisted under each of these programs in June 1939. Large numbers of households obtained aid under the state and local public assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates. Thus aided in June 1939 were nearly 1,850,000 recipients of old-age assistance, over 300,000 family groups receiving aid for dependent children, and nearly 70,000 recipients of aid to the blind. Needy farm families received assistance under the Farm Security

Administration through the payment of nearly 70,000 grants. An additional type of public aid—general relief—was extended by state and local welfare agencies to 1,570,000 needy families and single persons who were either not benefiting or else receiving insufficient benefits under other programs.

Between June 1938 and June 1939 a moderate decline took place in the total numbers receiving relief or benefiting from Federal work and construction wage payments; the decline amounted to 1 percent in terms of households and 6 percent in terms of persons. The reduction in the aggregate for the different programs is attributable primarily to the decline of more than 11 percent in WPA employment, as measured by the average number of persons employed in each month on WPA-operated projects. The decline in WPA employment was offset to a very limited extent by increases in the other, relatively smaller, employment programs among which the Federal and non-Federal activities of the PWA were outstanding.

Over the year a substantial increase occurred in the number of students aided under the NYA, and smaller advances took place in the number of CCC enrollees and youths working on NYA projects. The number of recipients obtaining aid through the special types of public assistance programs also increased—old-age assistance by 11 percent, aid to dependent children by 20 percent, and aid to the blind by

¹ The subject matter of this article will be presented in more detail in a forthcoming publication of the Divisions of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE 55.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS

JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Program	Program Reporting Unit			Estimated Persons Benefited	
	Unit	Number	Percent change from June 1938 ^A	Number	Percent change from June 1938
Unduplicated total	Households	6,610	-1	19,502	-6
Works Progress Administration:					
WPA-operated projects	Employees	2,436	-11	9,094	-13
Other Federal agency projects	Employees	133	(B)	496	(B)
Public Works Administration:					
Non-Federal projects	Employees	205	+144	616	+139
Federal projects	Employees	35	+322	105	+322
Other Federal work and construction projects:					
Emergency funds	Employees	9	-96	29	-97
Regular funds	Employees	239	+16	717	+16
National Youth Administration:					
Student aid	Employees	280	+28	280	+28
Work projects	Employees	214	+2	234	+5
Civilian Conservation Corps	Enrollees	266	+9	1,156	+9
Special types of public assistance:					
Old-age assistance	Recipients	1,845	+11	3,551	+15
Aid to dependent children	Families	311	+20		
Aid to the blind	Recipients	68	+9		
General relief	Cases	1,568	-5	4,770	-11
Farm Security Administration grants	Grant vouchers	69	-26	345	-26

^A Percentages based upon data before rounding to the nearest thousand.^B No Federal agency projects were financed by transfer of WPA funds prior to July 1938.

9 percent. In June 1939, however, there were 26 percent fewer farm families receiving Farm Security Administration grants than in June 1938, and the number of families and single persons receiving general relief had declined by 5 percent.

The early part of the 12-month period ending in June 1939 was marked by a substantial rise in WPA employment, a rise that was occasioned by the large amount of unemployment then prevalent. The early expansion, however, was more than wiped out in the last seven months of the fiscal year. There was continued expansion of the programs providing special types of assistance and, during that part of the year when seasonal demands for relief were greatest, in the aggregate number of families and single persons receiving general relief. An additional offsetting influence, though limited in its significance, was present in the expanding programs conducted under other agencies operating work and construction projects. This was a reversal of the situation existing in the summer of 1938 when there had been a relatively large transfer of workers from Federal agency projects to the WPA.

Major Changes in the Number of Households and Persons Benefited, 1933-1939²

An analysis of the trends in the numbers of households and of persons benefiting through the Federal employment and relief programs during the 1933-39 period must recognize the reformulation of responsibilities that occurred in 1935. Outstanding among the changes brought about at that time was the initiation of the WPA program and the continuation or inauguration of allied programs through which the Federal Government accepted primary responsibility for meeting the problems created by unemployment. Until the latter part of 1935 the general relief program conducted under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was the chief form of aid, except during a few months in the winter of 1933-34 when the Civil Works Administration program was in operation. In the latter part of 1935 emphasis shifted to the provision of work for different groups of employable persons under

² Estimated unduplicated totals of households and persons benefited are shown by months in Tables 56A and 56B on pages 132 to 135.

the programs of the WPA, NYA, PWA, and other Federal agencies. Another feature of the 1935 reformulation of responsibilities was the initiation of a broad program of social security, one phase of which involved Federal participation in the special assistance programs. After 1935 general relief as the residual program became a responsibility of states and localities.

The 1933-35 Period

The years 1932-33 marked the beginning of actual Federal participation in providing assistance and work for needy persons. In preceding years such Federal construction activities as were carried on through use of regular appropriations had been comparatively limited in scope. Nor were the earlier activities directed towards meeting the unemployment problems which during the depression had rapidly outgrown state and local bounds and had soon overtaken their capacities.

The transition to Federal participation was begun in 1932 through the passage of legislation providing for distribution of Federally-owned cotton and grain and of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act. These measures, however, were noteworthy more for the change they introduced than for the extent of participation they involved. Through the Emergency Relief and Construction Act the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make relatively small advances to states and loans to municipalities for unemployment relief purposes at the same time that it was authorized to make loans for self-liquidating projects of private concerns. The act also made available a relatively limited amount of emergency funds for public works of the Federal Government.

Participation in meeting the unemployment problem on a realistic scale was initiated in 1933 when the grant-in-aid program of the Federal Emer-

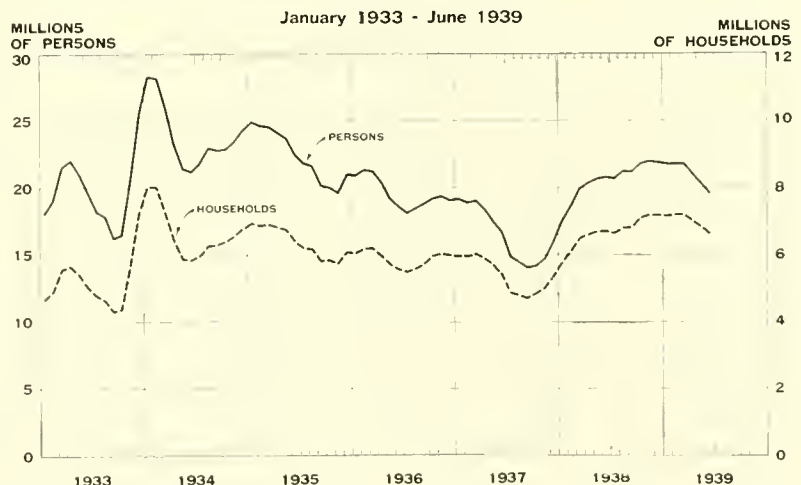
gency Relief Administration was inaugurated. This program accounted for the largest share of the households and persons receiving relief and public employment benefits during most of the remainder of 1933. Through this program general relief activities were conducted by states and localities with FERA financial assistance.

Other forms of work and assistance, although significant, were of limited importance in terms of the numbers of beneficiaries. Among the programs in which the Federal Government took part were the emergency work activities of the newly created Civilian Conservation Corps (then known officially as Emergency Conservation Work) and Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA), and the regular work of established Federal agencies. State and local governments, in addition, continued to give assistance to the aged, dependent children, and the blind, and to the various families and single persons who had been obtaining poor relief; these were forms of aid not superseded by the Federal measures initiated in 1933.

The work and relief programs were expanded in late 1933 and in 1934 to a level more nearly commensurate with the needs that existed during the depression years. The totals of over 8,000,000 households and 28,000,000 persons

CHART 8

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF



which were reached in January and February 1934 and have not since been equaled were the outcome largely of the program conducted under the Civil Works Administration. This was a Federal program of project work that was broadened, for the purpose of stimulating recovery, to include many persons who, though unemployed, were not among those on the relief rolls. According to estimates about half of the 4,300,000 CWA employees in January 1934 were nonrelief workers. The CWA program was discontinued in April and replaced in part by an expanded FERA program which, after being substantially limited to direct relief activities during the CWA period, was enlarged

to include a broad work project program within its scope.

During the remainder of the FERA period the total numbers of households and of persons benefiting from the several relief and public employment programs moved generally downward with only temporary interruptions. From a low point of 5,800,000 households including 21,200,000 persons in June 1934, the total numbers increased moderately in the summer of 1934 as a result of intense drought and in the winter of 1934-35 because of seasonal needs—to 6,900,000 households and 24,800,000 persons in January 1935. In the spring and summer months of 1935 the expected seasonal declines

TABLE 56A EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Works Progress Administration	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		NYA Student Aid	Civilian Conservation Corps
	Households	Persons in these households		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds		
1933										
January	4,656	18,076						152		
February	4,908	19,080						144		
March	5,526	21,539						168		
April	5,646	21,986						190		21
May	5,403	20,966						221		91
June	5,032	19,485						237		243
July	4,787	18,186			(B)			208		294
August	4,628	17,841			5			180		286
September	4,295	16,215		1	43			167		274
October	4,356	16,438		3	132			122		222
November	5,618	20,735		9	223	1,532		91		289
December	7,230	25,573		25	239	3,597		66		290
1934										
January	8,019	28,228		21	226	4,311		45		297
February	8,011	28,183		23	226	3,854		36		293
March	7,268	25,972		21	229	2,609		32		268
April	6,436	23,182		34	284	1,105	19	38		256
May	5,869	21,387		51	380	23	19	44		291
June	5,817	21,179		76	448	(B)	19	42		284
July	5,964	21,779		95	446	(B)	18	41		316
August	6,260	22,905		111	411		17	44		357
September	6,283	22,771		120	348		17	42		330
October	6,375	22,849		125	309		18	44		350
November	6,552	23,431		124	288		17	42		352
December	6,746	24,261		107	224		14	39		330
1935										
January	6,934	24,835		94	168		12	34		358
February	6,856	24,572		78	144		12	31		347
March	6,885	24,465		83	158		12	32		306
April	6,823	24,068		100	200		13	38		293
May	6,735	23,646		114	244		13	42		338
June	6,404	22,457		120	269		14	44		351
July	6,180	21,817		127	253		18	46		401
August	6,175	21,627	220	135	240		39	49		481
September	5,792	20,153	374	128	199		86	58	35	483
October	5,836	20,000	705	123	172		137	74	184	459
November	5,731	19,604	1,815	110	139		183	77	234	480
December	6,083	20,998	2,667	98	106		216	68	283	459

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

in combination with the generally downward trend resulted in large reductions. By November of that year the numbers of different households and persons aided through the relief and employment programs had dropped to 5,700,000 and 19,600,000 respectively.

The FERA program gave chief emphasis to its general relief activities under which both work and direct relief were extended, the former ordinarily accounting for a little less than half of total recipients. Special programs to take care of specific groups of persons were also developed; under the FERA these programs included transient relief, emergency education, college student aid, and rural rehabilitation.

Through other programs that were operative during the three-year period ending in 1935, public employment was provided under the CCC, PWA, and other Federal agencies and special types of assistance and poor relief through state and local agencies.

The 1936-39 Period

The reformulation of responsibility which took place in 1935 gave recognition to the differences in the types of work and relief needs by the establishment of agencies to deal specifically with each of several phases of the problem. Funds for carrying on the programs

TABLE 56A.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Poor relief	Emergency relief	Transient relief	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
				Relief cases	Nonrelief employment					
116	112	25	114	4,133	-----	65	-----	-----	-----	1933
116	108	24	112	4,100	-----	65	-----	-----	-----	January.
112	113	24	109	4,978	-----	84	-----	-----	-----	February.
110	111	25	114	5,071	-----	67	-----	-----	-----	March.
109	111	24	114	4,735	-----	67	-----	-----	-----	April.
108	108	24	114	4,214	-----	64	-----	-----	-----	May.
106	109	25	135	3,927	-----	68	-----	-----	-----	June.
105	110	24	152	3,788	-----	63	-----	-----	-----	July.
105	111	24	161	3,428	-----	64	-----	-----	-----	August.
104	111	25	171	3,476	-----	67	(B)	-----	-----	September.
105	111	24	167	3,870	-----	75	2	-----	-----	October.
107	112	25	153	3,093	-----	90	11	(B)	-----	November.
123	110	27	173	2,962	-----	102	28	1	-----	December.
123	109	26	171	3,093	-----	104	34	31	-----	1934
125	111	26	177	3,593	-----	135	33	61	-----	January.
125	109	27	181	4,363	-----	167	26	66	(B)	February.
128	110	26	190	4,361	112	184	17	64	32	March.
130	109	29	175	4,266	67	204	9	34	42	April.
134	110	32	175	4,356	72	244	9	42	-----	May.
141	110	31	191	4,575	75	273	10	40	-----	June.
145	109	31	190	4,619	68	261	14	69	40	July.
154	111	33	199	4,649	72	268	24	96	46	August.
164	111	32	192	4,821	83	268	31	100	52	September.
206	113	33	207	5,078	82	243	35	100	69	October.
240	108	33	224	5,276	79	246	40	102	72	November.
256	107	32	230	5,240	72	240	42	103	87	December.
263	108	32	238	5,172	56	281	44	105	173	1935
274	110	33	241	5,013	59	288	44	104	210	January.
281	110	32	235	4,842	62	281	41	100	205	February.
293	108	33	230	4,534	65	269	32	52	204	March.
302	110	34	231	4,364	68	263	28	-----	167	April.
314	110	33	240	4,220	55	249	32	-----	108	May.
326	110	33	251	3,910	30	170	25	-----	45	June.
347	112	35	252	3,723	20	140	19	-----	10	July.
359	113	34	260	3,463	14	110	17	-----	3	August.
378	117	35	269	2,616	7	83	8	-----	1	September.
										October.
										November.
										December.

which the Federal Government then undertook were appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Progress Administration was established with the primary objective of providing project work for a large share of the employable heads of families whose need for relief was occasioned by unemployment. The construction work of the PWA was continued with allocations of money from the ERA Act of 1935 that were used chiefly for non-Federal

construction projects. Emergency work was also undertaken by many other Federal agencies through use of funds provided by the 1935 ERA Act. The number of youths employed in CCC camps was increased, and the National Youth Administration was established within the WPA to conduct a program of part-time project work for young men and women no longer in regular attendance at school and a student aid program to assist high-school, college, and graduate students in remaining in

TABLE 56B.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Works Progress Administration		Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		National Youth Administration	
	Households	Persons in these households	WPA-operated projects	Other Federal agency projects	Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds	Student aid	Work projects
<i>1936</i>										
January.....	6,046	20,903	2,880	—	95	83	232	50	306	17
February.....	6,179	21,331	3,019	—	87	74	265	44	351	79
March.....	6,185	21,249	2,960	—	123	76	286	49	380	163
April.....	5,953	20,377	2,626	—	172	81	351	61	405	181
May.....	5,696	19,181	2,397	—	213	90	392	78	398	178
June.....	5,545	18,549	2,286	—	240	96	419	105	215	184
July.....	5,479	18,095	2,245	—	247	75	416	140	(B)	165
August.....	5,582	18,472	2,332	—	246	71	405	156	2	162
September.....	5,715	18,819	2,449	—	234	64	385	162	63	167
October.....	5,968	19,187	2,548	—	214	58	364	165	341	166
November.....	6,041	19,351	2,546	—	200	49	331	159	399	172
December.....	5,986	19,055	2,243	—	175	39	302	141	411	178
<i>1937</i>										
January.....	5,973	19,156	2,127	—	147	30	248	119	417	185
February.....	5,958	18,875	2,145	—	130	27	217	113	427	189
March.....	6,008	19,005	2,125	—	133	26	201	116	440	192
April.....	5,878	18,366	2,075	—	143	27	212	130	442	192
May.....	5,669	17,452	2,018	—	154	30	222	154	424	185
June.....	5,388	16,669	1,874	—	152	29	232	175	249	173
July.....	4,885	14,817	1,628	—	144	28	220	194	—	150
August.....	4,782	14,408	1,509	—	135	26	178	205	(B)	133
September.....	4,696	13,984	1,454	—	120	24	169	209	36	127
October.....	4,838	14,162	1,460	—	107	21	166	205	244	123
November.....	4,992	14,684	1,501	—	91	18	160	196	283	127
December.....	5,338	15,966	1,594	—	77	15	147	165	304	136
<i>1938</i>										
January.....	5,771	17,505	1,801	—	65	11	120	138	310	146
February.....	6,089	18,636	2,001	—	63	9	114	130	320	152
March.....	6,479	19,965	2,319	—	65	9	122	141	327	155
April.....	6,578	20,355	2,538	—	73	8	152	158	334	159
May.....	6,685	20,684	2,638	—	82	9	209	187	329	179
June.....	6,686	20,782	2,741	—	84	8	243	206	219	209
July.....	6,636	20,681	2,912	85	81	7	153	219	—	215
August.....	6,772	21,191	3,037	85	78	8	16	236	2	219
September.....	6,804	21,191	3,120	89	80	14	17	246	49	221
October.....	7,076	21,760	3,192	90	94	24	16	243	322	220
November.....	7,161	21,962	3,239	91	105	34	13	225	364	230
December.....	7,158	21,892	3,066	90	122	35	13	199	372	240
<i>1939</i>										
January.....	7,135	21,744	2,928	88	140	34	10	168	372	237
February.....	7,173	21,761	2,905	85	144	31	9	158	382	242
March.....	7,179	21,740	2,917	86	150	31	8	161	380	236
April.....	6,989	20,989	2,676	110	170	34	8	180	384	228
May.....	6,808	20,235	2,507	130	188	36	9	206	372	225
June.....	6,610	19,502	2,436	133	205	35	9	239	280	214

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

school. The NYA student aid program thus initiated broadened the earlier student aid activities of the FERA which were limited to college students. Another FERA activity, through which grants were made to needy farm families, was continued by the Resettlement Administration (later the Farm Security Administration). This agency also continued the making of loans to farm families to help them in becoming self-supporting and took over for further prosecution the various resettlement

ment, land use, and related projects that had been started under other agencies.

Through the Social Security Act the Federal Government in 1935 became a participant in the special assistance programs to aid the aged, dependent children, and the blind. With the delineation of the fields of Federal responsibility definitely indicated in the ERA Act of 1935 and the Social Security Act, a residual responsibility was left to state and local governments. Responsibility for general relief under

TABLE 56B - EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF,
BY PROGRAMS - Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Civilian Conser- vation Corps	Special Types of Public Assistance				General Relief		Federal Relief Adminis- tration Special Pro- grams	Emergency Adminis- tration Special Pro- grams	Farm Security Adminis- tration Grants	Year and Month
	Old-age assistance	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind		Relief cases	Nonrelief employ- ment	Transient relief	Emergency education		
										1936
426	430	123	37	2,216	3		39		151	January.
403	473	132	41	2,136	3		27	(B)	139	February.
355	505	132	43	2,010	1		23	(B)	172	March
322	571	144	42	1,827	1		15	(B)	108	April.
348	607	149	43	1,657	1		13	(B)	86	May.
336	650	156	44	1,555	1		11	(B)	62	June.
350	788	158	42	1,452	1		10	(B)	41	July.
338	807	148	43	1,434	(B)		9	(B)	60	August.
299	899	140	44	1,389	(B)		9	(B)	77	September.
330	973	154	44	1,396	(B)		9	(B)	88	October.
343	1,035	158	45	1,406	(B)		9	(B)	93	November.
328	1,106	160	45	1,510	(B)		11	(B)	135	December.
										1937
350	1,150	166	47	1,662	(B)		10	(B)	335	January.
345	1,200	171	47	1,726	(B)		6	(B)	229	February.
303	1,256	178	48	1,684	(B)		6	(B)	323	March.
303	1,296	183	49	1,550					300	April.
301	1,327	189	49	1,382					218	May.
277	1,290	192	50	1,277					191	June.
276	1,392	196	50	1,257					54	July.
278	1,432	203	51	1,271					78	August.
233	1,467	209	52	1,265					67	September.
263	1,503	215	54	1,270					71	October
298	1,541	220	55	1,368					83	November.
284	1,577	228	56	1,626					109	December.
										1938
285	1,600	234	57	1,893					108	January.
278	1,623	241	59	1,996					119	February.
262	1,646	247	60	1,994					126	March.
262	1,662	252	60	1,815					117	April.
257	1,677	256	62	1,696					112	May.
245	1,657	258	62	1,648					93	June.
284	1,707	260	63	1,610					70	July.
290	1,716	265	64	1,581					62	August.
268	1,731	268	65	1,526					69	September.
291	1,746	271	65	1,496					79	October.
293	1,762	274	66	1,518					89	November.
275	1,776	280	67	1,631					115	December.
										1939
295	1,792	288	67	1,772					126	January.
296	1,804	296	67	1,844					123	February.
259	1,818	298	67	1,851					127	March.
285	1,834	296	68	1,724					114	April.
292	1,835	300	68	1,644					87	May.
266	1,845	311	68	1,568					69	June.

these circumstances relates to the care of needy persons not aided, or insufficiently aided, through other programs.

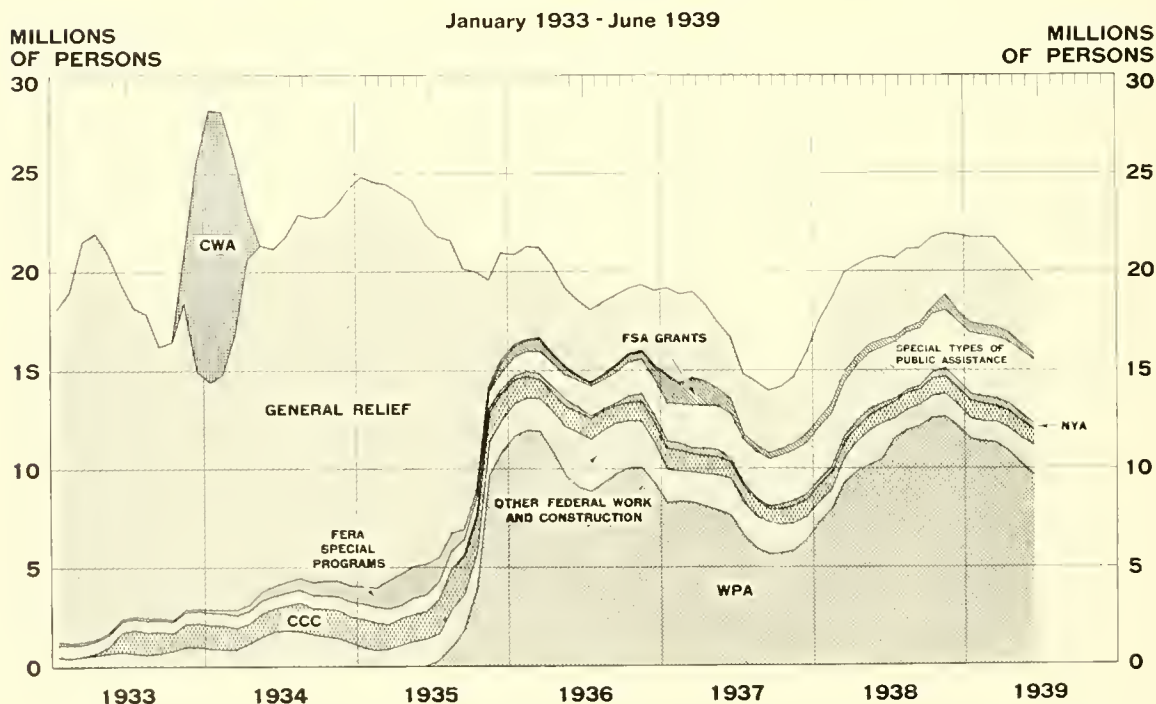
The unduplicated totals of households and of persons receiving relief and public employment after the reformulation effected late in 1935 and early in 1936 show no substantial break with the earlier data. The general downward trend that had begun two years previously continued in 1936 and most of 1937, reflecting the improvement in business conditions. Minor interruptions in the downward movement may be attributed to the greater seasonal needs for relief during winter months and to the 1936 drought. A large part of the decline was accomplished through curtailment in the number of WPA workers and, to a lesser extent, through reduction in the number of recipients of general relief—changes for which there was only partial compensation in the

rapidly expanded old-age assistance program.

The sharp depression beginning in the second half of 1937 reversed the downward movement in the aggregate number of households and persons benefiting under the various relief and public work programs. Between September 1937 and February 1939 the number of households increased from about 4,700,000 to 7,200,000, and the number of persons from 14,000,000 to 21,800,000. General relief played an important part in the initial phases of this expansion despite the limited capacities of state and local governments to enlarge their relief expenditures. The somewhat delayed increase in WPA employment was effectively under way in January 1938 and reached its peak in the autumn of that year. Throughout the period the programs providing special types of public assistance to meet the needs of the aged, dependent children, and the blind also continued to expand.

CHART 9

PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS



Total Numbers of Persons Benefited

Trends in the total number of persons benefiting from the relief and employment programs during the 1933-39 period differ in one important respect from the trends in the number of households.³ The count of persons has tended to rise more slowly and to drop more sharply than the count of households—an indication of the decline in the average number of persons per household. To some extent the decrease in the number of persons in the average household from almost four persons in 1933 to about three in June 1939 is attributable to the increased representation of single-person households. An important factor contributing to this result has been the continued expansion of the old-age assistance program through which successively larger numbers of one- and two-person households have been included in the aggregate number of recipients.

The program composition of the totals for persons throughout the 1933-39 period is shown in Chart 9. For consideration of the relative sizes of the different programs use is made of the program distribution of persons rather than of households because the former is better suited to a portrayal in broad terms of the relative significance of each of the programs. The data for persons avoid the implication of attaching equal importance to households benefiting from one program which would average between one and two persons per household and households benefiting from another program which might average in excess of four persons per household. Whether the actual data relate to persons or to households, however, a chart of the program composition of relief and public employment figures cannot show the exact importance of the different programs because of the existence of some duplication between programs.⁴ The problem of duplication has been met in Chart 9 by including persons in households which benefited from more than one program in that program which occupies the lower position in the chart.

³ For most programs the number of persons benefiting was not regularly reported; in such cases estimates were prepared in accordance with information derived from special studies of the WPA and the Division of Public Assistance Research of the Social Security Board.

⁴ The nature of the duplication is discussed in the notes to the tables appearing on page 150.

Movements in Indexes of Unemployment and Persons Benefited

A marked degree of correspondence has been present between trends in estimated unemployment and in the total number of persons benefiting through the relief and employment programs. This may be seen in Chart 10 which equates at 100 percent in the July 1934-June 1935 base period the unemployment estimates prepared for the Committee on Economic Security and the count of persons benefiting from the several programs. The chart indicates that the downward movements of the indexes from 1934 to the middle of 1937 were substantially equivalent; in 1938 and 1939, however, the particular measure of unemployment used in the chart was clearly above the measure of relief and public employment. The year and a half preceding the 1934-35 base period appears as a formative stage—during most of 1933 the relief and employment programs had not yet assumed the breadth that they were later to develop and in the winter of 1933-34 the CWA program raised the scale of activities to a level not since attained.

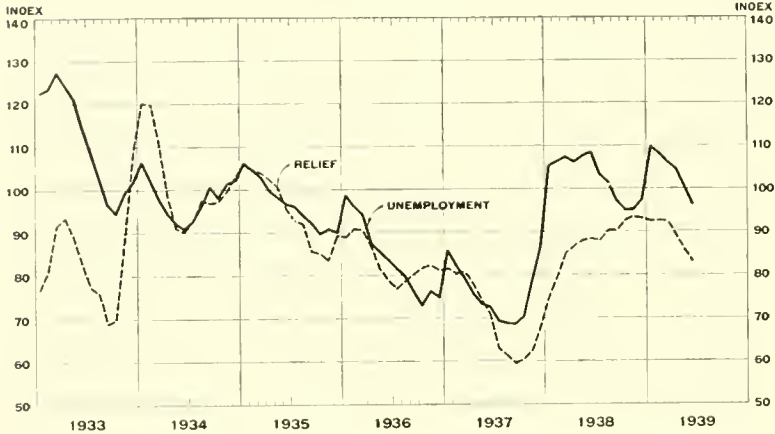
Characteristic seasonal changes are found in the unemployment index and these are generally paralleled by comparable fluctuations in the number of persons benefiting under the relief and public employment programs although the influence of droughts introduced contraseasonal changes in the latter series in 1934 and 1936. Most interesting from many viewpoints, however, are the two years ending in June 1939. It is noteworthy that the adjustment in the scope of the combined programs to the reversal in employment conditions was slow in getting under way and was not great enough in magnitude by the winter of 1938-39 to bring the relief and public employment index into line with the index of unemployment.

Any analysis of the similarities in the movements of the unemployment and persons indexes must recognize the element of incomparability that is introduced by the inclusion in the latter series of persons whose need is attributable to unemployability rather than to unemployment. Exclusion of such persons before comparison is made with the unemployment series, although desirable, is difficult

CHART 10

INDEXES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF*

January 1933 - June 1939



* July 1934 - June 1935 = 100.

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of accomplishment because of the technical problems arising, particularly during the first half of the 1933-39 period. The effect of including in the count of persons those individuals who were aided because of unemployment is to increase the absolute totals for the series throughout, to reflect the 1936-39 expansion in the programs providing special types of assistance, and to limit the relative magnitude of the seasonal fluctuations in the series.

A number of factors tend to cause the lag, such as occurred in 1937 and 1938, in the reaction of the relief and public employment programs to increases in unemployment. There are, on the one hand, those factors which delay the provision of assistance on a broader scale. Mention should be made of limitations on available funds and the time required to make additional funds available; another factor arises from the time needed to effect the necessary administrative and procedural adjustments. More important in some respects is the influence which originates with the workers who have lost their jobs in private industry.

Many of the newly unemployed persons are able to support themselves and their families for varying periods of time through use of their savings and resort to other temporary expedients. Unemployment compensation benefits have recently provided an additional means

of support since in January 1938 unemployment compensation payments were begun in 21 states and the District of Columbia. (A program was in operation in Wisconsin prior to January 1938 and all but two of the remaining states had initiated payment of unemployment compensation by June 1939.) The effect of this program has been limited, however, partly as a result of the relatively short duration of the period during which benefits can be paid (seldom in excess of 16 weeks) and partly because of other factors such as the length of the interval during which wage credits had accrued and the existence

of important fields of activity that are not covered by compensation plans. With the exhaustion of the various expedients upon which reliance could temporarily be placed, the unemployed turned to the relief and public employment programs for assistance.

Recent Changes under the Various Programs

The following summaries of the relief and employment programs are limited to a brief review of the general character of each of the programs and the major changes that have taken place during recent years. Quantitative aspects of the discussion in each instance are in terms of the recipient data reported for the particular program, without reference to the extent of duplication that may occur between programs. The basic data are provided in Tables 56A, 56B, and 57, the first two of which show the number of recipients under each program from the beginning of 1933 through June 1939, and the third, the number by states and by programs in June 1939.

Works Progress Administration

The program of the WPA has been of outstanding significance in recent years among the

TABLE 57.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATES AND BY PROGRAMS ^A

JUNE 1939

State	Works Progress Administration		Other Federal Agencies (Employees)	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps (Enrollees)	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief (Cases)	Farm Security Administration Grants (Grant Vouchers)
	WPA-operated projects (employees)	Other Federal agency projects (employees)		Work projects (employees)	Student aid (employees)		Old-age assistance (recipients)	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind (recipients)		
United States	2,436,099	133,176	487,936	213,694	279,996	B 266,237	1,814,887	311,163	68,207	1,567,939	68,716
Alabama	49,877	1,474	12,043	6,083	2,974	7,237	16,614	5,519	526	2,019	601
Arizona	7,613	908	3,426	1,165	1,327	2,437	7,320	2,500	318	2,888	3,282
Arkansas	43,709	2,110	4,731	4,819	2,179	7,294	17,089	4,003	631	3,866	2,610
California	100,364	8,705	22,652	7,386	13,112	8,096	131,980	13,756	6,476	123,127	4,228
Colorado	22,488	3,196	6,807	2,231	4,165	2,304	38,824	4,833	610	12,049	951
Connecticut	23,230	1,770	7,972	2,329	1,933	2,260	15,616	1,426	316	20,699	3
Delaware	3,157	311	1,783	297	422	404	2,810	195	—	1,452	36
District of Columbia	10,476	2,355	8,748	774	1,476	661	3,281	968	209	1,564	—
Florida	41,759	3,637	6,852	3,660	3,293	3,945	37,544	3,936	2,390	8,070	217
Georgia	52,640	4,727	8,717	4,109	7,176	7,958	22,298	3,733	990	5,933	601
Idaho	8,660	2,070	2,362	1,011	630	909	8,396	2,646	292	C 2,100	502
Illinois	198,914	2,676	17,459	12,709	17,566	11,518	132,518	C 7,500	C 7,700	186,684	467
Indiana	76,121	2,239	9,472	4,859	3,655	5,388	63,712	16,721	2,471	45,933	168
Iowa	26,376	703	9,973	2,532	5,607	2,943	52,085	C 3,000	1,366	27,202	67
Kansas	27,786	2,330	5,669	4,404	4,420	3,110	24,233	5,966	1,087	18,633	3,318
Kentucky	53,616	4,297	9,656	6,998	5,570	6,130	45,028	C 249	—	C 5,100	456
Louisiana	42,485	858	8,902	5,116	5,074	5,513	30,045	10,952	919	7,769	717
Maine	7,290	965	5,311	1,324	1,554	1,353	11,871	1,328	1,241	10,131	82
Maryland	13,290	4,528	7,711	1,144	2,940	2,385	17,668	7,652	656	7,559	36
Massachusetts	100,875	5,289	19,526	4,146	9,137	6,272	78,991	10,438	1,144	63,117	26
Michigan	122,464	2,212	13,231	7,583	12,884	7,386	83,275	14,329	757	61,874	403
Minnesota	52,932	2,253	8,777	4,335	7,730	6,156	66,381	7,656	815	37,787	802
Mississippi	39,022	1,338	11,548	5,455	2,195	5,824	19,764	C 166	562	1,013	3,353
Missouri	83,681	1,958	11,429	4,849	8,779	9,826	75,896	10,187	C 3,655	36,650	3,154
Montana	14,486	3,207	6,983	1,351	516	2,144	12,177	2,165	143	5,161	4,906
Nebraska	24,985	1,313	7,513	1,795	2,836	2,877	27,157	4,931	604	8,416	3,039
Nevada	1,818	133	1,673	169	—	224	2,205	134	7	550	5
New Hampshire	7,987	549	4,102	862	1,023	514	4,340	135	317	7,559	22
New Jersey	78,288	1,652	16,358	6,931	7,715	6,635	29,417	10,870	627	C 61,900	143
New Mexico	10,671	1,285	3,573	2,237	1,234	2,174	3,857	1,653	201	2,192	2,836
New York	201,922	8,422	39,582	22,187	33,406	13,973	110,229	36,420	2,657	275,179	347
North Carolina	41,397	2,182	14,520	4,718	4,541	6,152	32,580	8,157	1,906	5,932	595
North Dakota	12,325	1,507	1,649	1,607	4,056	2,923	8,149	2,084	122	4,613	8,415
Ohio	202,707	1,801	17,451	8,321	14,154	10,886	116,276	10,577	3,933	89,958	644
Oklahoma	52,634	4,336	4,554	5,719	5,570	8,298	67,715	16,853	2,091	C 16,500	1,589
Oregon	15,508	1,592	4,153	1,245	2,724	1,933	19,825	1,751	444	8,775	125
Pennsylvania	182,240	7,488	34,014	12,024	19,813	13,459	82,096	28,162	12,262	264,153	320
Rhode Island	13,742	1,366	5,505	1,834	1,510	979	6,534	1,140	C 50	C 10,000	16
South Carolina	38,771	1,810	8,639	7,040	3,566	4,803	24,985	4,769	936	2,832	406
South Dakota	13,914	1,184	1,688	1,533	1,435	2,933	15,103	1,899	234	4,072	14,521
Tennessee	42,706	2,282	11,271	5,541	4,084	6,436	21,206	9,590	1,385	C 4,000	162
Texas	91,102	7,790	23,939	8,838	11,209	14,904	118,017	119	—	13,529	2,193
Utah	10,303	1,681	2,253	1,914	3,220	1,092	13,609	3,190	209	5,020	131
Vermont	4,654	635	1,346	312	913	421	5,667	174	160	2,669	42
Virginia	2,2490	4,721	19,227	4,863	3,690	5,908	13,722	1,041	851	8,702	68
Washington	34,355	1,129	13,428	2,051	5,084	3,521	38,808	5,195	999	D 12,660	200
West Virginia	40,524	437	7,205	4,401	C 6,623	4,332	18,168	7,162	801	14,137	51
Wisconsin	62,723	1,098	9,339	6,250	8,291	5,400	46,566	11,425	1,979	44,746	1,609
Wyoming	3,192	628	3,190	603	585	598	3,210	708	155	1,465	350
Undistributed by states	—	139	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.^B United States total represents average enrollment during the month. State figures which total 240,831 (excluding 179 persons not reported by states) represent number enrolled on last day of month.^C Estimated.^D Excluding cases receiving only medical care.

employment-providing activities undertaken by the Federal Government. Since 1935 other programs have seldom engaged workers numbering in excess of 400,000, whereas WPA employment has ranged upward from about

1,450,000 to slightly over 3,000,000. The WPA program has also evidenced a variety and flexibility which, in addition to its magnitude, are necessary to the fulfillment of the purpose for which the WPA was established in 1935—

that of providing a maximum number of jobs for needy unemployed workers on useful public projects.

In its broad approach the WPA program stands in contrast with other types of Federal work and construction programs. The latter have either provided employment for special groups of workers, such as the CCC and NYA programs for youths, or afforded work to relatively large proportions of experienced construction workers as has been true of the heavy construction of the PWA and similar undertakings of other Federal agencies. WPA workers have been drawn from all classes of the unemployed in all parts of the country and have represented the economic heads of families in need of relief because of unemployment. They have received monthly security wages in accordance with a schedule of earnings designed to meet the subsistence requirements of families.

The number of WPA workers, as is noted in greater detail in another section of this report, rose rapidly in 1935 after the initiation of WPA project employment in the summer of that year and reached approximately 2,700,000 workers by the end of December. Many of the newly assigned WPA employees had previously been working on projects prosecuted under the Emergency Work Relief Program of the FERA. Early in 1936 further increases in WPA employment brought the total number of WPA workers to slightly more than 3,000,000 (February 1936). For about a year and a half thereafter the number of persons working on WPA projects moved downward in keeping with the improved private employment conditions; a low average of less than a million and a half was reached in the fall of 1937. The reversal in business conditions then caused an upward movement in the trend of WPA employment which lasted for a year and resulted in an employment peak about 200,000 above the high point of 1936. Subsequent curtailment of the WPA program reduced the number at work on WPA projects to less than 2,500,000 during June 1939.

Throughout the year ending in June 1939, WPA funds were used to finance a certain amount of Federal agency project work that closely resembled the project activities conducted by the WPA. Such Federal agency

work represented a continuation of part of the activities that in prior years had been carried on by the Federal agencies with direct allocations of emergency funds. The actual number of workers employed by Federal agencies on WPA-financed projects was not large, however, in comparison with the employment provided on WPA-operated projects. During the first nine months of the year the WPA-financed Federal agency employment did not vary far from 90,000 and only during May and June 1939 did it reach an average of 130,000 workers.

The preponderance of the WPA program in the total for the several Federal work and construction programs has already been noted as well as its flexibility in adapting itself to changing unemployment conditions. In comparison with all programs through which relief has been extended or employment provided on Federal work and construction projects the WPA program also is outstanding. During a considerable share of the time since 1935 the persons benefiting from WPA work accounted for more than half of the total number assisted under all programs. Only in 1937 and in early 1938—a period of relative prosperity followed by the first months of recession—did the number of persons benefiting through WPA work fall substantially below half the total number (Chart 9).

National Youth Administration

The NYA was established in 1935 to administer a program of assistance for young people. Through project activities the NYA has provided part-time employment and work experience for out-of-school youths in need of relief; the student aid program has supplied monthly earnings to needy young persons who are attending school. The latter program is a continuation of the college student aid program of the FERA, broadened to include high-school students as well as college students.

The NYA student aid program for young people who without this help would not have been able to continue their education assisted somewhat larger numbers of students during 1938-39 than during the preceding school year. In June 1939, at the end of the school year, about 280,000 students benefited under the

NYA. The maximum for the year was reached during the first few months of 1939 when about 380,000 were aided; this figure represents about 50,000 more students than were assisted during the same months of 1938 and 50,000 less than in the first four months of 1937. Students receiving NYA aid are required to work under the direction of local school authorities for a sufficient number of hours each month to earn their monthly allowances at prevailing hourly rates of pay. The varied activities planned by the school authorities range from construction and improvement work in connection with grounds and buildings to laboratory, library, research, and clerical work.

Employment on the NYA work project program increased steadily throughout the calendar year 1938 to reach an all-time peak of 242,000 in February 1939. Gradual declines during the following six months brought the number down to about 214,000 in June 1939, a figure only slightly higher than that for June 1938. NYA project workers, practically all of whom are between 18 and 24 years of age, have been engaged on a part-time basis in the many types of work that have been prosecuted under the direction of NYA authorities.

NYA projects have involved construction activities such as road improvement and remodeling and new construction of buildings and recreational facilities; conservation work; production activities conducted through sewing, woodworking and metalworking projects; and recreational leadership, book repair, clerical and research assistance, and other kinds of non-construction activities. Training related to project work or to specific occupational requirements of private industry has been made available to NYA project workers, partly on their own time and partly on project time. NYA supervisors and personnel from other agencies or from educational institutions have supplied the instruction.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The CCC program was initiated in 1933 to operate camps providing employment and vocational training for young men who are unemployed and in need of employment. For

enrollment in the CCC it has been required since July 1, 1937, that young men, in addition to being unemployed, must be between the ages of 17 and 23 inclusive, unmarried, not in regular attendance at school, and willing to allot to their dependents about three-quarters of the usual \$30 monthly cash allowance. During the six-month enrollment period the enrollees live in camps where most of them participate in education and training programs that supplement the experience gained through project work.

CCC projects, in the supervision of which various Federal and state agencies cooperate, have dealt chiefly with the conservation and development of natural resources. Among the major kinds of CCC operations are those for improving the Nation's forests and protecting them from fire and destructive diseases and insects; controlling erosion and floods; providing irrigation and drainage; developing recreational facilities in parks and forests; and establishing wildlife refuges.

From month to month during the year ending in June 1939 the average number of CCC enrollees fluctuated between 260,000 and 300,000 with discharges and replacements at the end of the enrollment periods chiefly responsible for such changes as occurred. During 1935 and early 1936 the total number of enrollees was considerably above the recent enrollment levels. Average monthly enrollment exceeded 480,000 in August and September of 1935 and only once between April 1935 and April 1936 was it below 350,000. By the spring of 1937 the number was reduced to a little below 300,000, a level from which there have since been only minor deviations.

Public Works Administration

Since 1933 the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has been administering a program of heavy construction projects prosecuted on a contract basis and supplying work for large numbers of construction workers. During 1934 and 1935 most of the PWA funds were used for Federal projects; these projects provided employment for almost 450,000 persons at the peak of activities in June and July of 1934, a height not approached in later years.

The larger part of PWA employment since early 1936 has been on the non-Federal projects of state and local governments. The PWA has made grants of Federal money up to 45 percent of the total cost of these projects—the remainder either being supplied to the sponsors through PWA loans or raised directly by the sponsoring bodies.

Employment on PWA non-Federal projects reached a peak of about 250,000 workers in the summer of 1936 and declined thereafter until the late summer of 1938. At that time the influence of newly appropriated funds initiated an increase in PWA non-Federal employment that continued throughout the fiscal year. In June 1939, about 240,000 persons were employed on PWA projects, most of which were non-Federal undertakings; this figure was larger than any reported since November 1936.

Variations in the volume of employment on the Federal projects of the PWA reflected the different methods used in financing Federal construction work. From the latter part of 1933 until about the end of 1935 the largest share of the heavy construction work of the Federal Government was financed with PWA appropriations. Beginning in 1935 funds for Federal construction activities were for a time supplied chiefly through the ERA Act of 1935; this accounted for the greater importance after 1935 of the emergency employment provided through other Federal work and construction projects. Although some funds for Federal projects were made available to the PWA in the PWA Appropriation Act of 1938, the recent tendency has been towards the financing of Federal construction through the regular appropriations of the various agencies. The shifting away from PWA financing of Federal construction has restricted PWA operations more and more to non-Federal undertakings.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Other Federal work and construction activities, referred to in connection with the PWA program, include both the regular construction work undertaken by various Federal agencies that is financed from regular appropriations

and the extension of operations made possible through the use of emergency funds. Some, though by no means all, of the Federal agency work provided through the non-PWA emergency funds has emphasized the employment of persons certified as in need of relief.

Employment on Federal work and construction projects financed with emergency funds—chiefly from the ERA Act of 1935—reached its peak during June, July, and August 1936 when more than 400,000 persons were at work. Gradual but continued declines in this employment brought the total to approximately 150,000 workers in July 1938, and by June 1939 less than 10,000 persons were employed on the other Federal projects financed with emergency funds. The decline in the last year may be attributed in large part to the fact that many of the projects that at one time had been financed with emergency funds were later financed in other ways: with regular appropriations, with PWA funds, or with WPA funds transferred under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938.

Construction employment provided through regular Federal funds was relatively large until the latter part of 1933 when a decline to fewer than 50,000 workers reduced the number to less than a quarter of the previous volume. This decline reflected a shift in the manner of financing the construction work of Federal agencies. Construction activities of Federal agencies that were formerly financed from regular appropriations were provided for under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act which appropriated substantial sums to PWA to be allocated for these purposes.

Especially noteworthy was the suspension of Federal-aid highway grants beginning with the fiscal year 1933-34 and the substitution of PWA funds for the continuation of highway and road construction work of the Bureau of Public Roads. Persons employed on all such projects have been included in the PWA Federal project employment totals. The resumption of Federal-aid highway grants in the fiscal year 1935-36 was an important factor in the gradual upturn of regular Federal construction employment in 1936. Subsequent increases were in part attributable to the fact that a number of agencies which had been receiving

PWA and other emergency funds obtained regular appropriations to continue and expand their construction activities. Employment on regular Federal construction projects reached a total of about 246,000 workers in September 1938, the peak for the 1933-39 period.

Special Types of Assistance

Important among the various programs under which aid has been extended through other means than by the provision of project work are the three special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates. The programs for assisting the aged, dependent children, and the blind are administered by the states and localities with Federal participation in those states where programs meet the requirements of the Social Security Act. The Federal Government participates through grants of funds proportional to the amounts made available by the states—one-third of the state's contribution in the case of aid to dependent children (one-half beginning in January 1940) and one-half in the case of the other two programs.

Assistance for the aged, the blind, and dependent children had been provided under state and local auspices on a limited basis prior to 1936. In 1936 and 1937 initiation of Federal financial participation stimulated a large expansion of the special assistance programs. In the two-year period the number of recipients of old-age assistance quadrupled to reach a total of approximately 1,600,000 in December 1937; the number of families receiving aid to dependent children rose from about 120,000 to almost 230,000; and the number of blind persons aided increased from about 35,000 to 56,000. Further but more gradual expansion of these programs took place in 1938 and the first half of 1939.

By July 1938 approved plans for old-age assistance were in operation in 47 states and the District of Columbia; in Virginia a program of old-age assistance was inaugurated in September 1938. During the course of the year—from July 1938 through June 1939—the number of recipients increased from 1,660,000 to 1,850,000, a rise of 11 percent. Differences in age limitations, residence, and other eligibility requirements and in the amounts of state and

local funds available have been important factors influencing the relative numbers aided in the various states.

Between June 1938 and June 1939 the number of families receiving aid to dependent children rose 20 percent. Part of this increase from 258,000 to 311,000 families was due to the beginning of Federal participation in Florida and Virginia during the year; a total of 40 states and the District of Columbia had approved plans in operation by June 1939.

Programs for aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board were in operation in 40 states and the District of Columbia during June 1939. Federal participation in this type of aid was begun in Connecticut, Mississippi, and Virginia during the last fiscal year. The number of recipients rose in the course of the year from 62,000 to 68,000.

Farm Security Administration

The FSA is concerned primarily with assisting low-income farmers and farm tenants. This agency took over and expanded work that had been initiated under the rural rehabilitation program of the FERA, under certain bureaus of the Department of the Interior, and under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The FSA has given chief emphasis to assisting farm families in agricultural areas either through grants to families in need or through loans for the purchase of livestock, equipment, and land to families likely to become self-supporting. Grants have been made to provide needy farm families with food, clothing, and medical attention when conditions prevented the development of standard farm loans.

During June 1939 about 69,000 FSA grants were made to farmers, a total that represents a decline of 26 percent from the June 1938 figure. A large proportion of the recipients of FSA grants reside in the agricultural states of the Middle West, and a third of the families receiving grants in June 1939 were located in North and South Dakota.

Throughout the operation of the FSA program the monthly volume of grants has shown wide fluctuations. As might be expected a large seasonal element has been characteristic, reflecting variations in agricultural activity.

The highest of the winter levels occurred during the first few months of 1937 when large numbers of farm families in need of assistance as a result of the severe drought of the previous summer were transferred from the WPA to the FSA. The numbers of grants made during the two succeeding winters were of about equal magnitude—usually between 120,000 and 130,000 per month. The spring decline of 1939, however, was much more rapid than that of 1938; largely responsible for the greater change in 1939 were the reduction in available funds and the general improvement in agricultural conditions.

General Relief

General relief has been a residual program since 1935 when the Federal Government withdrew from this field to participate in programs designed to aid the unemployed and special groups needing assistance. Subsequent to the discontinuance of the FERA the practices of the state and local welfare and relief agencies in extending general relief have varied greatly from place to place. The general relief programs of different areas, however, have been residual activities which provide assistance to persons not receiving other kinds of aid or

TABLE 58A. EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Total	Works Progress Adminis- tration	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		NYA Student Aid	Civilian Conser- vation Corps
			Non- Federal projects	Federal projects		Emer- gency funds	Regular funds		
1933 total	\$1,358,159		\$1,816	\$28,902	\$214,956		\$134,830		\$140,736
January	77,336						10,910		
February	81,074						10,090		
March	95,747						11,670		
April	90,917						12,090		1,474
May	95,029						14,810		6,387
June	102,404						15,770		16,992
July	98,536			26			13,990		20,579
August	97,042			134			12,260		19,906
September	95,876		37	1,860			12,000		19,169
October	99,189		157	5,810			8,810		15,575
November	144,307		501	10,290	31,932		6,755		20,245
December	270,222		1,121	10,782	183,024		5,075		20,319
1934 total	2,436,328		58,434	216,727	503,060	\$14,393	41,325		260,957
January	311,822		1,118	9,973	218,799		3,628		20,810
February	250,995		1,477	11,374	154,549		3,113		20,489
March	229,511		1,082	11,124	123,630		2,811		18,761
April	154,128		1,799	14,821	5,968	1,522	3,258		17,894
May	166,381		2,842	20,342	102	1,654	3,685		20,560
June	167,573		4,416	25,827	11	1,675	3,517		19,907
July	173,725		5,395	25,412		1,623	3,439		22,113
August	192,197		7,282	24,931	1	1,708	3,724		25,019
September	180,183		7,926	21,164		1,668	3,570		23,114
October	193,001		8,330	18,952		1,591	3,730		24,510
November	208,498		9,303	18,695		1,609	3,510		24,674
December	208,314		7,464	14,112		1,283	3,310		23,106
1935 total	2,594,764	\$238,018	97,679	157,993		48,529	47,950	\$6,364	332,851
January	223,080		6,770	11,409		1,098	2,880		25,036
February	207,299		5,842	10,099		1,142	2,670		24,305
March	210,880		5,834	11,018		1,060	2,780		21,437
April	215,188		7,492	13,858		1,237	3,240		20,499
May	218,920		8,585	15,606		1,339	3,700		23,675
June	204,359		9,072	16,850		1,378	3,730		24,539
July	205,738	2	9,122	16,352		1,688	3,800		28,088
August	206,176	5,312	10,328	15,920		2,463	4,130		33,687
September	197,029	16,592	9,496	13,005		5,425	4,760	221	33,777
October	216,464	32,617	9,361	13,242		8,171	5,630	1,653	32,106
November	229,981	65,015	8,641	10,982		10,954	5,650	2,095	33,582
December	259,641	118,480	7,136	8,752		12,574	5,090	2,395	32,120

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

receiving insufficient aid under other programs. A residual group of needy persons necessarily remains after the operations of other programs have been taken into account, because the other programs as a group do not assist all classes of the needy and because the coverage of other programs is often incomplete. For this reason general relief has been extended to such types of needy persons as the following: unemployable persons not qualifying for the aid provided through the three special programs in which the Social Security Board participates; families that are not assisted through the work programs of the WPA and other agencies because of shortage

of funds, limitations in the occupational backgrounds of the persons needing employment, and similar factors; families and persons requiring temporary assistance; and families needing assistance in addition to that provided through other programs.

Fluctuations in the number of cases receiving general relief reflect the influence of a number of factors which differ greatly from state to state and from community to community. Marked seasonal variations occur in many areas as a result of increased physical needs during winter months and a characteristic tendency towards larger numbers of unemployed

TABLE 58A.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS—Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs					Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Poor relief	Emergency relief		Transient relief	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
				Relief extended	Non-relief earnings						
\$26,071	\$40,504	\$5,839	\$16,379	\$742,373	.....	\$5,307	\$443	\$3	.....	.....	1933—total.
2,322	3,670	493	1,049	58,566	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	January.
2,313	3,431	474	1,031	63,407	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	February.
2,249	3,487	479	1,011	76,431	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	March.
2,207	3,406	496	1,098	69,211	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	April.
2,175	3,406	479	1,128	66,909	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	May.
2,159	3,322	480	1,142	62,217	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	June.
2,131	3,252	500	1,318	56,401	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	July.
2,107	3,281	478	1,521	57,851	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	August.
2,098	3,293	479	1,604	54,994	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	September.
2,073	3,293	501	1,904	60,627	.....	435	4	.....	.....	.....	October.
2,098	3,297	483	1,899	66,072	.....	671	64	.....	.....	.....	November.
2,139	3,366	497	1,674	49,687	.....	1,160	375	3	.....	.....	December.
32,244	40,686	7,073	23,963	1,119,201	\$57,196	33,150	12,800	7,775	\$7,344	.....	1934—total.
2,342	3,389	543	1,812	46,541	.....	1,679	1,169	19	.....	.....	January.
2,331	3,361	516	1,829	48,390	.....	1,736	1,519	311	.....	.....	February.
2,373	3,413	514	1,921	59,104	.....	2,266	1,675	837	.....	.....	March.
2,371	3,353	543	2,026	89,914	5,977	2,398	1,332	950	2	.....	April.
2,426	3,385	530	2,132	97,698	6,112	2,494	871	948	600	.....	May.
2,474	3,353	591	1,891	93,544	6,050	2,144	403	287	1,183	.....	June.
2,553	3,381	637	1,848	97,569	5,981	2,681	384	.....	708	.....	July.
2,672	3,401	618	2,003	109,516	7,030	3,037	531	.....	725	.....	August.
2,750	3,357	628	1,998	103,413	5,591	3,058	491	547	908	.....	September.
2,919	3,409	662	2,148	113,640	6,238	3,576	1,102	1,268	926	.....	October.
3,114	3,413	639	2,033	126,283	7,404	3,722	1,394	1,340	1,015	.....	November.
3,919	3,471	652	2,202	133,589	6,813	4,059	1,729	1,208	1,277	.....	December.
64,966	41,727	7,970	30,726	1,350,233	52,221	40,012	18,545	7,137	49,302	\$2,541	1935—total.
4,406	3,417	655	2,448	148,431	7,205	4,304	2,271	1,346	1,404	.....	January.
4,626	3,397	639	2,468	135,660	6,035	3,822	2,178	1,347	3,069	.....	February.
4,738	3,422	638	2,587	137,330	5,261	4,029	2,344	1,378	7,033	.....	March.
4,920	3,472	659	2,550	133,302	5,296	3,818	2,284	1,385	11,146	.....	April.
5,109	3,463	641	2,199	130,599	6,138	3,784	2,235	1,297	10,450	.....	May.
5,306	3,417	658	2,377	117,065	5,627	3,476	1,548	384	8,932	.....	June.
5,541	3,468	681	2,474	118,813	5,786	3,732	1,322	.....	4,779	.....	July.
5,656	3,488	660	2,482	110,380	4,521	3,775	1,564	.....	1,807	.....	August.
5,817	3,472	669	2,610	92,869	2,646	3,184	1,024	.....	562	.....	September.
6,002	3,626	693	2,672	95,017	2,147	2,755	794	.....	78	.....	October.
6,306	3,559	683	2,737	75,868	1,092	1,994	688	.....	36	99	November.
6,539	3,626	694	2,822	54,899	464	1,309	293	.....	6	2,442	December.

at that season of the year. The effect of unemployment, however, has been much less marked in some areas than in others. This is particularly true of the South where most states give little or no aid to families with employable persons; in this region limited funds have kept the general relief loads relatively low and many needy families receive no form of aid except surplus commodities. In other areas general

relief is greatly influenced by the amounts of funds made available through state and local financial provisions.

Administrative policies with respect to eligibility of employable single persons and families benefiting under other programs or from private employment have their effect in the areas to which they apply. Payment of unemployment compensation benefits tends somewhat to reduce

TABLE 58B.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Total	Works Progress Administration		Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		National Youth Administration	
		WPA-operated projects	Other Federal agency projects	Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds	Student aid	Work projects
1936—total	\$3,258,353	\$1,592,039		\$180,043	\$84,188	\$249,855	\$124,284	\$25,901	\$28,883
January	262,035	134,237		6,816	7,526	13,354	4,418	2,416	196
February	266,480	140,672		5,931	7,223	14,253	3,709	2,793	1,061
March	274,651	147,930		7,861	7,339	16,050	4,018	2,986	2,153
April	270,365	138,834		12,920	8,014	19,494	5,606	3,190	2,903
May	266,533	130,241		16,363	8,631	22,612	6,251	3,554	2,866
June	266,917	124,986		19,274	9,125	25,062	9,632	1,842	3,070
July	265,366	121,621		19,966	7,300	25,107	14,168	1	2,574
August	270,046	125,068		20,285	7,051	25,456	15,053	7	2,582
September	272,099	128,971		19,780	6,496	24,628	15,097	342	2,729
October	284,111	135,188		18,370	6,077	23,240	16,864	2,516	2,787
November	285,435	137,502		17,323	5,128	21,353	15,329	3,122	2,933
December	274,315	126,789		15,154	4,278	19,246	14,139	3,132	3,029
1937—total	2,569,379	1,186,266		141,918	34,155	158,213	205,013	24,287	32,664
January	260,564	114,838		12,664	3,374	15,157	12,512	2,967	3,087
February	258,303	116,047		11,639	2,990	13,284	11,653	3,227	3,245
March	259,306	116,912		11,074	2,862	12,877	12,067	3,316	3,226
April	258,944	113,831		13,232	3,116	14,333	14,536	3,347	3,191
May	253,149	112,178		13,742	3,076	14,977	15,411	3,642	3,106
June	244,203	106,368		14,112	3,123	15,722	17,687	1,992	2,920
July	227,288	91,690		13,315	3,154	13,844	20,480		2,491
August	219,097	82,778		12,930	2,924	12,982	20,339	(B)	2,348
September	216,419	81,146		11,961	2,872	12,049	22,676	164	2,193
October	217,751	81,369		10,337	2,540	11,957	20,654	1,599	2,165
November	224,386	82,634		9,413	2,249	11,154	20,057	1,977	2,263
December	229,960	86,475		7,490	1,875	9,877	16,941	2,056	2,429
1938—total	3,485,895	1,722,277	\$28,559	97,355	20,129	73,041	245,345	19,598	41,560
January	237,244	93,060		6,298	1,317	7,919	15,451	1,996	2,552
February	245,819	103,092		6,000	1,070	7,241	13,848	2,166	2,688
March	263,216	119,693		5,706	1,042	7,193	14,971	2,203	2,739
April	273,946	131,419		6,824	1,078	9,056	17,320	2,255	2,766
May	283,621	137,916		7,966	961	12,473	19,576	2,406	3,075
June	294,349	146,068		8,601	890	14,986	21,167	1,550	3,585
July	298,989	151,416	4,293	8,019	706	7,658	23,637		3,701
August	307,206	163,378	4,621	8,220	757	1,531	24,282	6	3,903
September	311,029	164,910	4,749	8,326	1,366	1,573	27,299	211	3,930
October	320,283	171,162	4,939	9,070	2,792	1,313	24,527	1,980	4,028
November	325,565	172,257	4,971	10,664	3,946	1,099	22,985	2,408	4,193
December	324,628	167,906	4,986	11,661	4,274	999	20,282	2,417	4,400
1939									
January	316,326	155,843	4,763	12,781	4,031	829	18,782	2,266	4,347
February	310,157	150,290	4,476	13,059	3,283	826	16,990	2,457	4,472
March	318,372	157,707	4,888	12,903	3,276	707	18,538	2,446	4,451
April	309,239	146,340	6,116	15,908	4,095	734	19,648	2,494	4,318
May	307,917	140,645	7,333	18,383	4,206	787	22,389	2,494	4,286
June	304,384	133,132	7,452	21,600	4,216	783	27,349	1,935	3,993

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than \$500.

or delay the need for relief but has not been a major factor in this respect, partly because of the limited duration of the benefit periods which seldom may exceed 16 weeks. Despite the effects of such influences as have been mentioned, the national relief totals have necessarily been responsive to changes in economic conditions and in the volume of other relief and employment activities.

When unemployment began to mount in the fall of 1937, the general relief program was the first to be affected. Between October 1937 and February 1938 general relief cases rose from 1,270,000 to nearly 2,000,000. The expansion in WPA employment was slower in getting under way, but soon took over a considerable share of the burden. However, general relief rolls remained high in the early months of 1938

TABLE 5B.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS—Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Civilian Conservation Corps	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Pro- grams		Farm Security Adminis- tration Grants	Year and Month
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief extended	Nonrelief earnings	Transient relief	Emergency education		
\$292,394	\$155,241	\$49,462	\$12,813	\$437,135	\$1,880	\$3,748	\$125	\$20,365	1936—total.
29,792	7,019	3,523	884	47,921	328	778	39	2,788	January.
28,188	7,713	3,760	979	46,858	194	534	15	2,597	February.
24,856	8,273	3,797	1,019	44,555	189	458	14	3,151	March.
22,575	9,247	3,942	1,024	40,070	201	320	11	2,014	April.
24,348	9,902	3,993	1,045	34,977	163	268	12	1,307	May.
23,518	10,609	4,221	1,070	33,184	140	227	12	945	June.
24,496	13,088	4,254	1,082	30,831	114	191	10	563	July.
23,629	14,947	4,017	1,102	29,679	91	178	6	895	August.
20,903	16,288	4,212	1,122	30,057	136	188	2	1,148	September.
23,133	18,004	4,379	1,144	30,722	131	187	2	1,367	October.
24,006	19,363	4,567	1,163	31,934	105	190	1	1,416	November.
22,945	20,788	4,797	1,179	36,347	88	229	1	2,174	December.
245,756	310,441	71,253	16,171	406,718	163	464	3	35,894	1937—total.
24,485	21,644	4,941	1,217	37,889	96	208	1	5,484	January.
24,158	22,535	5,107	1,234	39,260	40	128	1	3,755	February.
21,238	23,602	5,378	1,259	39,786	27	128	1	5,553	March.
21,228	24,361	5,496	1,268	35,745	—	—	—	5,260	April.
21,039	24,753	5,660	1,279	30,615	—	—	—	3,671	May.
19,356	24,410	5,740	1,311	28,222	—	—	—	3,236	June.
19,334	25,799	5,896	1,329	29,015	—	—	—	941	July.
19,439	26,577	6,125	1,354	29,955	—	—	—	1,346	August.
16,312	27,832	6,303	1,440	30,274	—	—	—	1,197	September.
18,379	28,607	6,555	1,464	30,729	—	—	—	1,396	October.
20,876	29,626	6,885	1,492	33,981	—	—	—	1,779	November.
19,912	30,695	7,167	1,524	41,243	—	—	—	2,276	December.
230,318	392,341	97,432	19,152	476,201	—	—	—	22,587	1938—total.
19,940	31,186	7,357	1,560	46,404	—	—	—	2,204	January.
19,461	31,403	7,572	1,598	47,207	—	—	—	2,173	February.
18,336	31,782	7,874	1,629	47,171	—	—	—	2,577	March.
18,311	32,072	7,880	1,527	41,113	—	—	—	2,325	April.
18,014	32,319	7,886	1,536	37,337	—	—	—	2,156	May.
17,174	32,276	7,987	1,562	36,747	—	—	—	1,756	June.
19,848	32,826	8,013	1,583	35,998	—	—	—	1,291	July.
20,334	32,915	8,300	1,598	36,244	—	—	—	1,117	August.
18,767	33,258	8,388	1,615	35,406	—	—	—	1,231	September.
20,367	33,615	8,504	1,630	34,934	—	—	—	1,492	October.
20,514	33,966	8,736	1,648	36,475	—	—	—	1,703	November.
19,252	34,723	8,935	1,666	40,865	—	—	—	2,262	December.
20,642	35,079	9,227	1,666	43,679	—	—	—	2,391	1939—January.
20,689	35,191	9,392	1,679	45,026	—	—	—	2,327	February.
18,103	35,250	9,491	1,682	46,438	—	—	—	2,492	March.
19,974	35,343	9,205	1,687	41,135	—	—	—	2,242	April.
20,432	35,229	9,268	1,682	39,096	—	—	—	1,687	May.
18,637	35,828	9,569	1,694	36,914	—	—	—	1,282	June.

because of the continued influx of the unemployed who had exhausted their resources, and throughout the year the number of families and single persons aided remained above the number for the corresponding months of 1937.

Some improvement in business conditions and a relatively high level of WPA employment assisted in reducing the numbers receiving relief in the first half of 1939. Declines were particularly noticeable in the industrial areas of the Middle West which had shown unusually large increases in the previous year. Shortage of funds contributed to the decline in many areas. Limitations of state and local funds tended to prevent the 1939 declines in WPA employment from increasing materially in the number receiving general relief in many areas.

A notable proportion of the recipients of general relief have been concentrated in a few states. The six states which in June 1938 reported caseloads of over 100,000—California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—accounted for three-fifths of all families and single persons receiving general relief, although their populations represent only two-fifths of the population of the United States. Furthermore, the concentration was even more marked in June 1939 when these states together reported 64 percent of the Nation's general relief recipients despite marked reductions in Michigan and Ohio.

Payments to Recipients

Total payments made to recipients under the various relief and employment programs, shown by months in Tables 58A and 58B on pages 144-45 and 146-47, respectively, were determined in part by the factors affecting the number of recipients. Influences of this kind are reviewed above in connection with the recipient data. Total payments are also affected by the amounts paid to individual recipients. In the course of the years since 1933, the total amounts to recipients increased relative to the total unduplicated number of households aided, indicating that the average payments increased.

General relief, which was extended on a budgetary deficiency basis, represented a major portion of the total payments during the three years ending in 1935. Throughout this period

when the FERA was making grants to states, the average monthly amount of relief extended per case increased substantially as a result, in part at least, of the measures taken by the FERA to promote the payment of adequate benefits. With the development in 1935 of the various specialized programs of employment and relief, payments made on a budgetary deficiency basis declined in relative importance. More adequate payments were made in the form of security wages on WPA projects. The expansion of the PWA and other Federal work and construction activities also tended to increase average payments. Most of this employment was provided through private contractors at prevailing rates of pay and hours of work.

The total amount extended to recipients of relief and employment under all programs in June 1939 was 3 percent higher than the total for June 1938 despite the fact that the number of households was 1 percent lower than the corresponding 1938 figure. The difference reflects the increased wage rates paid on WPA projects in southern states and the continued expansion of employment on projects financed from PWA and regular Federal funds.

The amount spent for general relief also increased slightly whereas the number of cases receiving this type of aid decreased by 5 percent between June 1938 and June 1939. In this instance the increase in the average was attributable in part at least to the greater concentration of general relief in states where relatively large payments are characteristic.

In the course of the year there was considerable variation in the state averages of payments under the special types of public assistance programs although the month-to-month changes in the various states offset each other sufficiently to leave the national averages fairly constant. No change occurred in the averages for the CCC since the monthly amounts shown for this program were estimated at \$70 per enrollee throughout the entire period of its operation.

The total amounts paid to recipients under each of the different relief and public employment programs during June 1939 are shown by states in Table 59. The state data for the general relief program and the three special

TABLE 59.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATES AND BY PROGRAMS A

JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

State	Work Programs								Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief	Farm Security Administration Grants
	Grand Total	Total	Works Progress Administration	Other Federal agencies	National Youth Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				
United States...	\$304,384	\$219,097	\$133,132	\$7,452	\$53,948	\$3,993	\$1,935	\$18,637	\$35,828	\$9,569	\$1,694	\$36,914	\$1,282
Alabama	3,919	3,653	1,876	60	1,030	102	23	562	154	69	5	18	20
Arizona	1,428	1,071	418	53	395	18	9	178	193	80	8	36	40
Arkansas	2,855	2,657	1,576	79	336	93	7	566	103	33	4	18	40
California	19,209	10,868	6,422	564	2,994	152	108	628	4,282	580	311	3,101	67
Colorado	3,888	2,450	1,232	202	779	31	28	178	1,095	143	17	166	17
Connecticut	3,909	2,890	1,550	102	998	51	14	175	406	67	6	540	(B)
Delaware	470	396	159	16	182	5	3	31	31	15		27	1
District of Columbia	2,415	2,243	627	178	1,358	12	17	51	84	42	6	40	
Florida	3,563	2,864	1,752	180	552	52	22	306	520	84	35	56	4
Georgia	3,727	3,105	1,951	170	565	60	41	618	181	76	10	33	22
Idaho	1,267	914	441	105	261	32	5	70	180	71	6	C 27	9
Illinois	21,869	14,821	11,181	148	2,231	250	117	894	2,548	C 168	C 205	4,117	10
Indiana	8,005	5,847	4,130	139	1,034	90	36	418	1,094	460	49	552	3
Iowa	4,146	2,575	1,347	34	884	41	41	228	1,037	C 62	32	438	2
Kansas	3,110	2,223	1,271	114	501	70	26	241	428	159	20	230	50
Kentucky	4,419	3,955	2,215	201	907	121	35	476	390	C 9		C 41	24
Louisiana	3,879	3,201	1,820	34	778	104	37	428	316	234	12	100	16
Maine	1,539	1,008	366	47	438	42	10	105	244	50	29	206	2
Maryland	2,728	2,000	662	253	859	21	20	185	308	236	14	169	1
Massachusetts	14,558	9,842	6,524	356	2,274	143	58	487	2,235	595	26	1,659	1
Michigan	12,743	9,601	7,190	127	1,475	146	90	573	1,369	489	18	1,258	8
Minnesota	7,513	4,919	3,300	150	842	102	50	475	1,372	269	21	918	14
Mississippi	2,912	2,694	1,322	46	774	83	17	452	145	C 2	4	4	63
Missouri	8,112	5,948	3,930	79	1,049	68	59	763	1,425	196	C 91	408	44
Montana	2,553	2,118	850	175	900	28	5	160	207	51	3	62	112
Nebraska	2,994	2,301	1,297	63	669	27	23	222	420	119	10	98	46
Nevada	428	359	94	6	240	2		17	50	3	(B)	7	(B)
New Hampshire	1,384	1,081	425	28	561	20	7	40	103	18	7	174	1
New Jersey	10,711	8,405	5,155	320	2,196	167	52	515	576	323	14	1,389	4
New Mexico	1,263	1,106	491	59	330	53	8	165	46	35	3	15	58
New York	37,848	23,628	15,377	592	5,892	435	247	1,085	2,598	1,730	65	9,817	10
North Carolina	3,821	3,303	1,482	104	1,118	80	42	477	313	125	28	38	14
North Dakota	1,540	1,120	626	78	145	25	23	223	144	68	2	70	136
Ohio	19,673	15,055	11,914	115	1,912	173	96	845	2,624	411	78	1,492	13
Oklahoma	5,019	3,486	2,133	169	413	95	38	638	1,200	202	31	C 56	44
Oregon	2,337	1,691	935	87	477	23	20	149	424	70	11	137	4
Pennsylvania	28,485	17,922	11,788	547	4,165	247	130	1,045	1,751	1,000	366	7,438	8
Rhode Island	2,315	1,819	811	86	823	41	12	76	124	53	C 1	C 287	1
South Carolina	3,182	2,854	1,407	221	749	81	23	373	204	77	10	28	9
South Dakota	1,762	1,153	679	76	140	16	24	218	276	31	4	54	244
Tennessee	3,749	3,248	1,489	78	1,066	84	31	500	280	176	20	C 22	3
Texas	9,036	7,197	3,350	374	2,085	124	106	1,158	1,672	1		104	62
Utah	1,551	1,051	572	94	246	33	22	84	283	107	5	102	3
Vermont	599	434	237	37	114	6	7	33	86	14	3	60	2
Virginia	4,007	3,756	927	237	2,031	74	28	459	132	23	11	82	3
Washington	6,139	4,919	2,142	350	2,079	42	36	270	859	152	30	D 112	9
West Virginia	3,551	3,028	1,869	20	679	89	C 35	336	246	151	14	110	(B)
Wisconsin	7,739	5,348	3,658	57	1,044	130	43	416	987	418	45	912	29
Wyoming	764	629	162	33	376	9	4	45	74	22	4	26	9
Undistributed by states	11	11		9	2								

A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

B Less than \$500.

C Estimated.

D Excludes medical care amounting to \$7,000 because the number of cases receiving this type of aid only is not available.

types of public assistance administered under the Social Security Act were greatly influenced by local differences in living costs and the adequacy of state and local funds. Differences in WPA monthly security earnings and in prevailing local wage rates were factors affecting the state data for the employment programs.

Notes on Coverage and Source of Data

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in preceding pages and shown together with amounts received in Tables 55 through 59, include recipients benefiting under the following programs and agencies: Emergency relief financed in part from Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds; general relief, including outdoor poor relief, financed from state and local funds; subsistence grants made by the Resettlement Administration and its successor, the Farm Security Administration; the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) which, from February 1936, have been financed in part from Federal funds under the Social Security Act; the Civilian Conservation Corps; the Civil Works Program; the Works Progress Administration; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and employment on all other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. The estimates do not include institutional care and the distribution of surplus commodities, nor are the regular construction activities of state and local governments that are carried on without Federal grants-in-aid covered in the composite totals. The scope of the compilation has not been extended to include the programs whereby rural rehabilitation loans have been made by the Resettlement and Farm Security Administrations and unemployment compensation and old-age benefit payments made through the insurance programs of the Social Security Board.

The scope of the data for each of the several Federal employment and public relief programs is reviewed by agencies in the notes that follow. Only the continental United States is covered in each instance. Employment and earnings figures for Federal work and construction projects cover all workers—both relief and nonrelief, if such a distinction is made. Administrative employees are excluded throughout. Unless otherwise specified the WPA is the source of the data.

Both the household and the person estimates are based on data reported for the programs adjusted to eliminate the duplication which arises from the fact that in the course of any given month some households (or persons) receive aid through more than one program. Allowance for duplication between programs is required in such cases as that of a WPA worker receiv-

ing general relief to supplement his WPA earnings or that of a family supported chiefly by its WPA worker but aided also through the NYA or CCC employment supplied to another member of the family. Duplication between programs is sometimes technical in nature, a result of the fact that assistance or work may be provided during part of a month under one program and during the remainder of the same month under another program; this type of duplication assumes important proportions at certain times, as, for example, in the fall of 1935.

A third kind of duplication would be present if the recipient totals reported for two of the programs were used directly as a measure of the number of households. In the case of one of these—the CCC program—a small adjustment is required because of instances of enrollment in the CCC of more than one member from a household. Similarly, the reported number of recipients of old-age assistance must be adjusted because in certain states it is required that separate grants be made to husbands and wives when both are eligible to receive old-age assistance.

Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are presented for each of the months in the 1933-39 period only on a Nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in certain instances were based on sample information which was believed to be adequate only for making adjustments in totals for the country. Such information is not suited for use in adjusting individual state figures because of the existence of wide variation among the different states. Unduplicated state totals consequently have not been developed.

The unduplicated estimates were prepared by the Social Security Board and the WPA. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and between these programs and general relief for months subsequent to June 1936 was estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board. All other adjustments for duplication were prepared in accordance with methods developed by the Division of Statistics and the Division of Research of the WPA.

Works Progress Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the calendar month on projects financed from WPA funds. Separate figures are shown for WPA-operated projects and for WPA-financed projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings as shown on payrolls ending during the calendar month of persons employed on WPA-financed projects as described above.

Public Works Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the

specified month on projects financed in whole or in part from PWA funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period of persons employed on the PWA projects as described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment.

Civil Works Program

Employees: Data represent the number of persons employed under the Civil Works Program during the peak week of the calendar month in each state.

Amounts: Data represent the estimated amount of earnings during the calendar month of persons employed under the Civil Works Program.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month on *other* work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. These include projects financed from RFC funds; from funds appropriated or allotted to agencies other than WPA, NYA, PWA, and CCC, under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938; and from regular Federal appropriations, including Federal-aid highway funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period of persons employed on the Federal agency projects as described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, January 1936 to date. Data for months prior to January 1936 are partly estimated.

National Youth Administration

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed under the student aid program and the number of different persons employed on NYA work projects during the calendar month.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on payrolls ending during the month of student aid recipients and of persons employed on NYA work projects.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Enrollees: Data for total United States represent average monthly enrollment (including enrollment of Indians). State data represent enrollment as of the last day of the month by state of residence, with the exception of Indian enrollment for which the monthly average by state of employment is used.

Amounts: Data are computed from average monthly enrollment and estimated average monthly benefits of

\$70 per enrollee. The distribution of the United States total by state of residence is estimated.

Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Recipients: Data represent the number of recipients in states which granted aid under the titles of the Social Security Act providing for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, and the number of recipients of similar types of assistance in states not participating under the act; the latter are partly estimated for all months. Recipients of the first two types of aid may relate to families, couples, or single unattached individuals, depending on state practices. For the aid to dependent children program, data represent the number of families receiving aid. Programs for aid to dependent children were not operating with Federal participation during June 1939 in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, or Texas; nor programs for aid to the blind in Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, or Rhode Island.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred from Federal, state and local funds for each month for the three special types of assistance in states administering the special types of assistance under the Social Security Act, and payments from state and local funds in states not participating under the act. Beginning with July 1937, data include relief in kind, payments to physicians for medical care, and other items which are not reimbursable from Federal funds. Data on assistance given in states not participating under the act are partly estimated for all months.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board.

General Relief

Recipients: Data on the number of emergency relief cases for the period 1933-35 represent the number of different families and single persons receiving work and direct relief at any time during the calendar month under the general relief program of state and local emergency relief administrations. The estimated number of outdoor poor relief cases aided by local authorities during the month under provisions of the poor laws is shown separately for this period but after 1935 this type of relief is included in the general relief figures. Data on nonrelief employment represent the number working on Emergency Work Relief Program projects during the peak week of the month in each state. All general relief recipient totals are partly estimated for January through June 1933 and for January 1936 to date.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the calendar month for relief extended to cases and earnings of nonrelief persons as described above.

Source: April 1937 to date, Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board.

Transient Relief

Cases: Data represent the estimated number of families and single persons receiving transient relief during the calendar month from state and local emergency relief administrations.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the calendar month from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations. Data for the first six months of 1933 and for months subsequent to June 1935 are partly estimated.

Emergency Education (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different persons employed during the month.

Amounts: Data represent the obligations incurred during the month for earnings of persons employed on the program.

Student Aid (FERA)

Students: Data represent the number of different students employed during the month.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for earnings of students employed on the program.

Rural Rehabilitation (FERA)

Cases: Data represent the number of cases receiving advances for subsistence or capital goods during the month. Data are partly estimated for months beginning with July 1935, when this program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Amounts: Data represent the amount of obligations incurred during the month for advances to cases specified above. Data for months beginning with July 1935 are partly estimated.

Farm Security Administration Grants

Grant Vouchers Certified: Data represent the net number of emergency grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration). Ordinarily only one grant voucher is certified per month for a given case. Beginning in April 1938 the number of cases receiving commodities purchased and distributed by the Farm Security Administration is included.

Amounts: Data represent the net amount of emergency grant vouchers certified during the month for subsistence payments to cases as described above. Also included is the value of commodities distributed by the Farm Security Administration during the calendar month.

Source: Farm Security Administration.

APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The WPA employment data shown in various detail in the first tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on "WPA-operated" projects, to persons employed on "WPA-financed projects of other Federal agencies," or to a combination of the two comprising all WPA-financed employment. The first group, much larger than that of the other Federal agencies, includes workers on projects directly operated by the WPA. This series extends from August 1935 to date. The Federal agency group includes persons working on projects similar in type to those of the WPA and operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds transferred under Section 3 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938. This series begins in July 1938. Project workers paid by sponsors of WPA projects are not included, nor are administrative employees of the WPA included in the project employment tables. In showing detail of employment the last Wednesday of the month, or quarter, has, in general, been used—the employment counts are taken as of Wednesday. The scope of the data presented in Table V which provides state distributions as to age, size of family, and duration of employment is described in footnote 2, page 101.

Tables VIII and IX are based upon reports of the Treasury Department and refer to moneys appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 for relief and work relief programs. The period covered is from the beginning of operations, as early as April 1935 under some agencies, through June 1939. Certain of the terms that are used may be defined as follows:

1. "Allocations" represent amounts either directly appropriated by Congress or transferred by the President to an agency, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allo-

ated. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations when submitted. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e. g., payrolls, rents, travel expenses, etc., are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations and expenditures lag behind the current situation because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables XI to XVI, dealing with expenditures of Federal and sponsors' funds on WPA-operated projects, are based on data compiled from WPA project registers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the states. Totals of Federal expenditures as shown in these records agree throughout with comparable Federal expenditures as reported by the Treasury Department; adjustments have been made to allow for small differences resulting largely from items in transit between WPA offices or between WPA and Treasury offices.

The state data on physical accomplishments on WPA-operated projects presented in Table XVII cover certain selected items of work. Totals reported in each instance relate to the physical units of work that were completed in the operation of projects from the beginning of activities through June 30, 1938. For further discussion of physical accomplishment data see the accomplishment section of the chapter on "WPA Project Accomplishments and Operations."

All data presented in this report are for the United States and territories, unless otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS

WEEKLY—AUGUST 1935 TO JUNE 1939

Month	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons
January			8	2,840,214	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	2,979,997
January			15	2,860,016	13	2,124,367	12	1,767,701	11	2,930,574
January			22	2,925,605	20	2,120,259	19	1,832,198	18	2,910,907
January			29	2,960,577	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,895,125
February			5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,876,649
February			12	3,017,649	10	2,160,209	9	1,985,406	8	2,875,724
February			19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	2,922,029
February			26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	2,955,022
March			4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	2,948,175
March			11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	2,927,115
March			18	2,953,674	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	2,926,730
March			25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	2,915,588
March					31	2,110,949	30	2,445,415	29	2,882,722
April			1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,801,613
April			8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,649,886
April			15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,635,369
April			22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,837	26	2,629,314
April			29	2,504,892						
May			6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,610,082
May			13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,527,958
May			20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,485,360
May			27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,468,073
May									31	2,457,901
June			3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,449,189
June			10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,445,545
June			17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,438,255
June			24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,420,741
June					30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931		
July			1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,853,129		
July			8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,898,597		
July			15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	20	2,937,926		
July			22	2,219,357	28	1,568,817	27	2,966,832		
July			29	2,264,056						
August	7	132,668	5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	2,992,876		
August	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,016,775		
August	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,038,875		
August	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,066,895		
August							31	3,085,762		
September	1	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,108,921		
September	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,121,091		
September	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,127,757		
September	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,136,505		
September			30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411				
October	2	500,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,144,433		
October	9	594,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,175,259		
October	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,208,951		
October	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,253,623		
October	30	986,837								
November	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,271,398		
November	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,266,550		
November	20	1,925,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,252,555		
November	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,225,625		
November							30	3,193,658		
December	4	2,563,996	2	2,380,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,148,437		
December	11	2,650,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,093,927		
December	18	2,704,577	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,032,759		
December	24	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,002,241		
December	31	2,782,252	30	2,152,212	29	1,670,620				

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES

QUARTERLY—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

State	December 31, 1935	March 25, 1936	June 24, 1936	September 30, 1936	December 30, 1936	March 31, 1937	June 30, 1937	September 29, 1937	December 29, 1937	March 30, 1938	June 29, 1938
Total	2,782,252	2,871,637	2,255,898	2,508,411	2,152,212	2,110,949	1,776,239	1,448,411	1,670,620	2,445,415	2,806,931
Alabama	49,010	39,977	32,398	30,883	29,233	26,969	20,548	19,211	25,263	36,928	46,227
Arizona	12,154	11,439	9,332	8,813	7,573	8,531	7,136	6,445	7,241	8,708	10,360
Arkansas	43,649	35,277	29,945	32,078	24,676	25,282	22,863	17,612	22,167	35,326	38,038
California	128,439	142,584	110,548	105,507	105,591	104,448	95,966	67,370	74,458	94,321	94,772
Colorado	40,202	39,033	28,328	28,563	20,279	25,398	19,608	15,239	19,985	27,530	28,472
Connecticut	27,998	27,810	22,508	20,701	17,608	18,290	17,466	13,388	17,428	21,807	25,603
Delaware	3,048	3,071	2,344	2,001	2,110	2,087	1,948	1,649	2,058	3,094	3,612
District of Columbia	7,124	8,983	7,546	7,366	6,701	6,561	6,205	5,522	6,125	8,032	8,632
Florida	35,052	32,514	27,124	27,270	25,359	23,980	24,928	23,061	24,995	31,578	36,191
Georgia	53,295	44,142	33,881	36,630	32,935	29,581	23,569	20,621	26,479	41,511	48,140
Idaho	10,885	12,634	6,380	5,900	6,987	7,707	4,596	4,051	8,022	11,579	8,556
Illinois	177,169	199,823	155,680	169,435	153,584	148,441	121,366	104,950	111,105	197,427	228,427
Indiana	80,750	84,715	68,287	67,460	64,176	65,528	52,974	41,008	47,055	84,931	95,703
Iowa	26,950	30,700	19,408	30,034	21,250	24,079	19,324	16,296	19,000	30,488	34,150
Kansas	43,147	45,076	30,482	50,169	39,795	36,632	28,120	24,891	27,465	35,728	32,589
Kentucky	61,266	62,134	45,911	56,250	49,153	47,988	40,957	35,401	39,968	50,215	64,077
Louisiana	52,142	50,508	36,510	34,381	31,536	30,858	25,796	21,599	24,805	31,500	37,079
Maine	10,168	9,913	7,971	7,051	7,182	6,822	2,795	2,452	5,109	7,632	8,269
Maryland	19,391	18,375	14,066	13,169	12,781	12,682	10,441	8,533	10,219	11,946	13,192
Massachusetts	112,407	120,372	104,557	103,239	95,816	90,451	75,253	61,170	74,544	105,659	113,218
Michigan	94,393	98,534	75,771	76,107	66,092	61,288	50,679	42,637	49,530	125,723	187,544
Minnesota	60,530	60,689	44,805	54,913	44,690	46,163	37,675	31,584	37,559	57,864	63,553
Mississippi	32,483	37,854	26,651	27,993	23,753	22,792	19,060	16,314	21,058	30,819	36,244
Missouri	85,230	87,727	66,602	100,468	74,757	79,769	62,817	48,514	53,000	86,279	103,979
Montana	15,436	19,861	10,489	20,184	9,059	11,611	9,089	10,874	14,058	18,124	21,267
Nebraska	20,500	21,497	14,512	26,435	19,078	22,328	18,665	16,478	20,569	28,246	29,488
Nevada	2,353	2,525	2,188	1,675	1,959	2,134	1,381	1,017	1,835	2,674	2,208
New Hampshire	7,107	9,557	7,607	9,863	8,098	7,315	5,742	4,477	6,062	8,638	8,719
New Jersey	92,855	92,136	79,811	78,680	75,265	74,751	66,686	56,302	58,703	82,209	92,055
New Mexico	11,550	10,274	7,869	10,046	8,003	8,687	7,801	6,354	6,506	9,977	10,779
New York City	241,113	236,723	205,490	191,522	191,369	181,877	176,298	138,815	137,523	153,926	170,018
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	135,051	127,389	101,698	103,403	85,623	81,273	65,688	53,621	52,008	53,048	58,681
North Carolina	38,326	40,034	27,984	24,164	27,862	25,131	21,960	18,744	22,956	31,575	38,405
North Dakota	12,190	11,997	8,399	42,740	17,958	16,118	11,718	9,278	13,418	14,849	13,524
Ohio	175,539	186,358	152,850	148,930	131,992	123,549	98,033	84,539	98,036	196,089	252,518
Oklahoma	88,505	69,669	55,596	86,510	47,703	54,784	47,181	36,262	46,580	60,952	64,857
Oregon	20,369	19,972	14,469	13,887	14,057	15,488	13,019	9,164	12,666	16,725	15,995
Pennsylvania	237,633	287,847	235,047	249,992	229,130	212,323	174,625	150,560	161,743	223,052	264,379
Rhode Island	16,320	14,642	10,888	10,628	10,636	11,306	11,231	8,800	12,894	13,050	15,263
South Carolina	33,071	30,139	25,470	24,844	22,893	22,231	19,326	14,238	19,682	30,699	35,356
South Dakota	16,109	14,779	9,400	57,580	20,670	20,206	13,721	11,823	15,548	17,170	15,413
Tennessee	47,698	44,671	36,505	35,411	29,830	27,934	23,131	18,558	21,604	31,278	36,390
Texas	88,745	103,252	79,385	76,969	76,006	78,561	65,782	40,290	56,218	77,876	81,766
Utah	15,001	12,170	10,080	8,973	8,780	8,744	7,536	6,742	7,753	10,667	10,517
Vermont	5,144	6,697	4,460	3,912	3,316	4,055	2,805	1,914	3,551	5,096	5,143
Virginia	40,060	34,581	27,180	24,573	24,264	22,969	18,867	16,294	18,563	22,748	24,183
Washington	34,609	46,114	25,948	27,213	27,290	31,890	24,724	19,744	31,747	46,131	45,468
West Virginia	51,633	56,433	43,457	43,066	40,183	36,614	31,878	26,743	30,068	40,931	47,976
Wisconsin	63,500	63,179	48,802	68,908	50,086	49,887	41,394	33,198	40,364	65,940	74,167
Wyoming	5,203	4,897	2,789	4,215	3,067	2,906	2,266	1,689	2,765	4,620	4,210
Alaska							13	13			
Hawaii				4,548	4,418	3,920	3,619	2,262	2,532	2,500	1,559

TABLE III. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS AND WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1938 TO JUNE 1939

State	September 28, 1938			December 28, 1938			March 29, 1939			June 28, 1939		
	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies
Total	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577	3,003,855	3,002,241	91,614	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677
Alabama	61,939	61,016	923	61,599	60,102	1,495	58,184	57,081	1,103	51,126	49,715	1,411
Arizona	13,479	12,519	960	11,450	10,191	956	10,651	10,154	497	8,415	7,515	900
Arkansas	19,294	47,802	1,192	50,327	48,487	1,840	52,070	50,298	1,772	46,011	43,632	2,379
California	119,860	113,676	6,184	119,392	112,118	7,274	123,126	116,380	6,746	108,060	99,343	8,717
Colorado	35,490	32,004	3,486	31,835	28,205	3,630	32,763	30,639	2,124	26,004	22,525	3,479
Connecticut	31,681	30,357	1,324	28,870	27,375	1,495	26,300	25,221	1,079	25,155	23,318	1,837
Delaware	3,949	3,625	324	4,016	3,784	232	3,489	3,261	228	3,456	3,146	310
District of Columbia	13,577	12,515	1,062	13,814	12,549	1,265	13,008	11,480	1,528	12,723	10,395	2,328
Florida	54,000	52,519	1,481	52,666	51,182	1,484	50,930	49,108	1,822	44,375	41,786	2,589
Georgia	61,171	58,076	3,095	63,855	60,774	3,081	64,264	60,818	3,446	56,876	52,212	4,664
Idaho	11,648	9,668	1,980	11,171	10,138	733	12,478	11,721	757	10,743	8,574	2,169
Illinois	255,596	253,124	2,472	241,103	238,980	2,123	229,287	226,502	2,785	201,938	199,273	2,665
Indiana	99,429	97,806	1,623	85,925	84,704	1,221	89,265	87,428	1,837	78,239	76,732	1,507
Iowa	34,299	33,355	944	31,592	31,199	393	30,543	30,083	460	27,110	26,432	678
Kansas	38,665	37,357	1,308	36,969	35,882	1,087	34,999	32,528	2,471	29,546	27,336	2,210
Kentucky	72,930	71,130	1,800	67,330	65,818	1,512	63,962	61,415	2,547	58,027	53,588	4,439
Louisiana	17,966	17,374	592	16,624	15,938	686	16,026	15,290	736	14,089	13,225	864
Maine	9,666	8,669	997	10,845	10,118	727	10,527	10,087	440	7,976	7,032	944
Maryland	19,062	16,373	2,689	19,762	15,520	4,242	18,867	14,753	4,114	17,543	13,194	4,349
Massachusetts	130,059	128,133	1,926	127,816	125,617	2,199	126,967	124,478	2,489	105,270	100,838	4,432
Michigan	183,503	181,395	2,108	145,891	143,854	2,037	140,262	139,029	1,233	125,293	123,081	2,212
Minnesota	69,572	68,345	1,227	66,869	65,979	890	64,445	63,721	724	54,630	53,154	1,476
Mississippi	12,415	41,329	1,086	48,562	47,586	976	45,286	44,346	940	40,125	38,786	1,339
Missouri	112,188	110,371	1,817	109,287	107,562	1,725	102,453	100,767	1,686	84,762	82,846	1,916
Montana	24,280	21,960	2,320	20,815	19,404	1,411	19,811	18,311	1,500	17,699	14,463	3,236
Nebraska	31,024	30,151	873	28,256	27,712	544	29,603	28,718	885	25,857	24,583	1,274
Nevada	2,642	2,493	149	2,647	2,529	118	2,476	2,354	122	1,945	1,802	143
New Hampshire	10,066	9,762	304	11,221	10,716	505	9,934	9,713	221	8,400	7,835	565
New Jersey	110,580	107,355	3,225	103,141	100,618	2,523	91,839	88,646	3,193	83,092	78,595	4,497
New Mexico	14,279	13,607	672	11,826	11,311	515	12,778	12,367	411	11,961	10,693	1,268
New York City	185,871	183,316	2,555	183,498	180,909	2,589	178,119	174,549	3,570	145,390	143,065	2,325
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	67,519	65,058	2,461	65,966	63,436	2,530	67,127	64,011	3,116	62,056	57,018	5,038
North Carolina	50,788	48,934	1,854	54,103	52,288	1,815	49,651	47,792	1,859	43,438	41,038	2,400
North Dakota	16,807	15,657	1,150	15,121	14,394	727	14,647	13,951	696	13,748	12,287	1,461
Ohio	285,884	285,040	844	262,082	261,293	789	245,015	243,725	1,290	202,825	201,036	1,789
Oklahoma	73,176	69,745	3,431	69,541	66,167	3,374	66,641	63,451	3,190	55,983	51,603	4,380
Oregon	18,727	17,197	1,530	19,505	18,421	1,084	18,942	17,986	956	16,933	15,435	1,498
Pennsylvania	277,783	274,100	3,683	261,891	257,909	3,982	241,248	234,786	6,462	180,187	173,529	6,658
Rhode Island	17,002	16,664	338	16,394	16,203	191	15,626	15,272	354	15,205	13,855	1,350
South Carolina	50,008	47,214	2,794	43,682	40,837	2,845	48,444	45,245	3,199	43,637	38,938	4,699
South Dakota	16,397	15,617	780	16,014	15,338	676	16,534	15,878	656	15,330	13,942	1,388
Tennessee	48,506	46,951	1,555	53,606	51,636	1,970	53,436	51,588	1,848	44,994	42,739	2,255
Texas	96,559	92,928	3,631	112,328	107,351	4,977	114,431	107,612	6,789	97,008	89,528	7,480
Utah	15,368	13,166	2,202	14,916	12,922	1,994	14,743	13,082	1,661	12,012	10,267	1,745
Vermont	6,800	6,047	753	8,188	7,662	526	6,558	5,900	658	5,268	4,776	492
Virginia	31,468	27,608	3,860	31,669	27,905	3,764	30,900	26,964	3,936	28,775	24,208	4,567
Washington	56,892	51,585	5,307	53,727	48,191	5,536	48,596	44,411	4,185	37,404	34,490	2,914
West Virginia	53,621	53,131	490	50,185	49,612	573	48,510	48,076	434	40,925	40,492	433
Wisconsin	85,303	84,349	954	79,192	78,153	739	75,491	74,665	826	63,539	62,413	1,126
Wyoming	4,690	4,259	431	4,834	4,235	599	4,928	4,372	556	3,762	3,149	613
Undistributed by states										163		163
Alaska	306		306	60		60	394		394	760		760
Hawaii	3,173	3,173		3,094	3,094		2,649	2,649		2,284	2,284	
Puerto Rico				168		168	1,003		1,003	3,048		3,048
Virgin Islands	1,125		1,125	1,294		1,294	246		246	1,298		1,298

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES

JUNE 28, 1939

State	Grand Total	Department of Agriculture					Department of Commerce		Department of the Interior			Department of the Navy	Department of the Treasury	Veterans' Administration	War Department			Other Agencies
		Total	Biological Survey	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Bureau of Fisheries	Total	National Park Service	Other	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Tariffs and Docks		Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps	
Total	130,677	49,966	2,485	13,728	13,303	18,106	1,444	576	18,716	16,078	2,638	1,779	15,650	778	40,569	1,441	39,128	583
Alabama	1,411	900		159	68	673		5	277	273	4	12			215		315	
Arizona	900	565		202	342	21									335		235	
Arkansas	2,379	2,274		72	273	1,929			98	82	16	7						
California	8,717	2,370		902	1,321	147			664	629	35	118	3,367	147	1,962		1,962	
Colorado	1,173	1,173	51	179	731	212			30	300	2	12			1,976		1,976	
Connecticut	1,837	689		537	7	145		8	76	76		40	73	6	945		945	
Delaware	310	86		2		84						15			194		194	
District of Columbia	2,328	661			71	62	528		429	135	293	192	517	14	272		272	243
Florida	2,589	1,297			150	1,147		24	193	193		17	214	9	711		711	124
Georgia	4,664	1,602	226	339	159	887		46	994	971	23	71		6	1,945		1,945	
Idaho	2,169	2,131	116	1,217	715	83		30			8				1,166		1,166	
Illinois	2,665	1,148		218	63	867			169	160	9	52			144		144	
Indiana	1,507	703		243	35	425			583	562	21	77			111		111	
Iowa	678	379		220		159		32				25			1,433		1,433	
Kansas	2,210	732			636	96						28		18	3,711		3,711	
Kentucky	4,489	542			147	395			173	171	2	10			136		136	
Louisiana	864	653	181		135	337		46				9	370		1,546		1,546	
Maine	944	429	90	216	4	119			136	136		11	1,115		2,335		2,335	
Maryland	4,349	1,229	123	41	12	137	916		256	251	5	159	1,093		333		333	
Massachusetts	4,432	464		456	8			1	324	305	19							
Michigan	2,212	774		438	188	148			946	946		24		91	333		333	
Minnesota	1,476	1,082	126	471	159	323			247	232	15	36		18	93		93	
Mississippi	1,330	761		12	106	646			565	565		13						
Missouri	1,916	577	105	153	193	123			1,176	1,176		29		70	64		64	
Montana	3,236	1,896	518	43	692	643			1,025	1,025		43			312		312	
Nebraska	1,274	1,109		70	873	166			106	106				2				14
Nevada	143	143			143													
New Hampshire	565	253		235	18			70	230	230		12						
New Jersey	4,497	1,498		1,198	470	159			155	137	18	80	207	27	2,457		2,457	
New Mexico	1,298	649		11					561	557	4	1			66		66	
New York City	2,325	20		20					91	33	58	43	1,731		126		126	111
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	3,038	2,445	39	1,856	14	536		8	19		19	71			2,481		2,481	
North Carolina	2,490	673		10	364	299		6	1,300	1,272	28		14		303		303	
North Dakota	1,461	1,327	286	66	720	255			128	128				3				
Ohio	1,789	897		327	12	558			17		17	91		61	687		687	7
Oklahoma	4,380	1,784		10	747	1,027		11	355	325	30	18			2,212		2,212	
Oregon	1,498	1,119		349	707	67		19	332	330	2	16			799		799	10
Pennsylvania	6,638	1,284		993	82	299		67	1,219	1,216	3	153	1,285	2	305		305	
Rhode Island	1,350	262		21		268			648	648		18	279	2			111	
South Carolina	4,699	1,434	144		31	1,231		23	687	687	20	7	2,243				305	
South Dakota	1,388	1,221	197	41	793	190			165	165		2						
Tennessee	2,255	1,186		266	60	929		107	861	854	10	26		4	5,013		5,013	74
Texas	7,480	2,221	72	181	430	1,538		2	27		27	122		8	5,013		5,013	
Utah	1,745	596		25	451	129			303	303		7		2	837		837	
Vermont	492	401		384	17										53		53	
Virginia	4,597	825		414	119	292		55	807	807	3	27	2,148	2	758		758	
Washington	2,914	637		96	531	10			57	54		29	765		1,164		1,164	
West Virginia	433	391		307	84				15	15		5						
Wisconsin	1,126	1,063	211	458	190	415		2	57	57		17		29	190		190	
Wyoming	613	363		5	105	42						3			163		163	
Undistributed by states	163																	
Alaska	760	127			127				633	633								
Puerto Rico	3,048														2,805		2,805	
Virgin Islands	1,298								1,298	1,298								

TABLE V.—STATE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS, BY SIZE OF FAMILIES, AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1939

State	Age in Years						Number of Persons in Family					Duration of Employment of February 1939 Workers, in Months					
	Median	Percent					Average (mean)	Percent				Median			Percent		
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and more	Total	Men	Women	Less than 18	18-35	36 and over
United States	39.4	12.6	26.6	23.9	21.1	15.8	3.76	10.7	42.3	28.8	18.2	12.4	12.2	14.6	70.0	13.1	16.9
Alabama	36.5	15.7	30.4	22.7	17.8	13.4	4.06	5.2	41.8	31.7	21.3	11.3	11.0	14.2	81.0	9.9	9.1
Arizona	38.8	14.2	27.5	20.9	20.7	16.7	3.82	11.4	40.2	28.1	20.3	10.9	10.7	14.1	71.4	18.1	10.5
Arkansas	36.3	14.7	32.2	22.3	16.6	14.2	3.92	4.4	44.1	32.9	18.6	10.3	9.9	12.7	79.7	10.6	9.7
California	42.4	9.1	23.5	23.6	24.6	19.2	2.89	24.8	45.8	20.2	9.2	10.9	10.2	18.8	69.6	13.3	17.1
Colorado	39.3	11.9	27.6	23.7	22.3	14.5	4.10	6.1	40.4	31.2	22.3	13.1	12.6	16.6	72.5	12.9	14.6
Connecticut	40.0	15.2	24.1	22.4	21.7	16.6	3.82	11.0	40.9	28.9	19.2	10.6	10.4	13.1	74.8	8.9	16.3
Delaware	41.4	9.3	25.3	23.8	23.0	18.6	3.73	10.5	43.9	27.6	18.0	12.6	12.0	14.6	72.2	13.3	14.5
District of Columbia	39.4	9.0	27.5	29.1	20.7	13.7	2.92	28.4	41.0	19.9	10.7	11.4	11.2	13.2	68.8	8.6	22.6
Florida	42.4	9.6	23.3	23.2	22.9	21.0	3.61	11.3	44.3	28.5	15.9	10.1	9.6	12.0	76.4	19.4	4.2
Georgia	36.0	17.1	30.2	23.6	17.3	11.8	3.83	7.3	44.3	29.8	18.6	9.8	8.8	16.5	79.1	10.8	10.1
Idaho	39.8	12.4	27.2	20.3	21.5	18.6	4.03	7.1	39.2	32.7	21.0	9.2	8.8	14.7	81.8	13.0	5.2
Illinois	39.8	12.4	26.1	24.2	22.5	14.8	3.23	19.1	44.4	24.0	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	70.7	10.9	18.4
Indiana	41.2	10.2	25.2	23.1	22.7	18.8	3.70	9.0	46.1	27.6	17.3	13.4	13.5	12.6	69.7	10.1	20.2
Iowa	41.0	9.7	25.4	24.6	23.2	17.1	4.21	2.6	41.2	33.1	23.1	14.5	14.4	14.6	65.0	17.2	17.8
Kansas	42.3	7.4	25.2	23.9	23.4	20.1	3.98	6.5	42.0	31.0	20.5	15.8	15.4	17.4	68.6	18.8	22.4
Kentucky	36.5	13.3	32.2	26.0	17.5	11.0	4.77	2.3	31.1	33.4	33.2	14.4	14.0	16.3	62.7	19.7	17.6
Louisiana	38.3	12.3	28.9	24.9	20.9	13.0	3.84	8.5	43.7	28.8	19.0	11.0	10.4	16.9	70.2	12.0	17.8
Maine	39.0	11.5	28.5	24.1	20.8	15.1	4.32	6.9	36.5	30.7	25.9	9.4	9.0	15.6	87.8	9.9	2.3
Maryland	39.4	12.0	26.3	24.9	20.8	16.0	3.97	10.1	39.9	28.1	21.9	12.1	11.6	21.4	65.9	15.4	18.7
Massachusetts	40.2	14.5	24.1	23.2	20.9	17.3	3.92	13.2	40.2	28.7	17.9	12.0	11.3	29.2	78.2	12.5	17.9
Michigan	39.2	15.7	24.8	22.2	21.7	15.6	3.39	15.5	45.9	24.4	14.2	10.9	11.0	9.2	80.0	8.1	11.9
Minnesota	40.1	10.6	26.6	25.2	22.5	15.1	3.93	7.9	41.1	31.6	19.4	13.8	13.5	16.4	67.4	13.5	19.1
Mississippi	37.9	11.9	30.4	23.6	17.3	16.8	3.77	7.0	45.8	30.0	17.2	10.4	8.9	15.4	77.7	13.7	8.6
Missouri	40.6	9.2	26.6	24.3	21.3	18.6	3.89	6.9	44.2	29.1	19.8	13.7	13.6	15.0	66.4	16.9	16.7
Montana	40.8	13.3	26.3	22.6	24.0	16.8	3.67	13.5	39.7	30.0	16.8	10.9	10.6	13.2	75.9	16.1	8.0
Nebraska	40.7	10.5	25.8	24.2	23.0	16.5	3.97	5.5	43.1	31.6	19.8	13.2	12.9	15.9	67.8	21.7	10.5
Nevada	48.3	8.2	16.3	18.5	24.1	32.9	2.66	35.8	37.1	18.4	8.7	10.4	9.7	13.8	76.3	15.3	8.4
New Hampshire	40.4	17.8	21.3	21.1	18.9	20.9	3.48	18.2	41.6	23.7	16.5	11.9	11.3	16.8	70.2	14.6	15.2
New Jersey	41.5	11.6	23.1	24.3	24.3	16.7	3.73	11.0	41.8	29.7	17.5	14.6	14.2	17.8	62.5	19.5	18.0
New Mexico	37.4	13.4	30.0	26.0	20.1	10.5	4.85	3.2	28.9	33.1	34.8	9.9	9.6	13.5	78.2	16.8	5.0
New York City	39.0	11.4	27.6	28.4	21.6	11.0	3.32	17.0	42.2	29.9	10.9	23.7	25.0	16.6	44.4	13.5	42.1
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	42.8	8.3	22.2	25.4	25.7	18.4	4.61	3.7	41.0	32.6	22.7	14.5	13.6	27.8	56.7	15.5	27.8
North Carolina	37.6	14.9	28.4	23.4	18.2	15.1	4.27	6.4	36.7	31.0	25.9	10.3	9.5	13.8	76.4	14.0	9.6
North Dakota	38.6	10.7	30.2	23.2	20.1	15.8	4.40	3.9	36.2	34.2	25.7	13.6	13.2	21.1	66.3	24.7	9.0
Ohio	38.7	14.4	26.7	23.4	21.0	14.5	3.51	11.9	47.1	26.3	14.7	12.3	12.5	10.4	78.8	8.2	13.0
Oklahoma	38.6	9.8	30.8	24.1	19.5	15.8	4.26	4.4	37.5	33.8	24.3	12.5	12.3	14.4	74.9	19.5	5.6
Oregon	43.8	7.8	21.2	21.3	26.9	19.8	3.49	9.9	48.5	28.0	13.6	10.8	10.1	24.2	73.1	11.6	15.3
Pennsylvania	39.6	14.3	25.7	22.2	19.9	17.9	3.86	9.9	41.5	28.8	19.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	61.6	15.0	23.4
Rhode Island	39.9	14.4	23.8	24.4	21.5	15.9	3.74	14.1	40.0	26.5	19.4	11.9	11.7	16.0	65.6	17.8	16.6
South Carolina	35.5	19.2	29.7	21.7	17.4	12.0	4.06	8.2	39.4	29.7	22.7	9.0	8.7	11.7	82.7	7.1	10.2
South Dakota	39.2	11.7	28.0	23.1	21.6	15.6	4.18	3.0	41.3	33.5	22.2	10.5	10.0	17.5	73.8	19.8	6.4
Tennessee	37.2	14.2	30.1	23.4	17.4	14.9	4.19	4.1	40.2	32.3	23.4	10.2	10.1	11.6	77.8	9.0	13.2
Texas	37.9	12.9	29.1	25.5	19.7	12.8	4.19	4.7	39.1	33.3	22.9	10.0	8.7	13.4	79.7	14.2	6.1
Utah	37.8	13.0	30.2	22.7	20.3	13.8	4.41	2.4	35.8	36.4	25.4	9.4	9.2	11.6	82.2	12.2	5.6
Vermont	39.7	16.4	23.6	22.2	19.0	18.8	3.71	13.4	41.3	27.0	18.3	9.8	9.3	13.7	84.2	10.9	4.9
Virginia	39.7	13.0	24.9	23.9	19.2	19.0	4.15	8.9	37.5	28.9	24.7	11.6	10.4	15.9	70.2	13.4	16.4
Washington	42.7	9.7	23.0	22.8	24.5	20.0	3.56	8.1	48.2	29.8	13.9	11.0	10.8	12.9	76.8	12.4	10.8
West Virginia	37.9	12.1	30.2	24.8	19.4	13.5	4.76	4.2	30.4	32.1	33.3	15.5	15.3	16.9	60.6	13.4	26.0
Wisconsin	40.1	10.7	26.8	24.2	22.2	16.1	3.80	11.2	41.0	29.1	18.7	13.8	13.7	16.4	69.0	11.4	19.6
Wyoming	40.6	12.6	25.4	21.0	23.0	18.0	3.57	11.5	44.2	29.0	15.3	9.0	8.1	12.4	82.1	11.1	6.8

TABLE VI. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 21, 1939

State	Total	High-ways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	Con-servation	Sewer Sys-tems and Other Util-ities	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities	White Collar			Sewing	Goods, Other Than Sewing	Sani-tation and Health	Miscel-laneous
								Education	Recreation	Profes-sional, clerical, and service				
United States	2,435,930	1,039,603	223,758	172,840	103,379	227,968	47,163	37,676	41,780	235,871	179,830	31,447	47,355	47,260
Alabama	50,039	29,551	3,850	1,053	615	946	144	711	506	4,040	2,138	1,027	3,297	2,161
Arizona	7,585	4,457	1,180	11	56	391		189	201	519	250		213	118
Arkansas	43,781	30,186	3,276	519	283	220	387	263	274	3,494	3,247	532	233	867
California	100,883	15,776	13,730	8,978	12,954	8,342	2,989	1,762	3,988	14,251	11,188	2,286	274	4,365
Colorado	22,461	7,241	2,875	995	1,556	2,670	898	393	271	2,078	2,050	784	336	314
Connecticut	23,362	7,751	2,788	2,330	942	3,540	392	507	239	2,041	982	426	774	650
Delaware	3,153	524	352	144	91	882	141	25	90	206	592		33	73
District of Columbia	10,461	1,517	2,459	368	132	1,773	96	273	149	2,592	574	287	66	175
Florida	41,551	17,926	4,251	1,624	770	2,038	1,000	563	191	3,213	7,112	1,060	1,512	591
Georgia	52,611	27,648	4,381	1,670	292	2,741	1,033	1,165	532	3,879	4,962	777	2,579	952
Idaho	8,638	2,603	1,082	378	2,143	794	199	193	170	137	471	109	193	166
Illinois	200,728	73,853	14,869	22,633	8,863	28,106	1,401	2,756	5,178	25,226	9,339	2,483	2,429	3,592
Indiana	76,490	44,541	4,696	4,372	6,385	4,683	180	544	1,736	3,815	3,573	396	744	795
Iowa	26,343	13,055	2,190	1,195	874	2,094	1,000	222	570	2,339	1,757	380	82	585
Kansas	27,766	12,731	2,036	3,455	1,416	1,455	877	379	334	1,687	2,350	178	413	455
Kentucky	53,814	34,133	5,391	817	81	2,341	112	710	733	4,320	3,628	222	585	741
Louisiana	42,456	19,270	3,081	4,578	1,132	2,980	579	881	334	3,698	4,000	446	791	686
Maine	7,217	3,884	624	429	164	790	78	87		405	585	28		143
Maryland	13,358	5,784	1,312	654	109	1,614	13	121	330	1,094	786		208	1,333
Massachusetts	101,009	26,462	11,067	6,925	11,788	13,840	2,536	677	1,880	12,870	7,009	2,080	252	3,683
Michigan	122,747	65,292	7,541	6,922	6,281	15,951	1,176	843	1,895	8,672	6,005	649		1,520
Minnesota	53,080	18,020	5,783	5,553	3,097	6,582	800	473	975	5,726	4,652	264		1,155
Mississippi	38,722	18,231	2,788	684	698	733	235	836	461	5,377	2,806	284	5,088	498
Missouri	83,776	39,279	9,956	3,734	6,703	9,091	443	509	728	4,904	4,422	1,819	940	1,248
Montana	14,502	5,285	1,158	1,570	969		156	306	337	1,136	1,587	112	146	480
Nebraska	25,060	10,963	2,505	1,526	702	2,895	52	388	563	1,917	1,475	709	651	684
Nevada	1,810	458	98	371	47	162		44	58	139	314		67	52
New Hampshire	7,968	1,454	229	944	1,277	2,053		76	14	406	1,197	22		296
New Jersey	78,520	31,486	8,696	8,976	2,061	7,481	829	1,020	927	10,752	4,682	489	597	524
New Mexico	10,715	2,965	2,740	550	1,634	614	303	168	112	328	697	26	215	363
New York City	143,584	18,011	23,316	15,042		15,710	18,108	8,552	4,089	30,120	3,183	205	2,900	4,348
New York (excluding New York City)	57,362	21,673	6,291	4,375	702	11,436	2,003	974	609	2,960	3,994	931	61	1,353
North Carolina	41,309	17,635	4,088	4,015	423	2,109	554	837	596	4,180	4,283	279	1,607	703
North Dakota	12,359	3,656	1,699	514	2,794	611	19	210	374	708	840	189	400	345
Ohio	202,174	110,363	9,195	23,593	1,652	18,982	1,779	1,701	3,436	17,209	11,014	1,183	684	1,383
Oklahoma	52,531	30,030	6,486	1,565	573	2,393	303	309	451	3,534	2,927	1,638	1,287	1,035
Oregon	15,606	7,184	1,569	850	743	1,619	230	263	303	1,093	1,020	205	161	366
Pennsylvania	179,784	102,017	10,720	7,333	4,292	11,257	939	2,227	2,403	14,443	20,222	141	1,916	1,874
Rhode Island	13,742	2,030	1,188	1,412	2,718	2,577	22	224	239	632	1,588	155	517	440
South Carolina	39,002	15,719	6,338	1,452	1,359	893	405	491	414	3,803	2,839	2,025	3,202	1,062
South Dakota	13,967	5,279	1,206	711	2,017	798	241	201	421	643	1,310	455	452	233
Tennessee	43,003	26,011	2,108	1,221	445	1,609	222	639	345	1,868	1,254	1,656	5,194	431
Texas	90,318	38,455	8,936	2,690	2,149	4,627	323	1,334	1,333	7,539	18,570	1,667	1,851	844
Utah	10,356	3,307	1,392	215	1,387	1,671	163	285	338	444	728	28	217	181
Vermont	4,698	2,267	434	118	356	268	15	96	63	636	374	23		48
Virginia	24,292	10,000	2,251	751	322	1,691	403	546	436	2,901	2,912	670	1,010	399
Washington	34,483	9,332	3,406	2,334	1,635	9,290	1,629	468	621	2,134	2,714	82	154	684
West Virginia	40,612	26,741	1,632	649	375	1,187	1,030	737	520	1,747	2,972	166	2,589	267
Wisconsin	62,701	16,635	4,184	10,214	5,355	10,269	726	434	903	7,670	2,146	1,817	398	1,920
Wyoming	3,171	959	233	240	366	200		64	110	346	510	27	37	79

TABLE VII.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 21, 1939

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	Conservation	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities	White Collar			Sewing	Goods, Other Than Sewing	Sanitation and Health	Miscellaneous
								Education	Recreation	Professional, clerical, and service				
United States..	100.0	42.7	9.2	7.0	4.2	9.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	10.0	7.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
Alabama.....	100.0	59.0	7.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	8.1	4.3	2.1	6.6	4.3
Arizona.....	100.0	58.8	15.6	0.1	0.7	5.2	—	2.5	2.6	6.8	3.3	—	2.8	1.6
Arkansas.....	100.0	69.6	7.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	8.0	7.4	1.2	0.5	2.0
California.....	100.0	15.6	13.6	8.9	12.8	8.3	3.0	1.7	4.0	14.1	11.1	2.3	0.3	4.3
Colorado.....	100.0	32.2	12.8	4.4	6.9	11.9	4.0	1.8	1.2	9.3	9.1	3.5	1.5	1.4
Connecticut.....	100.0	33.2	11.9	10.0	4.0	15.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	8.7	4.2	1.8	3.3	2.8
Delaware.....	100.0	16.6	11.2	4.6	2.9	28.0	4.5	0.8	2.8	6.5	18.8	—	1.0	2.3
District of Columbia.....	100.0	14.5	23.5	3.5	1.3	17.0	0.9	2.6	1.4	24.8	5.5	2.7	0.6	1.7
Florida.....	100.0	42.8	10.2	3.9	1.8	4.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	7.7	17.0	2.5	3.6	1.4
Georgia.....	100.0	52.6	8.3	3.2	0.5	5.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	7.4	9.4	1.5	4.9	1.8
Idaho.....	100.0	30.1	12.5	4.4	24.8	9.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	5.5	1.3	2.2	1.9
Illinois.....	100.0	36.8	7.4	11.3	4.4	14.0	0.7	1.4	2.6	12.6	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.8
Indiana.....	100.0	58.3	6.1	5.7	8.4	6.1	0.2	0.7	2.3	5.0	4.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
Iowa.....	100.0	49.6	8.3	4.5	3.3	8.0	3.8	0.8	2.2	8.9	6.7	1.4	0.3	2.2
Kansas.....	100.0	45.9	7.3	12.4	5.1	5.2	3.2	1.4	1.2	6.1	8.5	0.6	1.5	1.6
Kentucky.....	100.0	63.4	10.0	1.5	0.2	4.4	0.2	1.3	—	8.0	6.7	0.4	1.1	1.4
Louisiana.....	100.0	45.4	7.2	10.8	2.7	7.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	8.7	9.4	1.0	1.9	1.6
Maine.....	100.0	53.8	8.6	5.9	2.3	11.0	1.1	1.2	—	5.6	8.1	0.4	—	2.0
Maryland.....	100.0	43.3	9.8	4.9	0.8	12.1	0.1	0.9	2.5	8.2	5.9	—	1.5	10.0
Massachusetts.....	100.0	26.1	11.0	6.9	11.7	13.7	2.5	0.7	1.9	12.7	6.9	2.1	0.2	3.6
Michigan.....	100.0	53.2	6.2	5.6	5.1	13.9	1.0	0.7	1.5	7.1	4.9	0.5	—	1.2
Minnesota.....	100.0	33.9	10.9	10.5	5.8	12.4	1.5	0.9	1.8	10.8	8.8	0.5	—	2.2
Mississippi.....	100.0	47.1	7.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	2.2	1.2	13.9	7.2	0.7	13.1	1.3
Missouri.....	100.0	46.9	11.9	4.4	8.0	10.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	5.8	5.3	2.2	1.1	1.5
Montana.....	100.0	36.5	8.7	8.0	10.8	6.7	1.1	2.1	2.3	7.8	10.9	0.8	1.0	3.3
Nebraska.....	100.0	43.9	10.0	6.1	2.8	11.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	7.7	5.9	2.8	2.6	2.7
Nevada.....	100.0	25.3	5.4	20.5	2.6	9.0	—	2.4	3.2	7.7	17.3	—	3.7	2.9
New Hampshire.....	100.0	18.2	2.9	11.8	16.0	25.8	—	1.0	0.2	5.1	15.0	0.3	—	3.7
New Jersey.....	100.0	40.1	11.1	11.4	2.6	9.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	13.7	6.0	0.6	0.8	0.7
New Mexico.....	100.0	27.7	25.6	5.1	15.3	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	3.1	6.5	0.2	2.0	3.4
New York City.....	100.0	12.5	16.2	10.5	—	11.0	12.6	6.0	2.9	21.0	2.2	0.1	2.0	3.0
New York (excluding New York City).....	100.0	37.8	11.0	7.6	1.2	19.9	3.5	1.7	1.1	5.2	7.0	1.6	0.1	2.3
North Carolina.....	100.0	42.7	9.9	9.7	1.0	5.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	10.1	10.4	0.7	3.9	1.7
North Dakota.....	100.0	29.6	13.8	4.2	22.6	4.9	0.2	1.7	3.0	5.7	6.8	1.5	3.2	2.8
Ohio.....	100.0	54.6	4.5	11.7	0.8	9.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	8.5	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Oklahoma.....	100.0	57.2	12.3	3.0	1.1	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	6.7	5.6	3.1	2.4	2.0
Oregon.....	100.0	46.0	10.1	5.4	4.8	10.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	7.0	6.5	1.3	1.1	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	56.7	6.0	4.1	2.4	6.3	0.5	1.2	1.3	8.0	11.3	0.1	1.1	1.0
Rhode Island.....	100.0	14.8	8.6	10.3	19.8	18.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	4.6	11.6	1.1	3.8	3.2
South Carolina.....	100.0	40.3	16.2	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	9.8	7.3	5.2	8.2	2.7
South Dakota.....	100.0	37.8	8.6	5.1	14.5	5.7	1.7	1.4	3.0	4.6	9.4	3.3	3.2	1.7
Tennessee.....	100.0	60.5	4.9	2.8	1.0	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.4	2.9	3.9	12.1	1.0
Texas.....	100.0	42.6	9.9	3.0	2.4	5.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	8.3	20.6	1.8	2.0	0.9
Utah.....	100.0	31.9	13.4	2.1	13.4	10.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	0.3	2.1	1.7
Vermont.....	100.0	48.3	9.2	2.5	7.6	5.7	0.3	2.1	1.3	13.5	8.0	0.5	—	1.0
Virginia.....	100.0	41.2	9.3	3.1	1.3	7.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	11.9	12.0	2.7	4.2	1.7
Washington.....	100.0	27.1	9.9	6.8	4.7	26.9	4.7	1.4	1.8	6.2	7.9	0.2	0.4	2.0
West Virginia.....	100.0	65.9	4.0	1.6	0.9	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	4.3	7.3	0.4	6.4	0.7
Wisconsin.....	100.0	26.5	6.7	16.3	8.6	16.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	12.2	3.4	2.9	0.6	3.1
Wyoming.....	100.0	30.2	7.3	7.6	11.5	6.3	—	2.0	3.5	10.9	16.1	0.9	1.2	2.5

TABLE VIII.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER ALL ERA ACTS COMBINED AND UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 A					ERA Act of 1938 A				
	Total	Expenditures during year ending June 30—				1939	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	
		1935 and 1936	1937	1938	1939					
Grand total	\$11,171,431,434	\$10,904,296,643	\$2,860,508,932	\$2,601,240,379	\$2,617,972,816	\$2,581,117,612	\$2,527,240,299	\$2,405,935,609		
Department of Agriculture	1,403,240,437	1,339,498,263	512,370,885	276,321,183	239,222,072	227,034,003	218,409,073	195,429,352		
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	122,003	107,423	1,887,176	508,300	107,423	122,003	117,145	107,423		
Agricultural Economics	3,006,093	2,797,542	7,019	124	272,394	200,000	152,501	127,000		
Agricultural Engineering	11,041	11,041	736,308	904,524	7,894	3,900	3,898	3,898		
Animal Industry	1,651,322	1,649,703	904,524	7,894	917	1,321,786	1,302,716	1,229,480		
Biological Survey	5,173,590	4,964,061	332,273	1,660,718	1,474,694	7,655,474	7,407,080	7,036,047		
Dairy Industry	2,900	2,900	14,537,341	7,915,674	7,428,507	180,557,281	179,927,086	169,285,144		
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	41,513,796	40,566,857	10,685,335	54,015	169,297,254	6,843,123	6,046,538	6,154,842		
Extension Service	2,004,060	2,004,060	215,370,956	12,248,050	7,454,639	522,550	541,523	496,080		
Forest Service	711,782,751	699,743,430	22,827,003	683,029	445,801	1,009,200	543,801	445,801		
Forest Service	57,929,908	57,929,908	39,186	581	30,112,054	8,937,804	9,786,818	8,796,703		
Forest Service	2,632,511	2,585,788	241,041,577	2,740,428	1,813,920	2,113,772	1,937,076	1,726,804		
Forest Service	445,801	445,801	9,323,599	1,671,201	15,553,999	85,057				
Forest Service	39,770	39,770	17,126	1,777,260	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189		
Forest Service	499,204,828	478,384,750	9,323,599	2,740,428	1,813,920	2,113,772	1,937,076	1,726,804		
Forest Service	36,732,904	35,717,535	7,091	1,671,201	15,553,999	85,057				
Forest Service	18,781	18,781	3,430,938	1,777,260	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189		
Forest Service	13,731,096	13,487,179	6,562,117	1,777,260	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189		
Forest Service	1,862,317	1,862,317	1	1,777,260	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189		
Forest Service	17,127	17,127	164,358	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189	229,189		
Forest Service	365,497	365,497	371	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189	229,189		
Forest Service	364,697	364,697	371	194,607	38,692	278,298	229,189	229,189		
Forest Service	281,858	232,043	11,857	—11	—11	—11	—11	—11		
Forest Service	119,530	119,530	50,464,241	513,203	670,642	736,480	643,333	624,506		
Forest Service	593,607,124	592,628,672	4,903,708	513,203	670,642	736,480	643,333	624,506		
Forest Service	12,684,767	12,658,570	6,571,019	513,203	670,642	736,480	643,333	624,506		
Forest Service	297,061	297,061	4,417,306	37,106	23,106	23,106	23,106	23,106		
Forest Service	10,774,233	10,774,233	4,417,306	37,106	23,106	23,106	23,106	23,106		
Forest Service	726,272	726,272	62,769	1,708	576,116	683,301	594,343	576,116		
Forest Service	99,968	99,968	776	407	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	19,029	19,029	53,450	31	25,782	30,073	25,881	25,284		
Forest Service	75,000	75,000	329,554	146,264	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	701,977	701,977	329,554	146,264	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	175,170	174,374	32,828	8,101	3,359,349	5,500,000	5,382,724	5,371,015		
Forest Service	21,944,639	21,944,639	6,231,265	5,238,306	—10,170	—	—	—		
Forest Service	16,883,607	16,883,607	4,881,720	1,581	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	931,211,415	929,723,447	3,978,075	481,270	4,319,858	4,330,000	4,257,006	4,257,598		
Forest Service	15,231,039	15,231,039	3,978,075	4,301,585	42,479,248	20,624,774	19,430,253	17,990,178		
Forest Service	192,373,249	187,410,363	63,198,593	67,206,193	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	70,517	70,517	48,695	21,822	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	3,141,001	3,141,001	1,731,203	377,283	578,500	500,000	557,813	536,644		
Forest Service	108,694	108,694	12,343	3,818	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	2,180,241	2,180,241	1,515,175	87,300	16,551,648	8,804,003	8,242,063	7,595,189		
Forest Service	38,281,330	36,720,298	12,450	9,456,274	13,722,843	9,905,858	9,450,185	8,801,660		
Forest Service	55,801,618	54,023,694	21,661,065	16,598,565	6,964,973	—	—	—		
Forest Service	66,652,000	64,288,001	25,462,840	—	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	9,396	9,396	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	282,347	282,347	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Forest Service	1,134,930	1,134,930	170,777	376,749	228,932	229,400	230,400	182,959		
Forest Service	196,052	196,052	20,359	113,167	113,322	130,813	113,327	108,250		
Forest Service	1,404,588	1,360,287	401,520	375,685	419,350	431,851	403,275	361,417		
Forest Service	21,684,742	20,074,927	16,255,077	1,124,627	3,515,713	521,949	423,060	394,059		
Forest Service	4,524,130	4,287,288	1,461,773	—	—	—	—	—		

A Transfers of WPA funds to other agencies under the ERA Act of 1938 are included in the respective agency amounts.

B Funds transferred from allocations made originally to the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce.

C Reflects transfers made to the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

D Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.

(Concluded on next page)

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

APPENDIX TABLES

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Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 ^a					ERA Act of 1938 ^a			
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures during year ending June 30—			Total	1935 and 1936	1937	1938
			1935 and 1936		1938				
Department of Justice									
Attorney General's Office	\$4,321,439	\$3,881,110	\$3,735,797	\$653,762	\$974,382	\$3,735,797	\$653,762	\$974,382	\$1,186,832
Bureau of Prisons	43,500	43,410	37,997		34,408	37,997			3,529
General administrative expenses	50,000	49,213	44,156			44,156			49,213
	4,227,939	3,788,487	3,653,644	653,762	974,382	3,653,644	653,762	974,382	873,136
Department of Labor									
U. S. Employment Service	37,688,881	35,576,348	35,474,007	11,060,140	15,233,165	35,474,007	11,060,140	15,233,165	7,061,480
Immigration and Naturalization	33,955,001	31,976,450	31,946,142	10,748,554	13,490,416	31,946,142	10,748,554	13,490,416	6,456,767
Labor Statistics	2,175,528	2,175,528	116,731			116,731			1,241,405
Secretary's Office	2,818,414	2,692,364	2,624,893	46,283	1,512,292	2,624,893	46,283	1,512,292	826,512
General administrative expenses	173,850	172,120	169,774		8,148	169,774		8,148	16
	566,691	559,686	557,760	148,562	47,314	557,760	148,562	47,314	310,395
Library of Congress	855,383	846,520	840,335	180,304	345,775	840,335	180,304	345,775	135,000
National Emergency Council	4,296,042	4,163,854	4,127,824	1,458,668	1,822,110	4,127,824	1,458,668	1,822,110	894,833
National Resources Committee	3,413,242	3,266,263	3,065,473	729,202	937,363	3,065,473	729,202	937,363	682,935
Department of the Navy									
Yards and Docks	63,082,817	62,252,820	61,559,056	15,100,116	17,659,002	61,559,056	15,100,116	17,659,002	13,600,371
Prison Industries Reorganization Admin	333,041	346,573	346,221	63,644	154,388	346,221	63,644	154,388	122,487
Public Works Administration	396,194,391	395,748,776	380,989,380	133,255,148	160,318,022	380,989,380	133,255,148	160,318,022	74,148,118
Housing Division ^b	82,854,953	82,854,953	19,626,725	19,626,725	43,713,851	82,854,953	19,626,725	43,713,851	19,514,377
Non-Federal Division	313,339,498	312,893,823	298,134,427	113,628,423	116,604,171	298,134,427	113,628,423	116,604,171	34,633,741
Rural Electrification Administration	15,652,024	15,312,176	15,084,824	1,455,215	8,230,700	15,084,824	1,455,215	8,230,700	4,370,840
Department of State									
International Boundary Commission	152,264	152,264	152,264			152,264			152,264
Department of the Treasury									
U. S. Coast Guard	119,696,647	114,450,445	114,374,151	32,523,925	36,840,483	114,374,151	32,523,925	36,840,483	21,079,521
Office of the Secretary ^c	5,141,999	5,084,913	5,058,467	1,446,002	2,730,119	5,058,467	1,446,002	2,730,119	581,221
Procurement Division	11,690,195	11,265,859	11,162,084	3,915,380	4,304,150	11,162,084	3,915,380	4,304,150	1,447,936
Public Health Service	3,878,407	3,758,402	2,635,293	2,695,334	—1,011,709	2,635,293	2,695,334	—1,011,709	4,226,688
General administrative expenses	6,726,190	6,682,640	6,384,919	2,412,321	1,806,359	6,384,919	2,412,321	1,806,359	964,292
Veterans' Administration	92,280,556	90,667,631	89,733,388	22,054,288	28,992,864	89,733,388	22,054,288	28,992,864	21,081,092
	2,903,102	2,955,283	2,255,918	923,813	301,670	2,255,918	923,813	301,670	242,766
War Department									
Corps of Engineers	252,079,717	246,151,508	243,074,987	90,817,208	69,588,749	243,074,987	90,817,208	69,588,749	48,419,137
Office of Chief of Staff	196,593,759	164,180,339	161,802,078	78,814,696	52,280,672	161,802,078	78,814,696	52,280,672	22,857,086
Quartermaster Corps	3,193,255	3,191,149	3,184,290		1,075,770	3,184,290		1,075,770	2,113,466
General administrative expenses	79,092,849	75,630,736	75,086,301	11,023,106	15,764,850	75,086,301	11,023,106	15,764,850	23,111,552
	3,190,854	3,149,284	3,002,328	979,406	458,497	3,002,328	979,406	458,497	337,033
Works Progress Administration	7,047,980,771	7,024,238,439	6,916,978,274	1,305,802,581	1,899,099,167	6,916,978,274	1,305,802,581	1,899,099,167	1,478,888,500
WPA-operated programs	6,784,839,967	6,761,782,609	6,657,860,051	1,258,130,249	1,818,130,502	6,657,860,051	1,258,130,249	1,818,130,502	1,427,374,309
Work projects and miscellaneous pro-									
grams ^e	6,504,039,019	6,489,849,691	6,389,243,895	1,193,567,378	1,751,286,222	6,389,243,895	1,193,567,378	1,751,286,222	1,363,566,376
WPA and NYA administrative ex-									
penses ^f	272,498,394	271,932,918	268,616,156	64,562,871	66,844,280	268,616,156	64,562,871	66,844,280	63,807,933
Unsubsidized	8,302,554								
WPA-financed programs of Federal agen-									
cies under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936,									
and 1937 ^f									
NYA programs	32,387,737	32,252,919	30,790,414	12,136,978	15,319,623	30,790,414	12,136,978	15,319,623	327,686
	230,753,067	230,292,911	227,457,809	35,535,354	65,019,042	227,457,809	35,535,354	65,019,042	75,146,908
Water conservation and utility projects ^g	5,000,000								

^a Transfers of WPA funds to other agencies under the ERA Act of 1938 are included in the respective agency amounts.^b Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.^c Includes the Bureau of Internal Revenue.^d Excludes \$1,277,162 not yet reimbursed to the work relief supply fund by agencies for which purchases have been made.^e Includes state work programs, Federal National-wide program, purchase of surplus clothing, and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.^f Includes transfers under the ERA Act of 1938. Includes land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and a project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.^g Transferred from funds appropriated to the WPA and made available for Presidential allocation to Federal agencies.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

TABLE IX.—EXPENDITURES OF ALL AGENCIES AND OF THE WPA UNDER THE EKA ACTS OF 1935, 1937, and 1938, BY STATES AND BY FISCAL YEARS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Expenditures of All Agencies During Year Ending June 30—					Expenditures of the WPA During Year Ending June 30—				
	Total	1935 and 1936	1937	1938	1939	Total	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	\$10,904,286,643	\$3,424,564,516	\$2,940,548,932	\$2,001,240,379	\$2,617,972,816	\$6,688,620,464	\$1,270,267,226	\$1,833,450,125	\$1,127,701,965	\$2,157,201,118
Alabama.....	149,755,266	45,413,631	36,337,860	23,832,167	41,171,608	74,074,178	14,042,783	17,871,993	13,890,871	28,268,531
Arizona.....	66,618,825	30,218,058	15,765,641	9,819,047	10,788,029	24,677,824	4,812,428	6,513,010	7,704,904	24,298,872
Arkansas.....	573,546,004	46,373,374	32,624,836	21,095,237	36,416,341	63,422,621	11,391,315	13,001,365	12,283,130	91,655,156
California.....	1,002,332,894	202,436,682	155,332,894	101,002,389	114,716,341	334,636,949	70,807,975	100,632,808	17,191,966	20,960,036
Colorado.....	376,376,249	49,159,388	31,662,017	24,169,322	31,356,518	73,894,337	10,636,887	16,636,887	16,103,747	23,988,623
Connecticut.....	102,649,723	30,957,805	21,565,537	20,397,957	26,728,389	72,881,907	13,661,907	18,826,713	16,402,375	27,330,703
Delaware.....	12,747,049	4,522,800	3,133,291	2,021,816	3,669,142	7,011,945	1,410,771	1,456,571	12,822,627	17,439,886
District of Columbia.....	180,438,851	52,942,887	58,734,903	40,694,337	37,006,721	56,895,101	10,170,884	16,385,492	16,385,492	27,771,304
Florida.....	129,233,135	43,818,313	30,485,950	21,413,671	33,515,201	71,738,968	12,331,695	16,385,492	13,270,027	30,146,837
Georgia.....	151,696,033	51,696,033	32,499,635	26,420,781	44,237,068	78,280,917	14,960,465	19,163,457	14,960,465	30,146,837
Idaho.....	63,296,605	15,401,195	9,373,427	9,373,427	11,400,020	22,039,410	4,880,492	5,356,519	5,127,380	7,075,013
Illinois.....	677,789,954	207,634,656	169,718,382	126,959,759	191,047,157	493,473,140	81,884,025	126,712,036	107,337,448	66,293,231
Indiana.....	299,511,880	72,153,150	52,193,413	22,193,413	73,113,633	293,996,367	40,757,614	52,311,886	45,437,630	21,737,346
Iowa.....	113,936,205	32,937,317	32,906,585	21,292,130	29,930,183	66,341,517	11,426,944	17,719,097	15,467,320	21,455,125
Kansas.....	146,331,527	44,279,760	46,434,756	25,804,265	29,812,733	80,651,733	15,013,426	26,270,084	17,904,066	37,592,515
Kentucky.....	118,710,149	44,717,482	40,968,555	29,731,773	34,528,639	96,829,819	16,033,788	21,279,162	16,417,110	26,782,708
Louisiana.....	30,864,344	24,330,213	34,870,596	20,612,015	8,818,140	20,612,015	4,307,788	6,182,433	6,323,991	10,022,427
Maine.....	53,609,664	22,102,298	13,538,872	15,253,169	16,909,948	38,219,475	8,813,705	12,188,219	7,195,124	100,800,480
Maryland.....	93,196,294	32,111,884	28,921,903	15,523,169	109,077,397	314,865,984	53,925,063	91,365,070	68,765,431	121,341,104
Massachusetts.....	437,079,693	127,525,799	115,953,273	84,523,194	109,077,397	281,833,201	43,917,093	57,453,653	50,121,351	52,228,045
Michigan.....	396,251,916	109,221,045	81,381,924	74,634,600	131,014,257	131,014,257	30,306,202	41,406,890	35,146,735	21,027,627
Minnesota.....	250,897,019	80,230,158	64,452,972	46,170,110	60,043,479	131,014,257	30,306,202	41,406,890	35,146,735	21,027,627
Mississippi.....	128,830,249	37,900,663	34,551,683	25,497,523	31,370,380	55,651,797	9,131,016	17,922,755	11,935,907	66,906,020
Missouri.....	292,973,142	77,234,116	79,001,021	51,767,012	83,870,963	191,962,134	30,183,631	42,846,856	10,834,187	15,321,961
Montana.....	119,847,312	42,778,439	30,570,025	21,509,046	24,980,392	43,772,330	7,192,407	12,441,372	15,967,718	20,344,357
Nebraska.....	123,103,140	33,851,281	33,785,607	26,063,028	28,803,224	60,365,222	8,916,450	15,808,124	14,443,885	7,020,576
Nevada.....	18,741,073	9,635,214	4,521,183	2,207,186	2,377,190	3,809,495	1,112,479	1,112,479	1,442,942	80,707,853
New Hampshire.....	35,342,221	11,247,454	9,004,538	6,286,980	8,263,249	20,768,869	3,390,576	3,390,576	3,390,576	3,390,576
New Jersey.....	351,673,297	93,969,133	94,908,022	73,790,884	89,026,228	200,330,292	43,354,739	74,032,333	60,464,377	5,567,007
New Mexico.....	68,528,747	31,288,462	16,907,847	9,430,968	10,851,710	254,704,574	3,035,755	7,135,483	5,567,007	234,221,592
New York.....	1,353,414,874	406,951,753	379,096,261	250,154,874	257,211,986	1,013,250,658	254,704,574	314,300,651	260,963,241	22,751,728
North Carolina.....	128,319,388	46,312,233	29,428,705	20,878,972	31,719,728	58,184,590	10,599,713	13,571,713	11,201,432	9,683,724
North Dakota.....	90,150,384	29,259,822	33,086,698	21,643,987	21,156,877	38,229,638	4,745,013	15,482,290	8,308,631	201,223,088
Ohio.....	679,453,650	178,777,146	154,778,284	131,835,866	214,062,354	513,318,929	87,910,290	117,323,778	106,861,803	35,232,413
Oklahoma.....	195,671,537	50,965,462	56,102,261	32,530,189	46,673,625	110,899,475	21,736,516	32,288,506	21,911,010	203,638,109
Oregon.....	44,334,830	22,714,004	26,000,703	16,630,235	18,233,708	46,757,562	8,776,117	13,306,644	11,016,692	204,900,633
Pennsylvania.....	931,197,527	377,742,608	247,811,396	184,325,130	221,288,493	695,152,796	6,527,163	12,642,895	8,716,045	13,945,806
Rhode Island.....	50,129,658	17,426,658	12,090,646	11,009,350	15,304,581	37,661,699	3,661,699	8,337,326	10,811,063	21,809,249
South Carolina.....	115,129,658	35,888,979	27,895,979	19,108,000	33,061,462	53,671,941	8,337,326	12,642,895	10,811,063	21,809,249
South Dakota.....	107,293,922	25,347,154	36,430,024	23,295,980	22,130,755	43,770,386	13,306,644	18,328,602	9,863,542	20,415,373
Tennessee.....	134,232,600	48,574,534	33,037,586	23,848,562	28,771,918	65,328,034	13,104,427	17,522,287	17,186,252	23,325,968
Texas.....	115,174,542	115,174,542	115,174,542	51,338,643	73,536,209	146,153,472	28,217,754	37,069,017	28,217,754	52,235,561
Utah.....	60,904,974	24,018,396	14,517,379	9,914,052	12,355,107	28,400,876	6,227,508	7,365,269	6,227,508	9,698,436
Vermont.....	28,766,683	13,777,570	5,061,001	3,719,526	5,611,586	11,167,200	1,654,320	2,463,869	2,368,280	4,500,731
Virginia.....	112,901,060	46,929,006	27,065,195	17,827,578	24,388,381	46,913,230	10,100,130	12,446,547	9,593,047	14,381,487
Washington.....	194,943,168	64,942,820	50,002,115	35,140,554	44,857,679	100,430,641	16,434,208	24,335,801	24,210,638	35,200,124
West Virginia.....	248,788,730	50,265,913	24,721,879	24,721,879	31,302,911	91,302,911	18,543,208	27,418,018	20,573,280	28,662,335
Wisconsin.....	173,551,292	83,357,570	74,186,358	48,115,739	67,204,625	172,069,312	31,034,738	45,292,030	36,756,904	50,405,750
Wyoming.....	44,744,562	13,148,427	8,561,503	8,266,924	7,767,708	10,654,374	2,478,231	2,478,231	2,171,232	2,900,644
Not distributed by states.....	152,336,470	50,749,794	54,609,180	20,632,375	26,345,121	10,762,549	---	-1,772,065	14,233	12,550,371
Alaska.....	6,440,399	3,990,994	1,596,297	470,301	412,807	30,713	---	2,392	18,499	---
Hawaii.....	18,831,065	5,980,777	6,121,627	4,174,922	2,533,679	6,731,030	---	2,523,901	2,015,536	2,191,503
Panama Canal Zone.....	704,217	242,824	455,938	1,258	4,217	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico.....	76,245,656	22,431,063	24,100,582	14,463,873	15,340,108	---	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands.....	2,522,748	607,380	699,230	457,994	758,144	4,015	---	3,943	---	22

* Includes WPA-operated programs: State work programs, Federal Nation-wide program, purchase of surplus clothing, grants to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses; also WPA funds spent on land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and on a project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the EKA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

TABLE X.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY FISCAL YEARS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Cumulative Through June 30, 1939		Years Ending June 30, 1936 and 1937		Year Ending June 30, 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939	
	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings
Total	11,512,975,487	\$5,630,928,994	5,341,357,091	\$2,515,192,073	2,423,756,987	\$1,238,927,731	3,747,861,409	\$1,876,809,190
Alabama	200,931,293	58,583,966	82,413,159	22,660,695	37,157,072	11,429,679	81,361,062	24,493,592
Arizona	40,559,895	20,785,830	20,772,339	9,462,070	8,366,954	4,770,239	11,420,602	6,553,521
Arkansas	177,902,943	48,912,457	76,680,853	19,493,145	31,693,786	9,483,808	69,527,404	19,435,504
California	473,789,876	284,243,601	247,353,314	138,557,865	100,103,870	62,609,893	126,332,692	83,075,843
Colorado	122,937,163	61,748,388	65,782,461	30,144,275	25,480,849	13,148,604	31,673,853	18,155,509
Connecticut	110,251,696	63,867,944	47,893,301	27,657,697	24,504,591	14,454,503	37,853,804	21,755,744
Delaware	13,810,696	5,912,583	5,872,767	2,421,389	3,179,300	1,395,892	4,758,629	2,095,302
District of Columbia	12,082,558	20,414,294	18,210,193	7,875,686	8,781,289	4,318,984	15,091,066	8,219,724
Florida	172,711,431	56,098,353	65,945,447	19,672,148	36,917,588	12,468,568	69,848,396	23,957,637
Georgia	211,589,515	62,439,544	85,952,523	25,156,673	41,143,742	12,136,891	84,493,250	25,145,977
Idaho	39,676,894	17,577,638	18,145,705	7,437,013	9,276,202	4,320,548	12,254,387	5,819,477
Illinois	828,134,360	117,725,581	360,271,533	171,471,979	179,139,735	92,982,867	288,723,692	153,270,735
Indiana	358,239,460	177,405,567	170,027,616	78,775,083	75,480,492	39,836,318	112,731,301	58,794,166
Iowa	122,893,660	56,160,676	55,494,960	23,867,392	28,467,180	13,566,806	38,931,520	18,726,478
Kansas	171,190,620	65,005,308	88,982,239	31,567,909	38,301,606	15,234,726	43,906,775	18,202,673
Kentucky	257,169,269	76,438,942	111,175,562	28,624,297	55,552,667	16,539,632	90,441,040	31,274,983
Louisiana	183,236,288	65,422,403	83,616,188	29,106,545	34,737,031	13,452,719	64,883,069	22,863,139
Maine	39,582,997	15,726,439	18,483,743	7,412,678	7,570,016	2,994,622	13,528,238	5,889,139
Maryland	72,201,371	29,305,616	36,054,099	14,368,530	15,060,491	6,067,046	21,086,781	8,870,040
Massachusetts	456,532,154	286,411,744	209,221,134	127,487,018	98,841,778	64,303,104	148,469,242	94,621,622
Michigan	470,758,591	244,296,001	174,700,518	81,656,182	103,703,777	55,231,822	192,354,696	107,407,997
Minnesota	248,512,738	136,942,022	119,470,541	59,808,883	52,082,943	31,050,799	76,959,254	46,082,540
Mississippi	141,463,747	41,635,234	57,259,776	15,859,915	27,467,883	8,165,800	39,736,088	17,309,519
Missouri	388,392,491	161,380,089	173,771,459	67,442,507	83,195,432	36,085,328	131,425,620	57,552,254
Montana	55,406,952	37,512,152	23,370,867	14,960,065	13,747,365	9,388,990	18,288,720	13,163,097
Nebraska	124,610,433	50,395,820	50,102,376	19,463,647	32,657,997	13,328,455	41,850,060	17,603,718
Nevada	7,404,702	4,794,865	3,778,820	2,190,274	1,818,433	1,185,163	2,207,449	1,419,428
New Hampshire	40,310,781	18,084,306	17,748,108	7,597,443	8,498,931	3,989,952	14,063,742	6,496,911
New Jersey	411,545,274	232,126,134	187,449,325	103,547,324	93,871,951	55,017,820	130,223,998	73,560,989
New Mexico	51,728,515	20,096,321	23,089,348	8,773,049	11,481,669	4,567,140	17,157,498	6,816,135
New York City	901,101,611	649,028,330	502,192,149	353,478,316	180,921,454	135,293,979	217,988,008	160,256,035
New York (excluding New York City)	374,253,695	202,272,327	218,091,559	116,005,129	73,437,171	41,256,093	82,724,965	45,011,105
North Carolina	164,716,489	45,639,378	67,382,870	17,398,076	33,179,347	9,281,684	64,154,272	18,959,618
North Dakota	68,766,000	30,712,557	37,564,817	15,834,186	14,516,535	6,908,825	16,684,648	7,969,546
Ohio	831,677,388	452,141,211	346,020,094	174,481,174	173,976,528	98,181,039	311,680,766	179,475,998
Oklahoma	264,076,315	85,140,241	126,819,327	36,880,220	52,790,179	17,942,674	84,466,739	30,317,347
Oregon	71,815,975	39,596,647	34,189,663	17,832,750	16,429,071	9,468,771	21,197,241	12,295,126
Pennsylvania	1,094,607,212	612,964,084	536,642,286	289,443,590	236,292,313	137,873,497	321,672,613	185,646,997
Rhode Island	69,173,564	35,113,551	29,502,585	13,832,776	15,621,300	8,295,191	24,049,679	12,985,584
South Carolina	164,567,219	43,311,977	63,981,779	15,980,623	33,412,372	8,709,261	67,173,068	18,622,093
South Dakota	88,662,102	34,664,169	49,255,012	17,957,086	19,150,832	8,033,812	20,256,258	8,673,271
Tennessee	198,133,101	49,681,424	88,342,331	21,367,676	37,188,226	9,381,562	72,602,544	18,932,186
Texas	368,683,478	111,865,253	168,552,823	47,384,033	72,107,520	23,279,601	128,023,135	41,201,619
Utah	44,906,769	24,048,756	22,420,914	10,826,253	9,009,103	5,281,765	13,476,752	7,940,738
Vermont	25,626,391	9,982,474	10,682,381	3,922,828	4,972,949	2,027,794	9,971,061	4,031,852
Virginia	135,190,312	37,463,646	66,787,234	17,408,608	28,419,859	8,018,583	39,983,219	12,036,455
Washington	154,194,985	87,979,179	63,821,028	34,247,308	37,297,368	21,845,082	53,070,589	31,886,789
West Virginia	175,332,465	79,264,552	85,214,208	36,128,312	36,530,097	17,484,165	53,588,160	25,652,075
Wisconsin	244,902,633	148,633,235	108,990,056	63,982,687	52,411,986	32,905,037	83,500,591	51,745,511
Wyoming	18,230,587	8,306,652	9,586,996	4,093,483	3,664,833	1,800,650	4,978,758	2,412,519
Alaska	13,587	10,977	2,857	2,309	10,730	8,668	-----	-----
Hawaii	15,385,797	5,589,084	6,217,858	2,185,274	4,134,584	1,580,277	5,033,355	1,823,533

TABLE XI.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
				Amount	Percent of Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total	\$7,676,253,945	100.0	\$6,373,416,576	\$5,425,887,097	88.3	\$1,302,837,369	\$1,078,452,450	82.8	17.0	76.2
Highways, roads, and streets	2,936,169,121	38.3	2,367,614,516	2,036,290,900	86.0	568,554,605	479,001,963	84.2	19.3	72.4
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	923,456,860	12.0	705,622,424	600,741,058	85.1	217,934,426	182,504,695	83.7	23.6	68.9
Streets and alleys	705,310,479	9.2	577,863,213	486,549,970	84.3	127,447,266	108,211,797	84.9	18.1	71.8
Other	1,307,401,792	17.1	1,084,228,879	948,699,962	87.5	223,172,913	188,285,471	84.4	17.1	75.2
Public buildings	828,436,880	10.8	650,493,788	570,776,792	87.7	177,943,092	148,143,252	83.3	21.5	72.5
Educational	276,333,026	3.6	206,400,196	182,210,375	88.3	69,872,860	58,468,885	83.7	25.3	70.1
Other	552,103,854	7.2	444,033,592	388,566,417	87.5	108,070,232	89,674,367	83.0	19.5	73.7
Parks and other recreational facilities	737,871,455	9.6	651,813,563	563,565,743	86.5	86,057,892	68,416,083	79.5	11.7	78.8
Parks	358,995,711	4.7	312,765,553	276,700,327	88.5	46,230,158	34,808,781	75.5	12.9	80.3
Other	378,875,744	4.9	339,048,010	286,865,416	84.6	39,827,734	33,607,302	84.4	10.5	77.4
Conservation	312,266,480	4.1	273,581,073	240,508,146	87.9	38,685,407	30,745,206	79.5	12.4	79.6
Flood control	132,882,709	1.7	118,595,237	103,623,954	87.4	14,287,472	11,652,179	81.6	10.8	80.0
Other	179,383,771	2.4	154,985,836	136,884,192	88.3	24,397,635	19,093,027	78.3	13.6	79.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	762,599,772	9.9	611,561,477	534,953,304	87.5	151,038,295	124,884,472	82.7	19.8	73.6
Sewer systems	498,089,927	6.5	430,812,967	369,602,892	87.9	77,276,960	62,267,070	80.6	15.5	77.3
Other	264,509,845	3.4	180,748,510	165,350,412	86.5	73,761,335	62,617,402	84.9	27.9	66.6
Airports and other transportation facilities	197,280,528	2.6	153,981,373	115,980,288	75.3	43,290,155	38,663,182	89.3	22.0	61.1
Airports and airways	162,102,769	2.1	126,281,929	92,480,231	73.2	35,820,840	32,740,011	91.4	22.1	59.0
Other	35,177,759	0.5	27,699,444	23,500,057	84.8	7,475,315	5,923,171	79.2	21.3	71.2
White collar	985,991,719	12.8	808,612,370	827,852,935	96.5	117,379,349	78,159,635	66.6	11.9	89.0
Education	159,817,746	2.1	138,261,940	131,778,533	95.3	21,555,776	17,658,123	81.9	13.5	84.9
Recreation	139,965,401	1.8	115,672,801	113,074,859	97.8	24,292,507	18,298,376	75.3	17.4	85.1
Professional, clerical, and service	686,298,662	8.9	614,677,626	592,999,543	96.5	71,530,976	42,202,536	59.0	10.4	90.7
Sewing	513,766,096	6.7	481,783,180	426,308,081	88.5	31,981,316	31,164,779	97.4	6.2	83.1
Goods, other than sewing	101,179,191	1.3	86,441,094	81,176,535	93.9	14,735,067	12,006,450	81.6	14.6	82.0
Sanitation and health	174,311,324	2.3	141,575,098	134,045,961	94.7	32,736,296	30,488,550	93.1	18.8	78.2
Miscellaneous	126,380,979	1.6	85,956,044	84,428,352	97.8	40,428,352	35,479,779	87.8	18.8	78.2

^a Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds				Sponsors' Funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Percent of total Federal funds	Total	Nonlabor	
				Amount				Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$2,558,035,229	100.0	\$2,064,996,690	\$1,881,018,542		91.1	\$493,038,629	\$416,395,419	84.5
Highways, roads, and streets	1,090,436,542	42.6	866,870,569	766,688,667		88.4	223,565,973	193,242,854	86.4
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	328,581,162	12.9	216,982,158	216,261,556		87.6	81,599,004	70,663,592	86.6
Streets and alleys	233,805,429	9.1	187,569,517	164,099,241		85.9	46,295,912	39,780,161	85.9
Other	527,989,951	20.6	432,318,894	386,327,867		89.4	95,671,057	82,819,191	86.6
Public buildings	234,079,631	10.3	200,615,962	181,838,557		90.6	63,463,672	54,709,160	86.2
Educational	85,857,400	3.3	61,630,650	55,612,229		90.2	24,227,410	20,969,625	86.6
Other	178,222,171	7.0	138,985,912	126,226,328		90.8	39,236,262	33,739,532	86.0
Parks and other recreational facilities	196,004,746	7.7	167,319,518	151,154,077		90.3	28,685,228	23,938,867	83.5
Parks	112,789,251	4.4	97,019,387	86,845,328		89.5	15,769,864	12,667,285	80.3
Other	83,215,495	3.3	70,300,131	64,308,749		91.5	12,915,364	11,291,582	87.4
Conservation	98,444,534	3.9	84,773,980	78,490,448		92.6	13,670,554	10,980,575	80.3
Flood control	35,985,151	1.4	31,529,249	28,717,542		91.1	4,155,902	3,701,797	89.1
Other	62,459,383	2.5	53,244,731	49,772,906		93.5	9,214,652	7,278,778	79.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	245,855,876	9.6	191,671,807	173,688,298		90.6	54,184,009	45,136,427	83.3
Sewer systems	159,511,425	6.2	131,766,173	119,008,363		90.3	27,745,252	22,852,259	82.4
Other	86,344,451	3.4	59,905,634	54,679,935		91.3	26,438,817	22,284,168	84.3
Airports and other transportation facilities	66,022,198	2.6	45,260,000	38,805,585		85.9	20,763,198	10,514,522	50.8
Airports and airways	57,530,204	2.3	39,174,396	33,302,469		85.0	18,355,808	17,400,025	94.8
Other	8,491,994	0.3	6,085,604	5,503,116		91.4	2,407,390	2,113,897	87.8
White collar	323,177,185	12.6	275,615,670	267,676,690		97.1	47,561,515	31,226,219	65.7
Education	47,037,462	1.8	37,080,900	36,248,059		95.4	9,056,562	7,557,146	83.4
Recreation	233,805,429	9.1	187,569,517	164,099,241		85.9	46,295,912	39,780,161	85.9
Professional, clerical, and service	230,498,121	9.0	201,721,851	196,523,620		97.2	28,776,270	16,554,462	57.5
Sewing	142,524,217	5.6	129,065,392	116,651,143		90.4	13,458,825	13,186,392	98.0
Goods, other than sewing	28,195,795	1.1	23,552,639	22,638,009		96.1	4,639,196	4,206,198	90.7
Sanitation and health	49,202,335	1.9	39,236,262	37,997,483		95.8	9,443,677	9,443,677	100.0
Miscellaneous	54,062,167	2.1	41,017,534	45,739,705		111.5	13,074,633	10,790,788	82.6

^a Includes a list of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Grand Total	Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
			Amount	Percent of total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total	\$7,676,253,945	\$6,373,416,576	\$5,625,887,097	88.3	\$1,302,837,369	\$1,078,452,450	82.8	17.0	76.2
Alabama	90,103,680	70,277,094	58,506,209	83.3	19,826,586	16,855,223	85.0	22.0	68.2
Arizona	31,981,811	23,238,893	20,642,741	88.8	8,742,918	6,666,550	76.3	27.3	71.0
Arkansas	71,199,136	59,044,973	48,620,391	82.3	12,154,163	11,141,217	91.7	17.1	69.7
California	386,721,885	321,506,012	284,543,626	88.5	65,215,873	47,169,968	72.3	16.9	78.2
Colorado	87,377,406	70,079,783	61,592,185	87.9	17,297,623	14,743,721	85.2	19.8	73.4
Connecticut	84,984,113	69,679,939	63,894,781	91.7	15,314,174	13,715,030	89.6	18.0	77.1
Delaware	7,544,688	6,428,318	5,911,667	92.0	1,116,370	868,020	77.8	14.8	81.6
District of Columbia	26,702,104	22,345,979	20,018,728	89.6	4,356,125	2,675,105	61.4	16.3	81.3
Florida	83,121,737	66,519,194	56,651,746	85.2	16,602,543	14,291,898	86.1	20.0	70.9
Georgia	92,269,321	73,684,040	62,160,255	84.8	18,585,281	17,051,037	91.7	20.1	69.4
Idaho	28,619,381	20,469,306	17,613,593	86.0	8,150,075	6,569,400	80.6	28.5	67.1
Illinois	581,074,400	480,005,549	415,526,616	86.6	101,068,851	68,816,891	68.1	17.4	77.1
Indiana	235,597,157	197,789,038	177,049,836	89.5	37,808,119	33,917,492	89.7	16.0	76.8
Iowa	86,195,737	63,666,839	56,187,026	88.3	22,528,808	18,640,769	82.7	26.1	69.7
Kansas	98,324,263	76,734,380	64,986,517	84.7	21,589,883	18,923,341	87.6	22.0	68.8
Kentucky	114,985,860	91,413,442	76,029,283	83.2	23,272,418	19,333,306	83.1	20.3	69.7
Louisiana	95,351,987	76,583,770	65,346,743	85.3	18,768,217	16,013,386	85.3	19.7	71.4
Maine	23,106,130	18,502,710	15,838,154	85.6	4,668,420	3,741,998	80.1	19.9	72.3
Maryland	43,796,088	36,066,070	29,317,599	81.3	7,730,018	5,248,346	67.9	17.7	72.6
Massachusetts	352,977,912	304,125,438	285,616,685	93.9	48,852,474	41,311,798	84.6	13.8	83.1
Michigan	328,784,099	274,153,400	242,194,668	88.5	54,631,299	39,833,928	72.9	16.6	78.3
Minnesota	188,296,366	153,822,374	136,439,801	88.7	34,473,092	29,000,203	84.1	18.3	75.4
Mississippi	71,157,117	52,383,300	41,958,676	80.1	18,773,817	16,588,011	88.4	26.4	62.0
Missouri	216,489,049	184,786,297	161,355,758	87.3	31,702,752	26,263,683	82.8	14.6	77.0
Montana	51,162,360	42,106,131	37,648,533	89.4	9,056,229	7,814,155	86.3	17.7	76.0
Nebraska	74,528,911	57,579,620	50,116,766	87.0	16,949,291	14,420,244	85.1	22.7	70.6
Nevada	7,877,318	5,432,674	4,778,430	88.0	2,444,644	2,007,122	82.1	31.0	66.2
New Hampshire	24,441,159	19,763,445	18,078,639	91.5	4,677,714	3,744,001	80.0	19.1	77.8
New Jersey	306,709,269	252,591,764	231,768,220	91.8	54,117,505	47,470,526	87.7	17.6	77.7
New Mexico	29,794,287	24,195,621	20,120,287	83.2	5,598,666	4,977,852	88.9	18.8	69.6
New York	1,138,049,762	975,421,498	850,248,653	87.2	162,628,264	145,202,231	89.3	14.3	76.2
North Carolina	70,403,373	53,471,999	45,649,806	85.4	16,931,374	15,450,803	91.3	24.1	66.9
North Dakota	41,773,799	35,777,677	30,661,607	85.7	8,096,122	8,009,287	89.0	20.1	70.7
Ohio	574,605,279	500,954,711	451,091,991	90.0	73,650,568	61,160,413	83.0	12.8	80.7
Oklahoma	133,218,692	104,393,369	86,939,676	83.3	28,825,323	23,501,469	81.5	21.6	69.3
Oregon	54,789,330	44,045,477	39,324,617	89.3	10,743,853	8,954,939	83.3	19.6	75.0
Pennsylvania	757,319,696	673,978,958	611,221,693	90.7	83,340,738	73,370,980	88.0	11.0	82.0
Rhode Island	43,433,054	36,007,172	35,169,873	97.6	7,425,882	6,589,528	88.7	17.1	82.9
South Carolina	63,967,794	49,817,051	43,311,850	86.9	14,150,743	12,808,578	90.5	22.1	69.8
South Dakota	50,547,291	40,977,773	34,680,886	84.6	9,569,518	8,245,455	86.2	18.9	71.2
Tennessee	89,118,024	60,324,648	49,555,515	82.1	28,793,376	21,107,520	73.3	32.3	64.2
Texas	178,991,802	134,591,063	111,996,880	83.2	44,400,739	36,023,054	81.1	24.8	67.3
Utah	36,445,338	26,924,477	24,033,403	89.3	9,520,861	7,796,872	81.9	26.1	70.7
Vermont	13,773,932	10,530,825	9,442,234	94.4	3,243,107	2,619,659	80.8	23.5	76.7
Virginia	55,811,060	43,142,904	37,558,877	87.1	12,668,186	10,550,559	83.3	22.7	71.1
Washington	117,649,945	96,145,886	87,973,645	91.5	21,504,059	17,120,757	79.6	18.3	78.5
West Virginia	107,622,964	90,325,027	79,143,634	87.6	17,297,937	15,066,059	87.1	16.1	75.6
Wisconsin	201,092,236	165,063,631	148,247,703	89.8	36,028,005	29,340,997	81.4	17.9	77.0
Wyoming	14,027,534	9,862,202	8,309,314	84.3	4,165,332	3,435,243	82.5	29.7	61.4
Territories	9,263,086	6,220,242	5,507,594	87.1	2,942,844	2,283,826	77.6	31.8	66.6
Undistributed by state	364,593	364,593	4,212,487						

* Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

TABLE XIV. EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

State	Grand Total	Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
			Amount	Percent of total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total	\$2,558,035,229	\$2,064,966,600	\$1,881,018,542	91.1	\$493,038,629	\$416,395,449	84.5	19.3	76.5
Alabama	35,653,460	27,257,786	24,423,118	89.6	8,395,674	7,579,643	90.3	23.5	70.8
Arizona	10,432,900	7,370,490	6,550,702	88.9	3,062,410	2,337,255	76.3	29.4	69.7
Arkansas	27,709,815	23,385,704	19,837,872	84.8	4,324,111	4,034,283	93.3	15.6	72.6
California	111,866,184	89,020,505	82,991,817	93.2	22,845,679	17,767,754	77.8	20.4	78.7
Colorado	26,481,718	20,293,382	18,277,894	90.1	6,188,336	5,363,482	86.7	23.4	72.1
Connecticut	28,152,781	23,184,803	21,812,083	94.1	4,967,978	4,566,873	91.9	17.6	78.9
Delaware	2,792,590	2,220,343	2,100,042	94.6	572,247	447,457	78.2	20.5	79.7
District of Columbia	10,675,242	8,516,808	7,970,407	74.7	2,158,434	1,356,590	62.9	20.2	82.2
Florida	33,466,238	26,606,138	23,923,968	89.9	6,859,800	5,983,250	87.2	20.5	74.1
Georgia	36,873,451	28,638,232	25,203,761	88.0	8,235,219	7,562,788	91.8	22.3	70.2
Idaho	9,386,456	6,638,539	5,904,030	88.1	2,687,917	2,232,416	83.1	28.6	67.8
Illinois	213,260,139	174,198,262	153,483,567	88.1	39,061,877	27,428,548	70.2	18.3	77.4
Indiana	80,561,748	64,962,036	59,284,732	91.3	15,659,712	13,931,731	89.0	19.4	75.7
Iowa	30,369,212	21,005,692	18,829,398	89.6	9,363,520	7,961,732	85.0	30.8	66.6
Kansas	27,425,477	20,542,889	18,321,605	89.2	6,882,588	6,155,317	89.4	25.1	69.5
Kentucky	45,009,659	36,252,443	31,172,937	86.0	8,757,216	7,463,387	85.2	19.5	72.1
Louisiana	33,440,499	25,793,123	22,784,736	88.3	7,647,376	6,718,995	87.9	22.9	70.9
Maine	7,632,331	5,999,142	5,114,955	90.2	1,634,189	1,344,108	82.2	21.4	74.7
Maryland	13,028,629	9,597,549	8,883,360	92.6	3,431,080	2,611,405	76.1	26.3	74.5
Massachusetts	115,494,224	98,047,439	94,614,578	96.5	17,446,785	15,118,566	86.7	15.1	83.9
Michigan	139,750,579	119,278,406	108,405,353	90.9	20,472,173	15,231,699	74.4	14.6	81.3
Minnesota	64,918,402	50,889,511	46,017,248	90.4	14,028,891	12,149,179	86.6	21.6	73.8
Mississippi	27,996,873	20,116,296	17,306,246	86.0	7,880,577	7,126,483	90.4	28.1	64.5
Missouri	77,763,705	65,288,172	57,832,514	88.6	12,475,533	10,751,416	86.2	16.0	76.6
Montana	18,829,020	14,714,135	13,348,759	90.7	4,114,885	3,638,550	88.4	21.8	73.4
Nebraska	25,512,494	19,664,165	17,130,694	88.6	5,848,329	5,024,633	85.9	22.9	71.5
Nevada	2,547,820	1,599,326	1,429,001	89.4	948,494	764,774	80.6	37.2	63.3
New Hampshire	8,406,223	6,793,915	6,501,253	95.7	1,612,278	1,331,131	82.6	19.2	80.7
New Jersey	101,421,022	78,567,828	74,109,940	91.3	22,853,194	19,797,246	86.6	22.5	76.1
New Mexico	10,066,760	7,757,384	6,964,935	89.8	2,249,376	2,011,631	89.4	22.5	72.0
New York	278,183,316	224,044,149	205,815,885	91.9	54,139,167	49,560,384	91.5	19.5	75.6
North Carolina	28,785,536	21,556,352	18,913,636	87.7	7,229,184	6,697,117	92.6	25.1	67.5
North Dakota	12,213,457	9,188,784	8,052,308	87.6	3,024,673	2,687,659	88.9	24.8	68.7
Ohio	226,958,571	198,347,190	180,485,351	91.0	28,611,381	23,319,044	81.5	12.6	81.8
Oklahoma	42,288,441	33,769,927	30,196,646	89.4	8,518,514	7,201,944	84.5	20.1	74.5
Oregon	16,997,794	13,158,180	12,183,102	92.6	3,839,614	3,235,515	84.3	22.6	75.2
Pennsylvania	233,180,596	199,658,483	185,550,004	92.9	33,522,113	29,193,271	87.1	14.4	81.4
Rhode Island	15,915,373	13,541,974	13,113,765	96.8	2,373,399	2,206,255	93.0	14.9	83.4
South Carolina	27,136,124	20,909,209	18,572,241	88.8	6,226,915	5,677,454	91.2	22.9	70.5
South Dakota	13,520,125	9,744,948	8,637,496	88.6	3,775,177	3,192,245	84.6	27.9	68.2
Tennessee	31,033,227	22,217,044	18,875,528	85.0	8,816,183	6,669,866	75.7	28.4	67.7
Texas	63,078,779	46,804,731	41,080,641	87.8	16,274,048	13,930,708	85.6	25.8	68.8
Utah	11,649,512	8,318,928	7,940,197	95.4	3,321,584	2,760,389	83.1	28.5	73.0
Vermont	5,475,225	4,291,965	4,022,773	93.7	1,183,260	993,655	84.0	21.6	76.9
Virginia	18,510,369	13,572,905	12,053,751	88.8	4,937,464	4,104,513	83.1	26.7	69.6
Washington	44,989,922	34,246,791	31,765,829	92.8	10,743,131	8,937,424	83.2	23.9	74.6
West Virginia	34,371,956	27,618,821	25,657,928	92.9	6,753,135	5,965,970	88.3	19.7	76.9
Wisconsin	72,032,134	57,600,246	52,262,103	90.7	14,451,888	12,154,930	84.1	20.1	75.7
Wyoming	4,133,248	2,779,829	2,462,312	88.6	1,353,119	1,158,232	85.6	32.7	64.3
Territories	3,325,421	2,046,919	1,860,042	90.9	1,278,502	956,552	74.8	38.4	65.6
Undistributed by state A	-2,621,548	-2,621,548	366,499						

A Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Total		Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Parks and Other Recreational Facilities		Conservation		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$7,676,253,945	38.3	\$2,936,169,121	38.3	\$828,436,880	10.8	\$737,871,455	9.6	\$312,266,480	4.1	\$762,599,772	9.9
Alabama	90,103,680	49.4	44,538,379	49.4	10,822,108	12.0	2,266,318	2.5	997,253	1.1	6,097,838	6.8
Arizona	31,981,811	49.4	15,800,529	49.4	5,789,811	18.1	1,012,317	3.2	564,739	1.8	1,158,292	3.6
Arkansas	71,199,136	55.8	39,742,142	55.8	10,224,677	11.4	2,437,141	3.1	2,008,004	2.8	835,245	1.2
California	386,721,885	47.1	183,915,224	47.1	43,915,224	11.4	38,624,567	9.9	21,183,955	6.3	54,739,049	14.2
Colorado	87,377,006	36.5	47,940,199	36.5	9,740,199	11.2	1,020,025	1.6	7,846,342	8.9	6,432,214	7.4
Connecticut	81,991,113	34.7	29,514,483	34.7	10,053,129	11.8	8,361,724	9.9	3,342,451	3.8	12,231,699	14.4
District of Columbia	7,544,688	13.1	980,046	13.1	655,826	8.7	725,117	9.6	3,442,497	4.5	1,587,639	21.1
Florida	26,702,104	18.9	5,045,175	18.9	4,120,914	16.6	1,524,592	5.7	193,147	0.7	4,943,995	18.5
Georgia	82,124,737	33.9	28,190,380	33.9	13,278,153	16.0	3,629,312	4.4	2,309,844	2.9	6,131,408	7.4
Idaho	92,299,321	36.1	33,634,771	36.1	11,678,885	12.7	2,691,436	2.9	555,089	0.6	10,836,408	11.7
Illinois	28,619,381	28.3	8,100,774	28.3	2,746,732	9.6	1,408,855	3.9	7,783,699	27.2	2,653,510	9.3
Indiana	581,074,400	39.6	280,014,305	39.6	39,572,185	6.8	88,035,914	15.2	18,500,039	3.2	64,648,113	11.1
Iowa	235,597,157	19.3	116,294,477	19.3	22,252,620	9.7	21,297,488	8.7	21,297,476	9.0	11,287,576	6.1
Kansas	86,195,737	46.1	39,706,342	46.1	6,089,416	6.7	5,787,165	6.2	1,947,221	5.7	10,152,924	12.1
Kentucky	97,324,293	40.8	40,113,425	40.8	7,155,445	7.3	11,298,831	11.5	11,623,813	11.8	5,018,276	5.9
Kentucky	111,085,800	56.8	65,137,892	56.8	15,042,579	13.1	2,543,784	2.2	492,885	0.4	6,793,550	5.9
Louisiana	95,351,987	39.3	37,435,616	39.3	12,279,115	12.9	11,654,009	15.4	2,188,361	2.3	3,362,068	6.7
Maine	23,106,130	48.1	11,191,061	48.1	1,688,133	4.3	1,344,193	5.8	813,991	3.5	6,909,064	13.3
Maryland	43,796,088	36.5	16,001,804	36.5	5,890,232	13.5	3,319,789	7.6	710,379	1.6	7,019,900	16.0
Massachusetts	352,977,912	23.7	83,768,280	23.7	45,597,665	12.9	22,080,396	6.3	18,154,111	5.2	45,790,278	13.0
Michigan	398,784,690	50.1	164,883,651	50.1	26,181,114	8.0	19,299,735	5.9	20,883,322	6.2	49,315,987	15.0
Minnesota	188,296,366	35.3	66,478,952	35.3	28,257,500	15.0	23,447,092	11.9	7,814,483	4.2	16,110,297	8.6
Mississippi	71,137,117	43.6	31,047,904	43.6	7,803,863	11.0	1,290,527	1.8	2,215,365	1.7	9,623,493	2.8
Missouri	216,189,019	42.4	88,512,976	42.4	20,232,541	9.3	12,019,092	5.8	20,209,561	9.4	20,468,881	9.4
Montana	51,162,911	44.8	21,696,298	44.8	4,118,212	8.0	3,717,329	7.3	5,467,279	10.7	3,188,056	6.2
Nebraska	74,528,911	41.8	33,420,304	41.8	5,386,283	7.2	5,030,350	6.8	2,014,037	2.7	8,835,789	11.9
Nevada	7,877,318	30.0	2,364,755	30.0	5,467,417	5.9	1,319,804	16.8	557,680	8.4	9,279,528	11.1
New Hampshire	24,441,159	25.0	6,104,741	25.0	1,112,447	4.6	2,625,867	10.7	1,320,909	5.4	5,273,492	21.6
New Jersey	306,793,269	35.4	108,472,822	35.4	36,439,488	11.9	41,180,034	13.4	9,530,289	3.1	33,678,753	11.0
New Mexico	29,794,287	31.7	9,441,995	31.7	7,344,365	21.6	2,015,542	6.8	2,888,547	9.7	1,503,790	5.0
New York	1,138,049,762	19.2	218,892,186	19.2	183,821,792	16.1	197,790,567	17.4	5,973,079	0.5	141,802,293	12.5
North Carolina	70,403,373	29.3	30,598,692	29.3	9,701,677	13.8	5,110,348	7.3	1,924,009	1.6	1,523,516	6.4
North Dakota	11,773,799	40.6	18,175,296	40.6	5,534,739	12.1	2,173,903	5.5	5,137,820	11.5	5,137,820	5.4
Ohio	574,605,279	50.3	280,143,504	50.3	41,821,381	7.8	61,022,180	10.6	15,807,733	2.8	67,715,027	10.8
Oklahoma	132,218,692	51.5	68,637,806	51.5	20,603,199	15.5	3,882,493	2.9	5,771,070	1.3	6,944,637	5.2
Oregon	54,789,692	41.7	22,823,276	41.7	3,831,100	7.0	3,034,493	5.5	4,290,027	7.8	3,571,615	6.5
Pennsylvania	757,319,666	59.3	440,268,428	59.3	17,573,790	6.2	40,004,327	5.4	21,706,371	2.9	41,672,743	5.9
Rhode Island	43,433,051	21.5	9,317,400	21.5	5,084,555	11.7	5,034,327	12.8	1,781,806	9.6	7,006,219	16.1
South Carolina	63,997,794	28.6	22,860,955	28.6	12,504,781	19.7	2,128,129	3.3	781,806	1.2	2,251,138	3.5
South Dakota	50,547,294	15.2	22,880,701	15.2	4,032,211	8.0	1,603,772	3.3	6,102,270	12.8	2,614,149	5.2
Tennessee	89,118,024	54.0	48,110,068	54.0	5,552,638	6.2	2,745,761	3.1	734,542	0.8	2,463,692	2.8
Texas	178,991,802	41.4	74,156,902	41.4	16,800,787	9.1	8,398,128	4.7	5,519,871	3.1	10,704,748	6.0
Utah	36,415,338	26.3	9,592,103	26.3	6,147,360	16.9	1,582,392	4.4	3,176,081	8.7	1,287,829	13.1
Virginia	55,811,090	48.7	6,704,372	48.7	6,188,854	1.5	1,027,902	3.1	4,595,525	3.2	1,373,638	11.4
Washington	117,649,945	28.3	15,801,522	28.3	5,557,671	10.0	2,519,944	4.5	773,103	1.4	4,178,893	7.5
West Virginia	107,622,964	37.4	43,996,247	37.4	9,988,312	8.5	11,478,769	9.2	9,730,321	8.9	13,118,301	11.4
Wisconsin	201,092,266	62.9	67,736,319	62.9	6,293,216	5.8	1,550,993	1.4	909,725	0.9	3,494,478	3.6
Wyoming	47,092,266	23.4	21,347,015	23.4	21,347,015	10.6	37,991,438	18.4	17,187,104	8.6	31,056,688	15.3
Wyoming	14,027,534	31.6	1,855,558	31.6	1,172,633	8.1	1,171,032	8.3	1,181,137	8.4	306,089	6.2
Territories	9,263,066	51.5	1,783,886	51.5	1,783,886	19.3	459,001	4.9	344,955	3.7	296,421	3.2
Undistributed by State	364,593											

a Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

(C'cluded on next page)

TABLE XV. EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS (Continued)

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities		White Collar		Sewing		Goods, Other than Sewing		Sanitation and Health		Miscellaneous ^a	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$197,280,528	2.6	\$885,991,719	12.8	\$513,766,496	6.7	\$101,179,191	1.3	\$174,311,324	2.3	\$126,380,979	1.6
Alabama	1,695,974	1.9	9,136,580	10.2	5,904,784	6.6	1,847,745	2.0	4,669,488	5.2	2,077,213	2.3
Arizona	257,459	0.8	3,635,098	11.4	2,116,378	6.9	82,900	0.2	987,821	3.1	507,857	1.8
Arkansas	425,878	0.6	6,636,900	9.3	4,871,085	6.9	928,987	1.3	1,221,252	3.0	597,525	1.3
California	16,945,875	4.4	81,054,147	21.0	40,746,605	10.5	12,095,835	3.1	2,044,773	0.5	6,133,934	1.6
Colorado	2,136,481	2.4	9,829,407	11.2	8,463,540	9.7	3,046,805	4.6	1,160,777	1.3	1,879,040	2.2
Connecticut	2,367,712	2.8	11,580,006	13.6	3,322,982	3.9	1,042,007	1.2	2,587,780	3.1	1,721,969	0.8
Delaware	402,971	5.4	1,104,008	14.6	1,243,581	16.5	252,806	0.3	364,553	4.8	102,114	1.4
District of Columbia	633,766	2.4	5,948,231	22.9	2,767,876	10.4	831,828	3.1	111,565	0.4	278,765	1.0
Florida	4,240,133	5.1	10,715,483	12.9	10,177,910	12.2	1,177,292	1.4	2,319,441	2.8	883,211	1.0
Georgia	2,633,281	2.9	11,247,081	12.2	10,496,274	11.4	1,351,051	1.5	4,563,611	4.9	2,578,421	2.8
Idaho	714,479	2.6	1,871,157	6.6	1,507,657	5.3	102,020	2.1	932,561	3.2	566,934	1.9
Illinois	9,121,588	1.6	82,973,835	14.3	22,293,806	3.8	4,609,392	0.8	14,061,696	2.4	7,231,120	1.2
Indiana	3,660,376	1.3	11,815,531	6.3	10,902,360	4.6	3,915,889	1.6	5,002,063	2.1	3,596,238	1.5
Iowa	1,206,852	1.4	7,170,166	9.5	3,631,581	6.5	1,015,665	2.2	660,060	0.8	1,628,515	1.9
Kansas	1,065,309	1.1	7,533,800	7.7	10,079,511	10.2	790,688	0.8	2,765,109	2.8	886,969	2.8
Kentucky	614,614	0.6	3,533,726	8.3	8,257,523	7.2	437,526	0.1	2,469,071	2.2	3,366,204	2.9
Louisiana	880,401	0.9	11,480,900	12.0	6,267,538	6.6	377,920	0.4	2,246,646	2.3	1,173,226	1.2
Maine	1,323,231	3.7	1,730,976	7.5	1,682,885	7.2	889,082	2.6	9,866	0.1	1,173,157	1.6
Maryland	746,216	1.7	4,874,189	11.1	2,505,116	5.7	569,060	(b)	676,086	1.6	2,039,826	4.7
Massachusetts	8,294,066	2.3	60,208,178	17.1	42,339,581	12.0	5,281,436	1.5	1,856,065	0.5	19,259,676	5.5
Michigan	7,792,392	2.4	27,293,538	8.3	10,578,243	3.2	1,030,184	0.3	13,361	(b)	2,014,772	0.6
Minnesota	3,841,251	2.0	24,446,488	13.0	12,871,702	6.8	3,921,829	2.1	640,454	0.3	1,471,709	0.8
Mississippi	1,755,533	2.5	11,587,557	16.3	6,534,933	9.2	688,335	0.8	6,080,940	8.6	1,153,667	1.7
Missouri	2,113,478	1.0	15,032,479	6.9	20,111,949	9.3	6,736,276	3.1	7,353,364	3.4	3,165,849	1.5
Montana	772,356	1.5	4,031,922	7.9	4,990,388	9.8	667,288	1.3	1,481,276	2.9	1,001,949	1.9
Nebraska	1,847,764	2.5	7,730,755	10.4	5,409,318	7.3	1,799,199	2.3	1,676,021	2.2	1,499,191	1.9
Nevada	214,278	2.7	957,929	12.2	705,799	9.7	52,231	0.7	191,018	2.4	564,870	7.1
New Hampshire	861,836	3.5	1,893,994	7.7	3,321,892	13.6	106,027	0.4	37,353	0.2	1,779,598	7.3
New Jersey	8,528,020	2.8	42,943,913	14.0	17,690,063	5.8	1,122,823	0.4	4,129,573	1.3	2,987,491	0.9
New Mexico	804,010	2.7	1,752,375	5.9	1,714,542	5.8	110,239	0.1	1,414,298	4.7	801,671	2.7
New York	56,423,927	5.0	237,221,711	20.8	32,164,521	2.8	12,002,522	1.1	21,574,826	2.2	27,470,285	2.4
North Carolina	2,004,247	2.8	9,467,060	13.5	9,875,076	14.0	733,560	1.0	5,950,155	8.5	1,308,633	1.8
North Dakota	245,289	0.5	4,618,256	10.1	3,062,986	6.8	352,112	0.8	1,873,956	4.2	830,167	1.9
Ohio	7,513,287	1.3	49,848,498	8.7	30,007,264	5.3	4,626,979	0.8	6,287,104	1.1	3,121,731	0.5
Oklahoma	713,877	0.5	8,303,800	6.4	8,202,819	6.2	2,657,412	2.0	6,110,227	4.6	1,157,914	0.9
Oregon	3,529,962	6.5	6,034,003	11.0	4,788,145	7.4	1,495,881	0.9	1,019,040	1.9	1,343,788	2.5
Pennsylvania	17,223,792	2.3	65,026,415	8.6	53,821,354	7.4	1,260,162	0.2	9,008,461	1.3	4,250,847	0.5
Rhode Island	237,308	0.5	3,871,723	8.9	4,617,825	10.3	864,162	2.0	1,904,131	4.4	1,802,040	1.8
South Carolina	2,185,313	3.4	9,333,241	14.6	6,549,159	10.7	1,359,442	2.4	6,521,730	10.2	1,802,040	2.8
South Dakota	728,927	1.4	2,921,321	5.8	4,206,483	8.3	1,809,310	3.6	1,305,061	2.6	1,809,310	3.8
Tennessee	4,849,949	5.4	6,725,197	7.6	5,167,676	5.8	773,965	0.9	9,843,195	11.0	2,150,731	2.4
Texas	2,066,303	1.2	20,691,286	11.6	28,998,118	16.2	2,592,252	1.4	6,494,722	3.6	2,592,252	2.4
Utah	1,727,175	4.7	4,321,901	11.9	2,001,969	5.5	272,639	0.7	2,103,923	5.8	732,966	2.0
Vermont	234,933	1.7	1,911,553	13.9	1,054,631	7.7	374,182	2.7	429,042	3.1	429,042	3.1
Virginia	1,291,054	2.3	11,308,826	20.3	6,332,214	11.3	1,230,624	2.2	4,326,073	7.7	2,519,163	4.5
Washington	4,101,847	3.5	13,696,295	11.6	7,999,670	6.8	362,065	0.3	937,631	0.8	1,997,397	1.7
West Virginia	1,673,257	1.6	7,319,295	6.8	7,445,840	7.2	1,029,225	1.0	8,406,372	7.8	1,094,544	1.0
Wisconsin	2,132,174	1.1	23,757,378	11.8	7,393,221	3.7	10,122,033	5.0	1,368,121	0.7	2,660,544	1.3
Wyoming	326,303	2.3	1,664,564	11.9	1,636,063	11.7	297,988	2.1	447,201	3.2	408,066	2.9
Territories	754,455	8.1	580,725	6.4	1,636,063	11.7	297,988	2.1	267,158	2.9	398	(b)
Undistributed by state ^c			5,296,823						267,158		-4,932,240	

^a Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.^b Less than 0.05 percent.^c Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Parks and Other Recreational Facilities		Conservation		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$2,558,035,229	\$1,020,436,542	42.6	\$294,074,634	10.3	\$196,004,746	7.7	\$88,444,534	3.9	\$245,855,876	9.6
Alabama	35,653,400	21,314,154	59.8	3,225,050	9.0	499,846	1.4	427,456	1.2	848,682	2.4
Arizona	10,432,400	6,283,924	60.2	1,510,607	14.5	125,678	1.2	107,764	1.0	441,987	4.3
Arkansas	27,709,815	17,400,008	63.1	3,686,017	13.3	409,191	1.5	261,008	0.9	254,236	0.9
California	111,806,184	21,077,896	18.9	15,231,808	13.6	10,988,822	9.8	3,063,802	2.7	13,013,691	11.7
Colorado	26,181,718	9,535,910	36.0	3,948,019	14.9	807,819	3.1	1,703,743	6.5	2,100,516	7.9
Connecticut	28,152,781	10,568,820	37.5	3,415,384	12.1	2,443,805	8.7	1,444,229	5.1	3,880,382	13.8
Delaware	2,792,590	1,465,579	52.7	296,161	10.6	227,502	8.1	134,324	4.8	767,865	27.5
District of Columbia	10,675,342	1,373,381	12.9	2,378,421	22.3	341,559	3.2	86,527	0.8	2,008,783	18.8
Florida	33,466,238	12,345,221	36.9	5,421,304	16.2	1,209,315	3.6	1,042,812	3.1	1,893,357	5.7
Georgia	36,873,481	17,821,926	48.3	3,911,601	10.7	942,116	2.5	217,891	0.6	3,130,272	8.5
Idaho	9,386,456	2,994,005	31.9	1,035,769	11.0	344,245	3.7	2,503,356	26.6	820,217	8.7
Illinois	213,290,139	84,443,126	39.6	13,863,152	6.5	29,327,205	13.7	6,508,437	3.1	27,603,107	13.0
Indiana	80,561,748	43,041,215	53.4	6,524,932	8.1	5,691,314	7.4	5,691,314	7.4	5,691,314	7.4
Iowa	30,369,212	14,429,768	47.5	2,740,161	9.0	1,212,904	4.0	1,212,904	4.0	3,511,296	11.6
Kansas	27,425,177	12,828,180	45.0	2,155,652	7.9	3,212,812	11.7	1,292,538	4.6	1,707,614	6.2
Kentucky	45,000,639	26,129,835	58.0	5,829,198	12.9	6,682,216	2.1	32,980	0.1	2,523,197	5.6
Louisiana	33,410,999	16,946,125	50.7	3,152,442	9.4	2,687,289	8.0	584,279	1.8	2,687,289	8.0
Maine	7,633,331	4,060,017	53.2	1,337,343	17.4	360,710	4.7	151,035	1.2	1,009,290	13.2
Maryland	13,028,629	5,687,064	43.6	1,337,343	10.4	790,081	6.1	151,035	1.2	1,228,340	9.4
Massachusetts	115,494,224	27,597,014	23.9	14,448,964	12.5	6,535,187	5.6	10,152,550	8.8	16,533,679	14.3
Michigan	139,750,579	75,557,519	54.1	9,919,264	7.1	8,075,734	5.8	8,947,777	6.4	18,814,172	13.4
Minnesota	64,918,402	23,539,377	36.3	3,993,698	14.4	6,914,993	10.7	2,416,715	3.7	6,872,327	10.6
Mississippi	27,906,875	14,138,164	50.5	2,344,341	8.1	4,474,030	1.7	445,435	1.6	896,608	3.2
Missouri	77,763,705	33,397,572	43.0	8,830,851	11.4	4,462,140	5.7	7,022,651	9.0	7,806,519	10.0
Montana	18,829,020	8,023,467	42.6	1,598,907	8.2	1,409,761	7.5	1,595,620	8.5	1,073,292	5.7
Nebraska	25,412,934	11,599,290	45.3	2,067,421	8.1	1,679,159	6.6	425,234	1.7	3,490,772	13.6
Nevada	2,547,820	1,027,739	40.4	160,820	6.3	306,866	14.4	164,606	6.5	102,711	4.0
New Hampshire	8,006,223	1,790,923	22.6	321,030	3.8	728,252	8.7	1,049,454	12.5	1,678,971	20.0
New Jersey	101,421,022	41,137,474	40.6	10,810,578	10.6	12,393,875	12.2	2,109,685	2.1	10,294,256	10.1
New Mexico	10,006,760	2,916,497	29.1	2,146,584	21.4	526,561	5.3	1,178,600	11.8	590,324	5.9
New York	278,183,316	53,193,948	19.1	42,679,350	15.3	25,749,349	9.2	1,594,599	0.6	35,314,486	12.7
North Carolina	28,283,537	11,191,122	39.6	3,795,334	13.2	2,637,272	9.1	334,103	1.1	1,643,182	5.7
North Dakota	12,715,456	4,536,425	35.7	1,988,682	15.6	543,490	4.4	1,279,711	10.5	1,757,984	13.8
Ohio	225,658,517	131,363,107	58.2	13,684,600	6.0	25,196,004	11.1	1,763,830	0.8	21,786,799	9.6
Oklahoma	42,588,441	23,307,890	55.1	6,847,885	16.2	1,276,329	3.0	1,471,903	3.4	1,874,869	4.4
Oregon	16,907,794	7,858,828	46.2	1,802,396	10.6	908,834	3.0	971,369	5.7	1,423,249	8.4
Pennsylvania	293,180,890	148,887,536	50.8	13,443,966	5.8	9,013,461	3.9	3,460,355	1.5	10,834,521	4.6
Rhode Island	15,915,373	2,333,535	14.7	2,083,879	13.1	3,983,442	25.0	3,983,442	25.0	2,110,297	13.2
South Carolina	27,136,124	10,351,680	38.2	5,664,301	20.9	1,907,213	3.3	330,700	1.2	927,564	3.4
South Dakota	13,520,125	5,165,028	38.2	1,469,632	10.9	571,087	4.2	1,487,009	11.0	753,990	5.6
Tennessee	31,033,227	18,910,526	61.0	1,490,779	4.8	826,621	2.7	260,726	0.8	898,377	2.9
Texas	63,078,779	27,002,234	42.8	7,490,281	11.9	2,367,360	3.8	1,406,712	2.2	3,814,798	6.0
Utah	11,440,512	3,857,654	33.7	1,982,706	16.6	296,415	2.5	1,162,599	10.0	1,718,388	14.8
Vermont	5,475,925	2,816,688	51.3	272,711	5.0	128,600	2.3	388,384	7.1	404,624	7.4
Virginia	18,510,369	6,312,738	34.3	2,073,252	11.2	618,589	3.3	352,963	1.9	1,410,634	7.6
Washington	44,989,022	19,789,378	44.0	4,933,469	11.0	3,075,010	6.8	2,247,514	5.0	5,361,023	11.9
West Virginia	34,371,955	22,467,690	65.4	1,736,385	5.1	542,822	1.6	139,802	0.4	773,585	2.3
Wisconsin	72,052,134	17,186,613	23.9	6,576,214	9.1	13,683,271	19.0	6,640,870	9.2	11,111,912	15.4
Wyoming	4,133,248	1,666,605	40.3	300,261	7.3	389,688	9.1	246,101	6.0	296,372	6.5
Territories	3,325,421	1,425,488	42.9	1,301,249	39.1	35,587	1.1	1	(A)	123,763	3.7
Undistributed by state ^B	-2,621,548										

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund and textile-account adjustments and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XVI. EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS—Continued

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

State	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities		White Collar		Sewing		Goods, Other than Sewing		Sanitation and Health		Miscellaneous A	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$66,022,198	2.6	\$323,177,185	12.6	\$142,324,217	5.6	\$28,195,795	1.1	\$49,292,335	1.9	\$54,092,167	2.1
Alabama	303,715	0.8	3,958,001	11.1	1,195,607	3.4	527,055	1.5	2,271,916	6.4	1,081,937	3.0
Arizona	13,327	0.1	1,229,350	3.8	381,565	3.7	393,034	2.2	293,034	2.2	106,064	1.0
Arkansas	122,074	0.5	2,634,119	9.5	1,581,418	5.7	304,120	1.3	256,583	0.9	651,041	2.4
California	3,842,056	3.4	22,514,315	26.1	9,731,546	3.4	1,916,439	1.7	318,310	0.3	2,835,379	2.5
Colorado	1,018,718	3.8	3,170,055	12.0	2,249,075	8.5	909,660	3.4	347,930	1.3	686,673	2.6
Connecticut	440,259	1.6	3,317,873	11.8	895,863	3.2	476,971	1.7	784,547	2.8	481,558	1.7
Delaware	119,025	4.3	322,035	11.5	348,194	12.5	9	(b)	63,810	2.3	48,083	1.7
District of Columbia	412,016	3.9	2,888,006	27.0	623,435	5.8	333,920	3.1	30,958	0.3	198,236	1.9
Florida	1,178,375	3.5	3,878,837	11.6	4,332,558	12.9	692,578	2.1	1,040,695	3.1	430,916	1.3
Georgia	732,396	2.0	3,906,371	10.6	2,728,705	7.4	513,769	1.4	1,871,837	5.1	1,046,507	2.9
Idaho	286,956	3.1	522,798	5.6	329,544	3.5	138,187	1.5	185,338	2.0	227,041	2.4
Illinois	3,173,319	1.5	32,233,777	15.1	7,730,913	3.6	1,701,742	0.8	2,134,158	1.0	4,421,203	2.1
Indiana	590,299	0.7	3,145,768	3.9	657,078	3.9	1,637,577	0.8	932,527	1.2	1,823,157	2.2
Iowa	814,559	2.3	2,901,153	9.6	1,993,988	6.4	334,123	1.1	163,493	0.5	1,062,182	3.5
Kansas	635,229	2.8	2,477,520	9.0	1,711,913	7.9	184,763	0.7	754,300	2.8	534,956	1.9
Kentucky	304,192	0.7	4,606,342	10.4	2,178,966	5.5	154,285	0.3	758,070	1.7	1,195,369	2.7
Louisiana	206,992	0.6	4,093,075	12.2	2,175,304	6.5	219,346	0.7	722,050	2.2	565,880	1.7
Maine	140,724	1.9	496,533	6.5	458,722	6.0	78,890	1.0	284,252	2.2	117,584	1.5
Maryland	41,203	0.3	1,612,049	12.4	508,510	3.9	660	(b)	56,092	(b)	1,308,092	10.5
Massachusetts	2,911,920	2.5	17,803,275	15.4	7,471,856	6.5	1,675,685	1.5	1,446,130	1.1	10,307,102	9.0
Michigan	938,464	0.7	10,027,052	7.6	4,387,445	3.1	442,991	0.3	12,077	(b)	2,400,161	1.5
Minnesota	1,240,570	1.9	8,195,094	12.6	4,543,853	7.0	1,365,499	2.1	424,220	(b)	424,220	0.7
Mississippi	340,874	1.2	4,133,564	14.8	1,650,907	5.9	370,576	1.3	395,677	1.4	395,677	1.4
Missouri	1,184,319	1.5	5,880,682	7.6	3,920,433	5.1	2,265,355	2.9	1,165,728	10.0	1,818,449	2.3
Montana	240,760	1.3	1,741,401	9.2	1,413,530	7.5	126,312	0.7	381,631	2.0	384,339	2.0
Nebraska	283,437	1.1	2,909,869	11.4	1,517,471	5.9	614,180	2.4	684,457	2.7	303,201	1.2
Nevada	9,635	0.4	314,028	12.3	228,841	9.0	8,166	0.3	102,601	4.0	61,798	2.4
New Hampshire	59,513	0.7	529,344	6.3	885,194	10.5	23,504	0.3	12,506	0.1	1,386,462	16.5
New Jersey	1,492,392	1.5	14,497,305	14.3	4,401,587	4.3	518,300	0.5	1,146,330	1.1	2,700,470	2.7
New Mexico	455,700	4.5	611,493	6.1	516,017	5.2	30,942	0.3	366,314	3.7	397,728	3.7
New York	31,903,081	11.5	63,931,007	23.0	8,710,474	3.1	2,223,800	0.8	8,279,084	3.0	4,592,338	1.7
North Carolina	277,759	1.0	3,898,804	13.5	2,355,242	8.2	305,531	1.1	1,826,878	6.3	550,309	1.9
North Dakota	60,321	0.5	1,315,881	10.8	717,860	5.9	134,620	1.1	163,192	3.8	415,291	3.4
Ohio	483,138	0.2	19,928,951	8.3	10,150,191	4.5	794,996	0.3	876,940	0.4	924,715	0.4
Oklahoma	288,030	0.6	3,506,564	8.3	1,793,965	4.2	337,309	0.3	1,337,000	3.2	795,218	1.8
Oregon	580,036	3.5	2,031,734	11.9	1,031,878	6.2	233,094	1.4	204,289	1.2	313,107	1.9
Pennsylvania	2,481,671	1.1	21,390,429	9.1	17,867,714	7.7	254,130	1.1	2,022,974	1.1	2,933,839	1.3
Rhode Island	72,764	0.5	1,297,593	7.6	1,297,593	8.0	252,724	1.6	460,770	2.9	432,336	2.7
South Carolina	384,297	1.4	3,020,578	11.1	1,280,727	4.7	981,321	3.6	2,357,290	8.7	930,505	3.5
South Dakota	392,864	2.5	1,319,307	9.7	914,032	6.8	402,562	3.0	528,084	3.9	570,530	4.2
Tennessee	750,601	2.4	2,399,718	7.7	657,865	2.1	401,007	0.9	3,720,835	12.0	816,172	2.7
Texas	671,461	1.1	6,894,780	10.9	9,801,196	15.5	803,004	1.4	1,798,360	2.8	998,530	1.6
Utah	134,540	1.2	1,413,146	13.7	515,988	4.4	63,492	0.5	379,021	2.9	216,563	1.9
Vermont	7,437	0.1	750,310	12.1	282,321	5.2	25,800	0.5	308,310	6.7	308,310	6.7
Virginia	573,400	3.1	3,534,052	19.1	1,629,843	8.8	435,297	2.4	1,018,958	5.5	521,273	2.8
Washington	1,677,501	3.7	4,674,703	10.4	2,584,886	5.7	81,582	0.2	241,590	0.5	343,466	0.8
West Virginia	683,058	2.0	2,388,151	6.9	2,383,911	6.9	281,410	0.8	2,015,965	7.6	359,117	1.0
Wisconsin	795,057	1.1	8,387,731	11.6	2,156,828	3.0	3,006,828	4.2	448,695	0.6	2,058,055	2.9
Wyoming	108,117	2.6	521,080	12.6	400,015	9.9	43,283	1.0	102,551	2.5	86,175	1.9
Territories	220,634	6.7	180,142	5.4					41,338	1.2	-2,781	-0.1
Undistributed by State C			552,860								-3,174,408	

A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XVII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Number of Public Buildings				Miles of Highways, Roads, and Streets			Number of Bridges		Number of Culverts		Miles of Curbs—New and improved	Miles of Side-walks and Paths—New and improved
	Schools		All others		New pavement	Im-proved pavement	Unpaved	New construction	Im-provements	New construction	Im-provements		
	New construction (including additions)	Im-provements	New construction (including additions)	Im-provements									
Total.....	3,047	21,550	16,078	24,778	11,390.0	12,257.0	256,157.0	29,084	23,521	313,204	59,908	8,123.0	11,469.0
Alabama.....	69	458	221	413	807.8	154.5	9,124.8	3,549	1,760	11,384	1,054	96.0	374.6
Arizona.....	24	189	157	32	129.4	48.3	752.7	103	40	1,317	125	69.3	81.5
Arkansas.....	202	367	466	1,259	131.0	100.6	5,209.9	2,540	185	14,834	717	95.9	72.2
California.....	143	520	1,567	1,117	335.6	308.9	4,505.2	219	259	6,144	711	663.3	342.4
Colorado.....	57	263	278	317	244.2	64.9	4,088.0	1,127	721	6,149	806	247.3	75.4
Connecticut.....	10	361	136	360	74.8	102.1	1,993.1	63	74	1,510	359	128.4	222.1
Delaware.....	1	24	13	96	14.9	1.9	30.1	2	1	4	1	16.3	12.3
District of Columbia.....	---	1	18	82	9.0	34.9	11.2	---	---	---	---	---	37.9
Florida.....	127	240	294	81	434.6	422.7	1,340.0	286	133	1,476	53	67.3	64.4
Georgia.....	203	337	247	905	362.3	16.5	2,902.7	716	257	7,682	603	215.4	252.8
Idaho.....	21	43	126	46	10.5	5.3	1,468.1	253	174	1,819	266	33.8	31.2
Illinois.....	39	750	411	903	625.8	1,182.2	18,515.3	1,935	2,525	26,441	8,332	523.2	1,290.0
Indiana.....	28	682	405	918	728.5	1,124.0	8,796.2	194	1,066	6,990	1,494	222.9	508.8
Iowa.....	11	122	230	217	68.1	82.8	11,322.8	684	1,808	8,999	1,733	24.8	93.4
Kansas.....	39	95	299	159	153.3	154.9	9,103.9	391	90	6,903	734	113.6	105.0
Kentucky.....	178	653	251	539	517.7	544.2	5,159.0	1,542	717	28,528	1,483	158.9	165.7
Louisiana.....	18	203	170	136	167.3	22.9	1,051.7	286	57	2,050	54	68.5	195.1
Maine.....	4	58	32	35	7.1	4.5	1,258.8	95	87	1,319	330	4.8	57.1
Maryland.....	9	334	123	175	139.4	86.9	274.5	18	95	1,380	104	147.7	89.0
Massachusetts.....	6	1,115	378	1,421	130.2	234.2	1,539.9	53	154	1,194	436	473.5	971.4
Michigan.....	52	808	493	1,131	861.4	653.5	8,054.4	186	169	17,747	1,067	321.1	354.7
Minnesota.....	69	621	722	660	49.2	60.2	11,845.7	176	324	9,192	1,686	138.0	165.9
Mississippi.....	125	139	294	109	314.6	108.3	4,828.7	2,937	413	5,593	778	97.8	99.0
Missouri.....	110	533	188	243	232.0	198.5	10,782.6	387	223	7,920	213	172.4	274.0
Montana.....	7	107	162	304	31.9	108.0	3,774.6	546	317	4,124	674	75.3	33.0
Nebraska.....	30	162	246	284	27.9	72.4	5,438.8	1,189	2,480	5,172	2,422	72.8	37.4
Nevada.....	1	22	137	25	1.3	18.9	1,167.5	50	21	618	31	16.7	6.8
New Hampshire.....	---	42	42	85	9.7	61.6	834.0	97	109	1,419	872	7.0	36.5
New Jersey.....	16	625	280	1,089	309.8	380.0	1,898.1	98	69	167	437	388.6	706.2
New Mexico.....	157	147	109	29	8.6	0.6	1,329.4	795	29	706	26	38.2	73.5
New York City.....	---	259	473	1,270	177.4	709.4	201.4	22	24	263	1,512	750.2	502.8
New York (excluding New York City).....	15	557	551	2,111	692.4	590.0	3,463.0	188	196	7,695	476	575.6	813.5
North Carolina.....	78	776	310	297	84.5	82.7	3,189.9	64	88	1,629	54	88.4	165.9
North Dakota.....	38	1,297	199	304	16.2	6.4	6,593.6	164	220	6,020	1,320	16.0	74.4
Ohio.....	57	1,581	664	2,025	448.9	1,059.1	10,747.3	964	2,388	18,029	3,195	466.2	1,081.4
Oklahoma.....	351	488	904	329	329.7	332.2	14,584.3	1,136	859	20,369	2,300	125.7	176.0
Oregon.....	18	72	719	398	1.3	26.4	2,312.8	159	75	2,552	1,288	5.0	29.4
Pennsylvania.....	78	2,280	559	1,608	889.1	874.7	5,212.4	642	483	10,705	5,225	421.4	504.6
Rhode Island.....	---	63	28	123	30.8	63.2	326.0	2	25	70	15	59.4	129.0
South Carolina.....	228	632	255	412	100.5	20.5	3,476.0	380	125	1,851	---	44.9	175.4
South Dakota.....	33	98	144	107	5.1	58.7	8,026.0	227	306	2,402	296	20.7	29.7
Tennessee.....	129	480	215	83	167.2	83.0	19,761.0	1,315	2,233	19,614	1,524	102.0	16.5
Texas.....	91	139	419	132	998.7	378.3	10,390.4	1,700	1,229	5,441	1,490	196.3	110.1
Utah.....	18	139	212	253	8.3	18.9	1,739.5	239	241	2,574	1,068	32.5	253.2
Vermont.....	5	106	12	178	14.4	36.0	527.6	72	125	1,377	134	10.6	52.2
Virginia.....	63	640	136	313	101.3	163.2	4,048.5	76	41	3,391	10	139.3	123.9
Washington.....	27	350	338	366	94.8	35.0	5,003.5	268	89	6,621	516	46.9	87.2
West Virginia.....	17	1,132	463	195	206.0	905.1	6,106.8	424	170	9,192	1,488	64.9	50.4
Wisconsin.....	22	381	755	895	51.9	443.8	9,298.5	132	90	3,789	1,387	220.0	217.5
Wyoming.....	11	38	148	181	---	---	2,724.2	375	157	711	16	11.2	9.7
Hawaii.....	12	21	109	28	33.6	11.2	22.6	18	---	91	4	17.0	6.9

A Revised.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVII. SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES—Concluded

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Number of Parks, Playgrounds, Athletic Fields, and Fairgrounds		Miles of Water Mains, Aqueducts, and Distribution Lines		Miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers (Trunk Lines and Laterals)		Number of Books Renovated	Work in Sewing Rooms		Number of School Lunches Served
	New construction (including additions)	Improvements	New construction	Improvements	New construction	Improvements		Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced	
Total	4,586	10,871	6,086.0	2,204.0	8,855.0	2,600.0	^A 56,258,151	^A 139,642,095	^A 41,567,072	^A 238,410,706
Alabama	79	38	88.9	6.8	74.3	20.5	605,004	2,196,645	421,261	1,332,862
Arizona	15	24	59.8	2.9	10.5	0.1	213,474	818,221	145,676	518,718
Arkansas	70	33	31.8	1.2	22.4	48.1	266,828	1,083,742	191,609	1,103,065
California	127	651	802.3	150.1	493.8	61.4	6,639,428	14,232,132	5,002,965	6,774,535
Colorado	35	204	115.4	56.7	80.2	5.5	343,630	1,510,314	198,590	5,354,634
Connecticut	50	113	31.4	8.0	137.1	18.1	1,489,772	929,517	286,674	118,170
Delaware	17	6	14.7	13.3	13.3	38,449	118,466	79,277	633,674	3,900,294
District of Columbia	31	198	2.4	0.1	45.3	6.4	124,317	481,226	109,966	633,674
Florida	114	66	36.5	13.2	117.9	24.5	113,295	2,650,862	630,598	5,104,100
Georgia	96	314	82.9	8.8	194.3	8.4	218,949	4,661,079	686,491	5,104,100
Idaho	20	27	94.6	59.4	44.6	6.8	286,992	344,636	87,672	1,172,737
Illinois	192	1,032	233.0	1,039.9	662.3	262.3	3,235,657	8,961,916	3,010,897	927,080
Indiana	177	279	120.6	12.5	204.1	97.0	1,833,329	2,577,019	1,026,737	280,960
Iowa	69	215	85.1	4.3	97.1	11.1	1,248,625	2,950,723	945,292	201,110
Kansas	92	105	161.5	20.8	69.0	42.3	621,389	2,720,496	688,328	286,788
Kentucky	63	54	48.4	1.7	245.5	25.4	946,984	2,741,475	334,904	80,917
Louisiana	32	59	114.9	10.0	218.7	7.4	1,007,773	1,409,886	427,210	664,098
Maine	39	23	23.3	46.6	1.3	37,935	904,094	112,268	941,500	190,831
Maryland	39	117	71.7	4.2	96.7	4.7	986,016	795,669	127,947	1,449,532
Massachusetts	205	420	198.5	38.3	339.7	77.1	1,636,507	11,948,767	1,874,620	1,449,532
Michigan	136	416	271.3	111.6	678.1	31.8	2,749,818	2,226,092	398,868	1,872,796
Minnesota	183	353	114.7	6.0	197.7	59.6	1,419,009	2,832,828	871,938	3,738,355
Mississippi	28	65	43.1	11.2	99.7	6.1	192,719	2,499,843	609,500	14,609,391
Missouri	103	399	228.7	17.8	247.3	32.8	524,546	4,039,507	923,527	1,352,836
Montana	67	138	69.8	12.4	40.4	0.1	431,403	852,465	186,153	124,814
Nebraska	45	119	89.2	18.2	85.0	22.5	377,480	1,536,316	589,409	234,650
Nevada	12	18	14.3	5.7	8.1	0.8	118,048	84,451	79,596	261,394
New Hampshire	23	66	12.7	4.4	61.2	0.1	6,188	1,055,394	217,903	874,695
New Jersey	232	327	114.4	33.3	295.7	120.8	2,243,365	1,806,512	933,356	122,221
New Mexico	43	42	24.2	12.0	45.6	-----	85,231	206,318	94,027	122,221
New York City	363	316	294.1	17.8	168.2	125.9	2,399,549	3,767,765	5,791,868	109,312,370
New York (excluding New York City)	208	264	331.0	25.0	652.2	726.4	363,875	3,532,276	1,465,914	245,608
North Carolina	84	144	85.9	5.7	191.0	10.1	2,630,416	3,988,848	887,737	8,913,557
North Dakota	67	281	38.5	4.7	36.3	24.3	436,150	1,127,892	70,418	597,548
Ohio	279	770	388.4	77.1	862.7	107.0	7,802,788	6,277,947	2,047,811	4,466,677
Oklahoma	54	383	162.9	87.7	145.3	84.8	348,774	2,809,204	556,721	3,236,247
Oregon	39	80	121.0	23.1	18.1	14.8	277,405	534,760	274,003	1,349,200
Pennsylvania	242	900	168.7	15.1	488.1	244.8	1,607,174	8,946,333	1,757,844	1,606,273
Rhode Island	30	32	7.8	-----	51.5	0.7	217,743	1,084,081	143,684	16,682,711
South Carolina	60	207	62.0	0.2	80.6	0.2	1,312,731	2,123,975	458,004	16,682,711
South Dakota	36	69	47.6	8.1	34.8	8.7	239,362	1,215,887	299,303	1,217,652
Tennessee	105	100	41.7	68.2	2.3	1,353,936	2,171,953	2,492,959	10,756,174	133,988
Texas	135	154	87.6	132.0	169.6	134.6	1,828,026	11,913,485	1,036,721	6,523,084
Utah	41	80	168.7	41.3	90.5	6.4	135,254	547,109	209,857	312,356
Vermont	14	22	24.8	7.1	18.3	7.3	144,295	387,116	110,432	312,356
Virginia	74	164	124.7	8.9	122.8	8.7	651,593	2,042,958	452,689	8,475,751
Washington	146	425	288.6	27.5	152.4	15.5	1,360,357	2,247,771	439,973	5,444,983
West Virginia	44	86	36.3	5.2	157.2	14.2	618,927	2,075,497	988,468	4,084,284
Wisconsin	111	414	162.9	11.0	356.0	59.3	2,388,733	3,069,147	650,264	1,112,276
Wyoming	13	53	32.0	13.6	17.7	0.9	1,370	242,080	118,143	580,201
Hawaii	7	6	7.2	21.4	0.8	0.1	67,527	-----	-----	-----

^A Revised.

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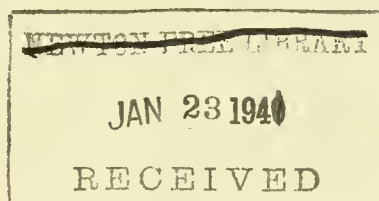
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REPORT ON

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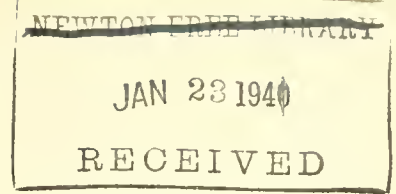
THE WPA PROGRAM



JUNE 30, 1940

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION



FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator

REPORT ON
PROGRESS OF
THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1940

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. HARRINGTON, Commissioner

CORRINGTON GILL, Assistant Commissioner

EMERSON ROSS, Director, Division of Statistics

PREFACE

This report on the progress of the Work Projects Administration program continues the series of statements which have reviewed the employment, accomplishments, and expenditures of the WPA. The present report, like those preceding it, contains a summary of WPA activities in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and certain special sections that provide more detailed accounts of particular aspects of the WPA program. The special sections cover WPA activities for strengthening national defense, a summary of WPA airport and airway work, and a brief review of operating policies and procedures. The five other sections of the report bring earlier accounts of major aspects of the WPA program up to date. They cover the employment supplied through the WPA, the accomplishments on project undertakings, the expenditures of Federal funds and of funds supplied by various state and local public agencies that propose and sponsor WPA projects, the legislative provisions for the current fiscal year, and the place of the WPA program among the public work and assistance programs in the United States.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1940

WPA Employment in the Fiscal Year 1940

THE Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 appropriated to the Work Projects Administration \$1,477,000,000, together with unobligated balances remaining from the previous year, to provide employment on useful public projects during the year ending June 1940. This appropriation represented a reduction of about a third from the amount that had been made available for the operation of the WPA program during the preceding fiscal year. During the 12-month period covered by this appropriation, the number of workers employed on WPA projects averaged approximately 2,054,000 per month, as compared with an average employment of 3,014,000 during the preceding 12 months.

The last half of the preceding fiscal year was marked by improvement in private industry and a downward trend in unemployment. In line with the increase in opportunities for private employment the number at work on the WPA program had been reduced steadily from a peak of 3,335,000 in the fall of 1938 to 2,578,000 in June 1939. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1940 anticipated a continuation of improvement in economic conditions.

Industrial production increased throughout the summer and the rate of increase was accelerated after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in September. However, many industries had accumulated large inventories by the end of 1939 and, as a result, industrial production was

reduced sharply in January and February, offsetting much of the expansion that had been generated by anticipation of increased war business. More than 1,000,000 nonagricultural workers lost their jobs during the month of January. This short but severe contraction was followed by relatively small increases in private employment which began in March and continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. These increases were not sufficient to offset the January–February setback, and in June 1940 total private employment was at a level lower than it had been in October 1939.

Except for the normal seasonal increase during the winter months, when unemployed workers are most in need of jobs and wages, WPA employment followed the general trend of business activity and private employment. From the June 1939 average of 2,578,000 workers, the number at work on the program was reduced during the summer by 857,000 to 1,721,000 during September. The rate of this reduction (about 33 percent) was much more rapid than the rate of decrease in unemployment, which amounted to less than 10 percent during this period.

Because of the seasonal increase in applications for WPA jobs, average employment on the program increased after September by about 130,000 workers per month to 2,123,000 in December 1939. Seasonal factors together with the rapid decline of private employment in January and February necessitated further

additions to the program, and the number employed averaged approximately 2,310,000 in February and March.

A general reduction of about 554,000 in the number of WPA jobs during April, May, and June coincided with seasonal increases in farm employment and the gradual improvement in the number of jobs available in other private industry. The extent of the reduction, however, was determined largely by the amount of funds available for the program. The 280,000 voluntary separations from the program which occurred in these three months were equivalent to about one-half of the total decline in WPA employment.

WPA Employees

Nearly 97 percent of all project workers during the fiscal year were eligible for WPA employment on the basis of their relative need for work. The remaining 3 percent represent supervisory, technical, and other key personnel whose services were necessary to permit project operations but whose jobs could not be filled from the available list of certified eligible workers. The relative need of applicants is determined locally. Lists of eligible workers

are referred to the WPA by public welfare agencies and those most in need of employment are selected for WPA jobs. The need of workers assigned to jobs is reviewed periodically. Workers are required by the WPA to accept offers of private employment, and they lose their eligibility if they refuse such offers.

About 84 percent of the workers employed on projects during fiscal 1940 were men and 16 percent were women. The WPA employs only one worker from any family. That worker usually is the family head or the most employable member of the family group.

Out of every 100 workers employed on projects in fiscal year 1940, about 3 were project supervisory employees; 3 were assigned to professional or technical project work; 10 were skilled workers, such as bricklayers, cement finishers, or operators of heavy equipment; 14 were intermediate or semiskilled workers, such as carpenters' helpers, truck drivers, and operators of light equipment; and 70 were assigned to unskilled manual work.

Type and Location of Projects

Practically all WPA projects are planned and initiated by local public agencies. Job speci-



WPA workers paving Harding Boulevard in San Francisco

fications and cost estimates are prepared locally and submitted to the WPA for technical review and approval as to suitability for operation. A condition of this approval is that the project shall develop useful facilities or benefits to the public. A further condition is that the work shall not replace a regular function of the local government, or displace persons who would normally be employed on similar work. A steady flow of project applications from local communities provides the WPA with a large reservoir of available projects which can be brought into operation quickly. This is essential to flexibility of program operations, enabling rapid expansion in employment when that is necessary and permitting the selection of projects on which the particular skills of available workers can be used to best advantage.

At the end of June 1940, projects for the construction or improvement of highways, farm-to-market roads, and city streets provided 43 percent of all WPA jobs. Ten percent of the workers employed at that time were on projects involving water supply and sewer systems, and 9 percent were at work on projects for the construction and renovation of schools and other public buildings. Sewing projects, on which a large number of women were engaged in the production of garments for distribution to needy families, accounted for 7 percent of total employment at the end of June. The remainder of the workers were employed on a wide variety of activities including the extension of recreational facilities; the construction of airports and airway facilities; land and water conservation; malaria control and other sanitation work; the teaching of subjects related to literacy, naturalization, art, music, and other fields and various other educational activities; research projects and work on public records; indexing and cataloging projects in libraries and museums; serving lunches to undernourished school children; and other kinds of work related to many different community services and public facilities.

About 40 percent of the workers employed on the WPA program at the end of June 1940 were working in counties in which there is a city with a 1930 population of 100,000 or more; 16 percent were in counties having cities ranging between 25,000 and 100,000 in population; 23

percent worked in counties in which the largest town had between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants; and 21 percent were in rural counties having no towns with as many as 5,000 inhabitants.

Although, in general, the distribution of WPA employment reflects the concentration of population in urban centers, the need for WPA employment is not necessarily related directly to the total population of any area. Wide variations in unemployment and need occur in cities of approximately the same size because of differences in types of industries, the regularity of the employment provided in those industries, the growth or decline of certain industries, and related factors. Furthermore, an unemployed worker's need for a job is likely to be relatively more intense in an urban area, where the family depends on money income for subsistence, than in rural areas where subsistence is possible for some families without much actual cash.

Relation of WPA Employment to Unemployment

Only a fraction of the total number of workers who do not have private jobs can be employed by the WPA. Within the limits of available funds, employment is provided for those workers who are most urgently in need of it.

The need for WPA employment is related basically to the total volume of unemployment, but because of a number of factors this relationship is not necessarily constant from month to month or from year to year. The relative need of an unemployed worker and his family at any given time is determined by the amount of his savings and the length of time he has been out of work. Some workers are able to accumulate more than others and so can provide for their families without outside help for longer periods. Some families can be supported by relatives for at least a short period after the family head loses his job. Some unemployed workers are eligible for unemployment compensation payments. Some are members of families in which another worker has employment. Those with no resources whatever need some form of public assistance as soon as they are thrown out of work. In general, the relative proportion of the unemployed workers who are in need increases as the average period of unemployment for the entire group lengthens.

The need for fuel and clothing and other items that must be purchased, and therefore the need for jobs and wages, increases during the winter months, causing an important seasonal factor in the relationship between unemployment and WPA employment. The winter increase in need is intensified by simultaneous increases in the total number of persons out of work, because of the curtailment of outside construction and of other enterprises during cold weather.

Another important factor affecting the relationship between the number of workers seeking WPA employment and the total number unemployed is the need which exists among rural and farm families. A tenant farmer, for example, is technically excluded from a count of unemployed workers, although his need for a job may be fully as intense as that of an industrial wage worker.

Droughts that cut off farm income, and other disasters and emergencies, such as hurricanes or floods, that have no relation to employment or previous need, have necessitated rapid expansion of WPA employment at various times, further modifying its relationship to total unemployment.

The proportion of the unemployed workers who are provided with WPA employment has declined since 1936. On the basis of the estimates of the National Industrial Conference

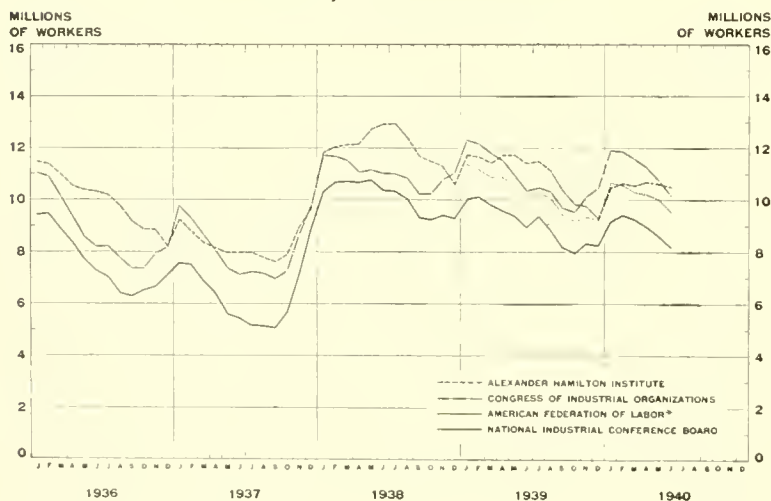
Board, the ratio declined from 33½ percent during the calendar year 1936 to 28 percent during 1937, 27 percent during 1938, and 26½ percent during the calendar year 1939. During the first half of the calendar year 1940, the ratio was 23½ percent. The decline in the ratio is accounted for in part by the operation of the unemployment compensation program and by other factors affecting the proportion of the total number of unemployed workers in need. In part, it is an indication of the changing proportion of the need for employment that the WPA program has met.

Turnover in WPA Employment

The volume of turnover in employment on WPA projects continued to be large during fiscal 1940, despite the fact that the level of employment was reduced by one-third from that of the previous fiscal year. While this reduction was in process about 3,850,000 separations occurred and more than 3,000,000 assignments were made, including replacements and additional assignments during the winter peak period. About 1,150,000 of the separations were voluntary, most of them representing persons known to have left the program to take private jobs. WPA employment has assisted these workers in maintaining work habits and skills, and they have been able to qualify for new jobs in private industry when employment conditions have improved.

A continuous movement of workers from the program and their replacement by other workers from the certified lists has characterized the operation of the program. To insure the continuation of this process and to shorten the period during which certified eligible workers have to wait for WPA jobs, the ERA Act of 1939 provided that no workers, except veterans, should be retained in WPA employment continuously for more than 18 months. At the expiration of 18 months of continuous employment, WPA

CHART 1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT
January 1936 - June 1940



*Monthly data through 1938 are not available.

workers are automatically discharged and cannot be recertified for a period of at least 30 days.

The initial application of the 18-month provision resulted in the separation of over 780,000 workers from the program during the first two months of the fiscal year. This large forced addition to the normal volume of separations did not result in widespread reentry into private employment of those separated. Only about 13 percent of the workers discharged during the first two months of the application of the 18-month provision (July and August) were able to find private employment during the next four months; in many cases they were hired at wages considerably less than those paid on the WPA program. The great majority of them were forced to apply for public aid and await their turn for reassignment to WPA jobs. However, this forced rotation of jobs enabled the WPA to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of other workers who had previously been awaiting assignment.

After August 1939 the number of workers discharged under the 18-month provision declined steadily. During June 1940, less than one-half of 1 percent of all the workers employed on WPA projects were discharged because they had been employed under the program continuously for 18 months.

Earnings and Hours of Work

During the fiscal year 1940 the full-time rate of monthly earnings for all WPA workers averaged about \$57.50. This represents the average of the full-time rates of individual workers as determined by an established schedule of monthly earnings. Standard monthly wages are paid in accordance with the skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned. These standard wages vary only according to the degree of urbanization of the various counties, as determined by the population of the largest municipality in the county, and according to the location of the county in one of the three wage regions into which the country has been divided (Chart 14, page 84). The ERA Act of 1939 specified that regional differentials in wages paid for similar kinds of

work should be no greater than differentials in living costs.

The full-time monthly wage for the unskilled employees varies from \$31.20 in the rural counties of the southern wage region to \$57.20 in the metropolitan areas of the North and West. Intermediate or semiskilled workers receive between \$42.90 and \$68.90. The corresponding rates for skilled workers vary from \$54.60 to \$89.70. Professional and technical workers receive the highest rates paid to certified employees, which range from \$55.90 per month in the rural counties of the South to \$94.90 per month in northern and western cities.

The monthly rates of pay under the earnings schedule have been established at a level below the monthly wage prevailing for similar work in private industry. This prevents competition with private employers for the services of unemployed workers and provides an incentive to WPA workers to accept private jobs. On the other hand, the standard payment is intended to meet minimum subsistence requirements for a family of average size during the interval of the family's emergency, when none of its gainful workers has other employment.

In order to facilitate the scheduling of project operations and to increase the efficiency of project activities, a standard work month of 130 hours was established by the ERA Act of 1939. Maximum hours were set at 8 in any one day and 40 in any week, except in the case of disasters, emergencies, and certain specifically exempted projects which may require deviations from these standards.

Expenditures

The total cost of operating the WPA program is directly related to the number of workers employed. Expenditures from funds appropriated to the WPA totaled \$1,520,106,000 for the fiscal year 1940. Wage payments to project workers aggregated \$1,339,194,000, or 88 percent of the total. In addition to the wage payments, a limited amount of WPA funds has been made available for nonlabor project costs, such as the purchase of materials and supplies and the purchase or rent of equipment, in proportion to the amount of employment provided. Under the ERA Act of 1939 this nonlabor allowance

was limited to \$6 per worker per month in any state. During the fiscal year expenditures for these nonlabor costs amounted to \$125,534,000, or 8 percent of the total amount expended from WPA funds.

Administrative costs totaled \$55,331,000, or 3.6 percent of total WPA expenditures, and miscellaneous costs, including the settlement of property damage claims and special grants for disaster relief, accounted for the expenditure of \$47,000.

Operations supervised directly by the WPA accounted for \$1,461,790,000 of the total WPA expenditures (\$1,520,106,000) made during the year. The remaining \$58,316,000 was expended from funds allocated to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects.

As part of their sponsorship of WPA projects, state and local agencies have provided substantial sums to supplement Federal expenditures. They have been required to meet engineering and other costs associated with the planning of the work. The sponsors have also supplemented the Federal allowances for project nonlabor costs by providing additional funds for materials, supplies, and equipment. The amount of such supplementation has varied depending upon the type of facility or service which the communities have desired and their financial ability.

The ERA Act of 1939 provided that sponsors must meet at least 25 percent of the total costs of all state or locally sponsored projects approved and placed in operation after January 1, 1940. Between January 1 and June 30, 1940, projects representing an aggregate cost of \$1,005,323,000 were approved. The sponsors of these projects had pledged varying portions of the cost of the individual projects, but their combined pledges amounted to \$313,752,000, or 31 percent of the total cost.

The total amount of funds expended by sponsors of projects operated by the WPA has increased each year since the program began, and the ratio of sponsors' expenditures to total expenditures also has increased since the first years of the program. During the fiscal year 1940, sponsors expended \$494,378,000, or 26 percent of the total cost of all projects operated by the WPA. In comparison, 19 percent of the total cost was met by sponsors in the fiscal year

1939, 21 percent in 1938, 15 percent in 1937, and 10 percent in the fiscal year 1936, the first year of WPA program operation. The increase in sponsors' financial participation in WPA operations has facilitated improvement in the quality and value of the work which has been done under the program.

Altogether, a total of \$1,902,950,000 from WPA and sponsors' funds was expended for the operation of work projects by the WPA during the fiscal year 1940. Of the total expenditures, highway, road, and street projects accounted for about 42 percent; public buildings, 10 percent; parks and other recreational facilities, 6 percent; water supply and sewer systems, 11 percent; airports and airways, 2 percent; land and water conservation, 3 percent; sanitation, health, and other construction projects, 3 percent; adult education projects, 2 percent; sewing projects, 6 percent; art, music, writing, library, and museum projects, 3 percent; and various other types of professional and service projects, 12 percent.

WPA National Defense Projects

Legislation enacted in June 1940 enabled the WPA to expand work on national defense projects of the kind that it had been operating since the beginning of the program. A large number of WPA projects for the construction and improvement of facilities of military and naval agencies already had been completed by the end of June 1940. In conformity with provisions of appropriation acts the WPA does not manufacture munitions or implements of war, but it has constructed many types of facilities for military and naval agencies including barracks, garages, warehouses, training fields, rifle ranges, administrative buildings, armories, roads, water mains, sewer lines, and other structures at military and naval posts. These projects have been sponsored or operated by the War Department, the Department of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard.

WPA workers have also completed extensive improvements at most of the military, naval, and municipal airports in the United States. About 1,600 hangars and other buildings and 2,600,000 feet of runways had been constructed

and improved through the operation of WPA projects by the end of June 1940.

An expansion of WPA work on these and similar national defense projects was undertaken just before the close of the fiscal year 1940. Special procedures have since been initiated to facilitate the review and approval of projects related to national defense, and these projects will be given priority in the assignment of workers and in other respects.

Special provisions of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, permit greater use of the WPA program as a means of strengthening the country's defenses. Several restrictions that ordinarily apply to the operation of WPA projects have been waived by law to expedite the operation of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Such projects are exempted from the limitation of WPA Federal expenditures for nonlabor purposes to a maximum of \$6 per worker per month. They are also exempted from the provision which requires that sponsors provide at least one-fourth of the total cost of non-Federal projects approved in each state after January 1, 1940.

Exemptions from other statutory provisions have been authorized in connection with certified military and naval projects.

In the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940, the Congress gave special authority to the WPA to operate projects for training workers in occupations required for industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. Under this authority a project, sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and cosponsored by the Office of Education, was initiated in June 1940 to operate vocational training programs in schools in every state. In these schools workers selected from WPA files and other workers from registration lists of public employment offices are being trained in skilled trades and crafts that are essential to the coordinated production of materials and goods for defense purposes.

Accomplishments of the WPA

The accomplishments of the WPA program can be evaluated in various ways, in accordance with its various purposes. Of first importance is the total number of jobs that the WPA has



Thousands of persons enjoy this WPA-built aquatic park and the recreational facilities it provides

provided. Since the beginning of the program about 7,800,000 different individuals have worked more than 130,000,000 man-months on WPA projects. This statistical fact can be translated in terms of the economic value of individual workers' skills and the maintenance of the total labor resources of the country. It can also be translated in terms of payments to landlords and grocers or of the preservation of health and morale in the families of the Nation's productive workers.

Another purpose of the WPA program is to bring together the productive capacity of unemployed workers, whose individual needs must be provided for, and the needs of the community as a whole, which cannot be met if the labor of these workers is not put to use. Through the WPA program public resources, that otherwise might have been used to support a considerable part of the working population in idleness, have been directed into the construction and improvement of essential public facilities and the provision of useful public services.

The types of work that WPA employees have accomplished and the value of their contribu-

tion to the communities throughout the country have been determined primarily by the nature of the projects that the communities themselves have planned and proposed. The statistical record of work completed on WPA projects is an indication, rather than a complete measure, of the contribution which the program has made to the physical assets of the Nation.

The most extensive accomplishment of WPA workers has been the construction and rebuilding of secondary and farm-to-market roads. Work completed on all highways, roads, and streets from the beginning of the program through December 31, 1939, exceeded 470,000 miles, and 412,000 miles of this represented work done on rural roads. Roads that were impassable during bad weather have been straightened, graded, drained, and surfaced, bringing about a vast improvement in the accessibility of markets, shops, schools, and medical and other vitally important services to hundreds of thousands of farm families. Road improvement work also has included the replacement or reconstruction of outworn or unsafe bridges, culverts, and viaducts. In all, the WPA program has built or reconditioned nearly 856,000 structures of these types. The construction and reconstruction of drainage facilities and roadside clearance work on more than 100,000 miles of highways have been an essential part of these activities. Through its highway program the WPA has made an important contribution to the safety and convenience of highway travel.

WPA workers have constructed or improved almost 90,000 public buildings, including schools, libraries, garages, storage buildings, town halls, and other administrative buildings. The overcrowding, obsolescence, and unsafe conditions that have prevailed in thousands of school buildings have frequently been pointed out by local and national educational authorities. There has been a large demand for the construction and modernization of school buildings through WPA projects, and work has been completed on more than 30,000 of them.

WPA workers have conducted literacy, naturalization, vocational training, and other adult education classes in which the enrollment has totaled millions of persons. Art and music instruction classes as well as art and music



Road through Parley's Canyon (Utah) constructed by WPA workers



A concert of the Colorado WPA Symphony Orchestra

production projects for the benefit of the public have been an integral part of the educational activities of the WPA, as have the library units built, operated, or assisted, the millions of volumes of public library books renovated, and the cataloging projects for modernizing library record systems.

The need for improvements in public utility systems and in sanitation and public health facilities is evidenced by the volume of work of these kinds that has been planned and sponsored by state and local agencies. WPA workers have built or improved 12,000 miles of water mains and distribution lines and 18,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers. Malaria control has been greatly advanced by drainage work done on 3,500,000 acres of swamp land. In rural areas, mostly in the hookworm and typhoid "belts," 1,760,000 sanitary privies have been constructed.

The inadequacy of hospital and clinic facilities in many localities has been attested by public health authorities. Forty percent of the counties in the United States have no registered general hospitals, and the structure and equipment of many existing hospitals are both inadequate and obsolete. The WPA has rebuilt

and modernized 1,500 hospital buildings and has built 132 new hospitals. Projects for the operation or assistance of medical and dental clinics, for nurses' visits, and for home treatments have been conducted in cooperation with local agencies. In a typical two-week period in January 1940, nearly a quarter of a million persons were examined and treated in health clinics with the assistance of WPA workers.

Projects for serving lunches to undernourished school children from needy families are closely related to other WPA welfare activities. On one day in January, 1,018,000 lunches were served in 11,000 schools throughout the country. From the beginning of the program through December 31, 1939, WPA workers served a total of 384,000,000 lunches.

These examples illustrate the variety and extent of public work that has been done through the WPA program. The complete list includes parks, playgrounds for children, airports for the national transportation system and for the national defense, soil and water conservation, flood control, reforestation, and many other kinds of development of properties in which the public has an interest and an investment.

PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1941

PROVISIONS for the operation of the Work Projects Administration program during the year ending June 30, 1941, are contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941.¹ This act in general continues the provisions made in the previous year's act, which was cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939. The new legislation differs chiefly in the provisions designed to facilitate cooperation of the WPA in measures to strengthen the national defense and in the allowances made for unforeseen changes in the trends of business activity and unemployment during a period of world-wide instability and economic uncertainty.

The European war with its economic repercussions on the industrial life of the United States has made it extremely difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the extent of the unemployment problem and of relief needs for a period as long as a year. War orders of foreign nations as well as national defense expenditures tend to be concentrated in a few key industries, such as aircraft, machine tools, shipbuilding, and steel. Employment resulting from these activities, therefore, will undoubtedly be concentrated to a large extent in specialized skilled trades. Other skilled groups and unskilled workers probably will not be affected directly, and the indirect effects are not susceptible to accurate estimation at this time. Exports to many parts of the world have already been stopped, and there exists a very definite

threat that further economic dislocation in the world may continue to affect American industries seriously and to throw many people out of work. Faced with uncertainty as to the economic outlook for the next year, Congress granted the President authority to apportion the WPA appropriation for a lesser period than the 12 months of fiscal year 1941, if in his judgment unemployment conditions necessitate such action. The apportionment may not, however, be for less than 8 months.

Appropriation to the WPA

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1941² appropriates to the WPA the sum of \$975,650,000 together with the unobligated balances of funds made available to the WPA by the ERA Act of 1939. This appropriation represents a reduction of approximately one-third from the amount made available for the 1940 fiscal year. If unemployment conditions in the country are such as to require the expenditure of this amount

² The ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, also made funds available to other agencies as follows: \$59,000,000 to the Farm Security Administration; \$4,000,000 to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration; \$1,700,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; \$16,611,357 to various administrative agencies (General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, Public Health Service, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority) to carry out the purposes of this act; \$750,000 to the Office of Government Reports; \$50,000,000 for war relief through the American Red Cross or other agencies; and \$50,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These bring the total appropriations made under this act to \$1,157,711,357. In order to furnish the Secretary of Agriculture with additional funds with which to make rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed by this act to make advances up to \$125,000,000 to the Secretary for that purpose.

¹ Public Resolution No. 88, 76th Congress, approved June 26, 1940.

in the first 8 months of the fiscal year, the funds appropriated will be sufficient to maintain the WPA program at about the same level as in the previous year with an average monthly employment of nearly 2,000,000 persons. Apportionment over all 12 months of the year would necessitate limiting average monthly employment to about 1,300,000 persons.

The financing of work important for national defense is facilitated by the authority granted to the Commissioner in the new act to use an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000 to supplement the amounts authorized for nonlabor costs in connection with the prosecution of projects which have been certified by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or for naval purposes. This proviso will permit the sponsoring of many projects for the construction of airports, armories, and other facilities of military usefulness by state and local agencies that would otherwise be unable to provide adequate financial assistance to make possible the prosecution of such undertakings. It should be noted that the extent to which Federal funds may be used for nonlabor purposes is fixed by another section of the act.

WPA expenditures for administrative purposes are limited by the new act as they were by the ERA Act of 1939. If the total appropriation is spread over the 12 months of the fiscal year, up to \$41,534,000 may be spent for administration. If it is apportioned for an 8-month period, however, the amount that may be used for administrative expenses is \$30,875,000. In the event that the appropriation is used for a period of less than 12 months but more than 8, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to apportion the amount that may be used for administration. The fixed limitations for the 12- and 8-month periods are 4.3 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, of the total appropriation to the WPA and represent a substantial reduction from the maximum of \$53,950,000 set for the previous year. In addition to the limitation on the total administrative expenditures, definite restrictions have been placed on the amounts that may be expended for salaries, communication service, travel, and printing and binding under the two alternative limitations.

As in the previous WPA appropriation act, provision has been made in the new act for allocations of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for expenditure on projects which are similar in type to those operated by the WPA. The act authorizes the Commissioner of Work Projects to allocate up to \$40,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of such projects, with the restrictions that not more than 4 percent of the total allocation to any agency may be used for administrative purposes and that at least 90 percent of the total workers are certified as in need of relief. The \$40,000,000 is only two-thirds as large as the amount authorized for transfer in the previous year, but it represents about the same proportion of the total WPA appropriation.

Several other relatively minor restrictions have been placed on the use of funds appropriated to the WPA. The amount of funds that may be used for radio broadcasting is limited by the act to \$100,000, and no funds may be devoted to the acquisition, rental, or distribution of motion-picture films.

Types of Projects

The funds appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, are available for administration; for the prosecution of Federal and non-Federal public projects subject to the approval of the President; and for the prosecution of projects previously approved by the President under the provisions of the ERA Acts of 1937, 1938, and 1939. In the specification of the types of projects that may be prosecuted³

³ Section 1 (b) enumerates the following types of projects: "Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation, including projects sponsored by community ditch organizations; water conservation; soil conservation, including projects sponsored by soil conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under state law for soil erosion control and soil conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; reforestation, and other improvements of forest areas, including the establishment of fire lanes; fish, game, and other wildlife conservation; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests; the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of state law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for nursing and for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons; and miscellaneous projects."

two minor changes have been made from the list of eligible types contained in the previous act. First, the types of conservation projects have been specified and divided into groups such as water conservation, soil conservation, forest conservation, and fish, game, and other wildlife conservation. The only change made by this specification in the types of projects permissible for operation is the extension of the class of irrigation projects to include those sponsored by community ditch organizations. The other change involves the specific addition of a new type of training project to the kinds of work that may be carried on; training for nursing may now be given as well as the training for domestic service that was permitted under previous acts.

Training projects eligible for prosecution by the WPA have been further extended to include the training of workers for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. This provision, however, was not contained in the current ERA Act, but was added to the eligible project list by means of an amendment made by subsequent congressional action.⁴ Such projects will serve the dual purpose of providing jobs for unemployed workers and, at the same time, of furnishing training which will equip them to secure employment in industries which are vital to the national defense.

Certain types of projects are specifically made ineligible under the fiscal year 1941 Act. None of the funds made available by this joint resolution are to be used for the operation of any theatre project or for the operation of any project sponsored solely by the WPA. Neither may funds be devoted to the establishment or expansion of mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with existing industry; to the manufacture, construction, or purchase of naval vessels, armaments, or munitions for military or naval forces; or to work on penal or reformatory institutions, unless the President finds that the projects will not promote the competition of products of convict labor with products of free labor.

Several kinds of restrictions are imposed on the operation of permitted types of project

activity. None of the funds appropriated to the WPA may be used for the construction of any Federal or non-Federal building that would require more than \$100,000 of Federal funds. This is to be compared with similar limitations in the previous act which restricted Federal funds to \$50,000 and \$52,000 for Federal and non-Federal buildings, respectively. Projects certified by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes are exempted from this provision. Also exempted are non-Federal buildings for which the project was approved by the President prior to May 16, 1940, for which an issue of bonds was approved at an election held prior to that date, or for the completion of which funds have been allocated and irrevocably set aside under prior relief appropriation acts. It is also specified that no Federal construction project, with the exception of flood control and water conservation projects authorized under the law, can be prosecuted until funds sufficient for its completion are irrevocably set aside.

Financing of Projects

The fiscal year 1941 Act continues the requirement initiated in the preceding act that sponsors must furnish not less than 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects undertaken in any state that were approved for operation after January 1, 1940. This provision does not mean that at least one-fourth of the cost of each project must be borne by its sponsor, but applies to the total cost of all such projects in each state. Exemption from this requirement is made in the case of projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes or projects which authorize necessary temporary measures to avert danger to life, property, or health in the event of disaster or grave emergency.

Sponsors of non-Federal projects (except the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration) are required, as under the previous act, to enter into a written agreement to finance such part of the entire cost thereof as the Commissioner of Work Projects determines is an adequate contribution, after taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor. The Commissioner is authorized to prescribe rules

⁴ By the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940 (Public, No. 668, 76th Congress), approved June 27, 1940.

and regulations relating to the valuation of sponsors' contributions in kind, to which an actual cash value can be assigned. Credit may be allowed, however, only to the extent that the furnishing of such contributions represents a financial burden to the project sponsor.

The nonlabor cost restriction—a provision that, along with the 25 percent sponsors' requirement, serves as a control over the amount of sponsors' contributions—is continued under the fiscal year 1941 Act as under the previous act. This limits the Federal expenditure authorizations for nonlabor costs in any state to an average of \$6 per month per worker for the fiscal year. In cases where the increased cost of materials would have the effect of raising this average above \$6 the Commissioner of Work Projects may authorize an increase in the limitation up to as much as \$7 to offset the rise. Funds authorized for nonlabor costs may not be used to purchase construction equipment or machinery if such equipment can be rented at reasonable prices (as determined by the Commissioner). Also, as mentioned earlier, an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be used by the Commissioner to supplement the amounts authorized for nonlabor costs in connection with the prosecution of projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes.

The 1941 Act contains a new provision stipulating that when it is found that public projects have been sold or disposed of for private use, as a result of bad faith, fraud, or misrepresentation on the part of the sponsor, the sponsor and the transferee are made liable to the United States jointly and severally for the amount of Federal funds expended on the project.

Monthly Earnings and Hours of Work

The fiscal year 1941 Act continues the 130-hour work month and the security wage provisions under which the WPA has operated during the 1940 fiscal year.⁵ The Commissioner may authorize the exemptions from the limitation on hours of work and monthly earnings that were permitted under earlier acts to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up

lost time, to meet emergencies involving the public welfare, and to permit flexibility in the hours and earnings of supervisory personnel employed on work projects. Under the new act he may also authorize exemptions of persons employed on projects certified as being important for military or naval purposes and, at his discretion, may require a lesser number of hours and correspondingly lower earnings of certified workers with no dependents.

Labor and Employment Provisions

In general the employment provisions of the previous act are continued in the fiscal year 1941 Act. These provisions deal with eligibility for employment, criteria for priority in assignment, certification procedures, the period of continuous employment, and other regulations affecting the WPA worker in his project employment.⁶

Some requirements, however, were modified slightly and a few new provisions were introduced. Preference in employment formerly granted only to veterans was extended to unmarried widows of veterans and wives of veterans who are unemployable and in need. Discharged draft enrollees without service-connected disability are not considered as veterans. Exemption from the requirement that all relief workers who have been continuously employed on WPA projects for more than 18 months must be removed from such employment for at least 30 days and their eligibility recertified before they can be restored to employment is extended to include unmarried widows and wives of veterans in addition to the veterans themselves. A new provision specifies that blind persons receiving aid under the Social Security Act shall not be prohibited from temporarily relinquishing such aid in order to accept employment on a WPA project.

The previous act's restriction against providing employment for aliens was extended in the 1941 Act to apply to Communists, members of any Nazi Bund organization, or any person who advocates, or is a member of an organization which advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. An affidavit

⁵ The wages and hours provisions are described in detail in another section of this report, pp. 83 to 85.

⁶ Employment regulations applicable during the fiscal year 1940 are described in another section of this report, pp. 81 to 83.

regarding citizenship and membership in any of the above groups is required from all persons receiving funds under this act, and such an affidavit is to be considered *prima facie* evidence in this respect. Another change was made in connection with the requirement that the need status of relief employees on work projects be investigated at least once in every 6 months by WPA; the 1941 Act requires an investigation once every 12 months.

Other Provisions of the Act

A new provision of the fiscal year 1941 Act permits WPA appropriations to be used for the provision of medical and hospital facilities for employees in work camps and for burial expenses and transportation of remains of deceased employees. Deductions are to be made from the earnings of all work camp employees in amounts estimated to be sufficient to offset

the expense to the United States resulting from the provision of these services.

The usual provisions concerning the financial aspects of the program are continued under the new act. These provisions relate to receipts and collections, revolving funds, purchases amounting to less than \$300, items allowable as administrative expenses, property damage claims, and the submission of required reports to the Congress. Other provisions which remain unchanged refer to employees' compensation, authority to prescribe rules and regulations, specifications concerning appointment and separation of administrative employees, cooperation of the Commissioner with the various state and local governments on the unemployment problem, prohibition of the promising of employment as a reward for political activity, political solicitation, political activity of employees, and prohibition of compensation to candidates for public office.

THE WPA AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

LEGISLATIVE action following the President's messages to Congress requesting a rapid enlargement of the program of national defense has been chiefly concerned with appropriations for the equipment, supplies, and personnel required by the Nation's armed forces. It also has extended to the work of other governmental agencies whose activities are directly related to the defense program. These agencies, while continuing their normal work, have been directed and authorized to assume various new functions in the interest of national defense. Coordination of this work is a primary function of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, created in May 1940 under authority of the Act of August 29, 1916.

The Work Projects Administration is one of the Federal agencies that are cooperating in the preparedness program. The function of the WPA continues to be that of furnishing jobs on useful projects to workers in need of employment; but at the same time, as much as possible of the available manpower of WPA workers will be devoted to projects which will strengthen the country's defenses. To facilitate the operation of projects of military and naval importance, the Congress incorporated a number of special provisions in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

Much of the work that had already been accomplished through the operation of WPA projects before this legislation was enacted is of considerable importance to effective defense. The roads and bridges, many of the buildings, and numerous other facilities constructed or improved through project activity during the first

five years of the program were not originally undertaken as protective measures but serve that purpose to a great extent. However, some WPA work, such as that sponsored or operated by the War Department and the Department of the Navy, was designed specifically for defense purposes. A review of WPA accomplishments that are of particular value in the preparedness program is presented at the close of this section following a discussion of the plans for expanding defense work during the coming fiscal year.

Legislation Facilitating Operation of WPA Defense Projects

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, contained a number of specific provisions intended to permit greater use of the WPA program as a means of strengthening the country's defenses. The act exempts all projects certified by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes from certain general statutory regulations applicable to other WPA projects. These exemptions became effective July 1, 1940.

Work of importance to defense plans, such as the construction of civil airports located in strategic areas, barracks, National Guard armories, and similar facilities, frequently involves nonlabor costs which project sponsors would be unable to finance without more Federal assistance than the \$6 per worker per month ordinarily permitted by law for nonlabor purposes.

Financing of such work under certified defense projects was facilitated by an authorization permitting the supplementation of the usual Federal nonlabor allowance in amounts not to exceed a total of \$25,000,000.

Certified defense projects were exempted from the requirement that in each state 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, must be met by the state or its political subdivisions. The \$100,000 limitation placed on WPA expenditures for work on any public building was also waived in the case of certified defense projects, thus making possible the construction of many airplane hangars, military hospitals, and other buildings desirable for defense purposes, which would have been prohibited under the regulations governing regular projects. An additional aid to the prosecution of defense projects is a provision permitting exemp-

tions from the regular schedule of monthly earnings and hours of work.

WPA's participation in still another type of defense activity was authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940. A provision of this act specifies that WPA funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, may be used for the training of workers "for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes."

Development of Defense Projects

Experience gained in operating public projects during the past five years and the high degree of flexibility of its program enabled the WPA to adapt its activities readily to the needs of the intensive defense program initiated in the spring and summer of 1940. The WPA organization, functioning in every state and nearly every county of the United States, has established and coordinated working arrangements with both local and Federal agencies and is able to assign qualified workers to defense projects as rapidly as working plans are developed and approved.

The ERA Act of 1935 and subsequent appropriation acts definitely prohibited the use of WPA funds for munitions, warships, or instruments of war, but permitted the construction and improvement of buildings and airports and of other types of construction and nonconstruction work on military or naval reservations, posts, forts, camps, or fortified areas. Many projects operated by the WPA had been sponsored by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard. Beginning in July 1938 the Federal defense agencies themselves operated a number of similar WPA projects with Federal funds allocated to them by the WPA. In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations in regard to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, the Commissioner of Work Projects stressed the work which could be done by WPA in improving or developing military and naval air bases, mobilization centers, armories, rifle ranges, housing for troops, and other training facilities.



Over 200 National Guard armories have been erected by the WPA—Santa Fe, New Mexico (top), and Birmingham, Alabama

In addition to its emphasis on projects of these general types during the fiscal year 1941, the WPA will continue its work on municipal airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local public bodies, most of which have an important place in defense plans.

The WPA will also cooperate with the War and Navy Departments and with other agencies in the improvement of roads of strategic military importance. Access roads to army posts, to naval stations, and to military and naval depots, arsenals, and reservations, and roads within these reservations will be developed. Road shoulders of strategic highways will be widened sufficiently to permit the parking of army convoys without obstructing usual traffic, and emphasis will be given to the development of auxiliary roads that parallel main routes included in the strategic highway network. Bridges will be widened and strengthened and obstructions will be eliminated. Roads and streets in industrial areas and those providing access to important civil, military, and naval airports also will be improved through WPA project work.

Certain selected types of work which the WPA has already done in connection with national defense illustrate the extent and importance of the contribution this program can make to the expanded defense program. At the end of May, before attention became concentrated on defense measures, 740 projects involving construction and improvement of



Improvements made at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, include the construction of roads and turning circles, grading, and landscaping

military or naval facilities and municipal airports were either in operation or approved and available for operation by the WPA. The 559 active projects were being conducted at 367 different sites located throughout practically all the states. Available for initiation were 181 additional projects located at 152 different sites. These totals do not include the projects then in operation or available for operation by the War or Navy Department or the Coast Guard with WPA funds.

Employment on projects operated by the WPA that were sponsored or cosponsored by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and National Guard totaled about 47,000 workers in the first week of June 1940. An additional 13,000

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY SELECTED TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY AGENCY ^A

JUNE 5, 1940

Type of Project	Projects Operated by WPA and Sponsored by—						WPA Projects Operated by—			
	Grand Total	Total	War Department	Navy Department and Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways only)	Total	War Department	Navy Department	Coast Guard
Total	99,024	59,799	34,555	6,467	5,983	12,794	39,225	28,332	10,737	156
Public buildings	64,327	30,541	22,220	3,946	4,375		33,786	23,471	10,234	81
Airports and airways	24,693	21,490	6,975	1,559	162	12,794	3,203	2,007	233	63
Professional and service (research and records)	1,207	1,133	511	283	339		74	74		
Other	8,797	6,635	4,849	679	1,107		2,162	1,880	270	12

^A Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.



At the Wilmington (Delaware) marine terminal WPA workers erected this brick administration building, recanted the towers, and laid new concrete walks along the river front

persons were working on airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local agencies and 39,000 persons were employed on WPA projects operated by the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard, bringing employment on projects of importance to national defense to about 100,000 (Table 1).

More than half of the employees were engaged in the construction or improvement of arsenals, barracks, armories, and other types of buildings essential to military and naval operations. Of the remaining workers a majority (25,000) were employed on airport and airway projects; among them were almost 10,000 persons working on airport projects that were sponsored or operated by the War Department.

More than 1,000 persons were employed on professional and service projects sponsored by the chief defense agencies. Almost half of these workers were engaged in engineering surveys and the others were indexing state military records, preparing handbooks of military terms, drafting maps needed by the War Department, and performing similar work.

Practically every state was represented in the list of projects on which these WPA workers were engaged. The number employed was largest in California (9,823) and New York (9,372). In Massachusetts 6,655 persons were at work and the number engaged on such projects in 13 other states ranged between 2,000 and 5,000. In addition to the workers employed in continental United States, about 8,000 workers were employed on projects for

the construction of buildings at an army post and a landing field at the air base in Puerto Rico, nearly 1,000 on projects operated by the WPA in Hawaii, and some 300 on an airport and various transportation projects in the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY STATE^a

JUNE 5, 1940			
State	Total	Projects Operated by WPA	WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies
Total	99,024	59,799	39,225
Alabama	909	751	158
Arizona	183	14	169
Arkansas	453	400	53
California	9,823	7,383	2,440
Colorado	2,856	1,925	931
Connecticut	622	292	330
Delaware	357	320	37
District of Columbia	3,913	2,566	1,347
Florida	4,623	3,487	1,136
Georgia	1,289	387	902
Idaho	63	63	
Illinois	3,786	3,061	725
Indiana	1,244	1,177	67
Iowa	724	392	332
Kansas	1,995	1,002	993
Kentucky	2,097	1,080	1,017
Louisiana	1,305	876	429
Maine	571	477	94
Maryland	3,210	2,003	1,207
Massachusetts	6,655	4,429	2,226
Michigan	1,379	1,197	182
Minnesota	1,637	1,226	411
Mississippi	142	142	
Missouri	862	724	138
Montana	290	147	143
Nebraska	480	318	162
Nevada			
New Hampshire	504	95	409
New Jersey	2,954	1,956	998
New Mexico	36	36	
New York	9,372	7,807	1,565
North Carolina	677	288	389
North Dakota	199	109	
Ohio	2,987	1,478	1,509
Oklahoma	1,694	559	1,135
Oregon	325	251	74
Pennsylvania	4,326	2,818	1,508
Rhode Island	347	65	282
South Carolina	2,763	1,598	1,165
South Dakota	302	109	193
Tennessee	321	321	
Texas	3,185	859	2,326
Utah	1,048	946	102
Vermont	315	73	242
Virginia	2,752	428	2,324
Washington	2,835	1,952	883
West Virginia	737	737	
Wisconsin	419	357	62
Wyoming	127	64	63
Hawaii	964	964	
Puerto Rico	8,010		8,010
Virgin Islands	357		357

^a Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.

As one of the first steps in expanding WPA participation in the preparedness program, instructions were issued on June 5, 1940, giving priority status to work at 73 locations in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. At some of these locations projects were already in operation. At others, approved projects were to be started immediately and all were to be completed at the earliest possible date. Work on the priority projects includes camp and cantonment development and construction and improvement of airports in strategic areas, of housing for military garrisons, and of facilities at navy yards and military reservations.

During June, Presidential approval was given to many other applications for projects of importance for the defense of the United States. Illustrative of these are projects sponsored by National Guard units, state military departments, and other state and local public bodies, such as the projects that were approved for the construction of armories or additions to armories at Williamsburg, Kentucky; Elizabethton, Tennessee; and Jacksonville, Florida.

WPA projects sponsored by the Army or Navy were approved during June and July for the construction of motor vehicle sheds, warehouses, and target houses at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and for the installation of gasoline tanks and pumps and the construction of rifle and pistol ranges and other facilities at Miller Field and Fort Wadsworth, New York. Proj-

ects were also approved for the improvement of magazines at the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and for the rehabilitation of warehouse facilities at the San Antonio Arsenal in Texas.

Predominant among the first allocations of newly appropriated WPA funds for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies were those made to the War and Navy Departments. Projects approved immediately after July 1, 1940, for operation by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department include a \$1,000,000 job for the construction and rehabilitation of buildings and improvement of the sea wall and of the barracks at Mare Island Navy Yard in California. Also approved for operation by the Navy was a \$900,000 project in San Diego through which rifle ranges will be extended, buildings constructed and renovated, landing fields improved, and railroad tracks laid at the Marine Corps Base, the Naval Air Station, the supply depot, the training station, and the destroyer base. For the Army, a \$750,000 project was approved for construction work on roads, buildings, and utility systems at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Construction work will also be undertaken on projects approved for operation at Lowry Field near Denver, a key site in the Nation's military air system, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and Edgewood Arsenal near Baltimore, Maryland.



WPA workers rebuilt the hangar and added administrative offices and recreational facilities for the National Guard at the Little Rock (Arkansas) municipal airport

While as much project employment as possible is being devoted to defense activities, continuous efforts will be made to place project workers in private industry and special efforts will be made to aid project workers in finding employment in industries connected with the defense program. Registers are being established that will facilitate selection of WPA workers who possess skills or abilities that are useful for defense industries. Many of these workers are already qualified and are available for immediate employment in defense industries. Others who would be qualified after brief retraining or reorientation are being assigned to the nation-wide vocational training project

approved July 1, 1940; such workers receive WPA monthly wages during the period of their assignment to the training project. This project, sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and cosponsored by the United States Office of Education, was certified by the Secretary of War as important for defense purposes. Under it WPA employees and other workers will be trained for jobs in strategic industries. Regular staff members of state and local vocational educational authorities will be assigned as instructors. For many of the trainees, already grounded in the fundamental skills, the work will be in the nature of "refresher" courses. Others

TABLE 3. -FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA FOR USE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES							
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940							
Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Agency Owning or Using Facilities				
			War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways)
Highways, roads, and streets	Miles	1,009	727	32	9	176	65
Bridges, viaducts, and culverts	Number	1,125	712	23	10	276	104
Public buildings (excluding utility plants and airport buildings):							
Total							
New construction	Number	1,615	966	48		601	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	9,886	7,727	507	23	1,629	
Additions	Number	193	107	8		78	
Office and administrative buildings:							
New construction	Number	53	35			18	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	301	237	17	2	45	
Additions	Number	11	3	1		7	
Hospitals and infirmaries:							
New construction	Number	20	16	1		3	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	151	127	11	1	12	
Additions	Number	4	3			1	
Garages:							
New construction	Number	173	121	6		46	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	562	520	16		26	
Additions	Number	14	11			3	
Storage buildings:							
New construction	Number	221	158	14		49	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	1,576	1,213	193	3	167	
Additions	Number	16	14			2	
Armories:							
New construction	Number	236	2	2		232	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	356	8	3		345	
Additions	Number	39	1			38	
All other buildings:							
New construction	Number	912	634	25		253	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	6,940	5,622	267	17	1,031	
Additions	Number	109	75	7		27	
Utility plants:							
New construction	Number	49	21	3		8	17
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	52	37	4		8	3
Water mains and distribution lines:							
New construction	Miles	156	80	15	(A)	19	42
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	69	66	1		2	
Storm and sanitary sewers:							
New construction	Miles	252	96	10	(A)	40	106
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	61	61	1	(A)	2	(A)
Telephone and telegraph lines:							
New construction	Miles	114	94	5	(A)	3	12
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	49	36	9		3	1
Electric power lines:							
New construction	Miles	210	66	23	1	19	101
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	524	128	389		2	5

A Less than one-half mile

(Concluded on next page)

will receive training that is supplemental to employment experience.

Work Accomplished on Projects Related to National Defense

Although the resources of the WPA were not specifically directed towards defense purposes until the spring of 1940, the WPA had been performing many aspects of this function during the entire period of its existence. In carrying out the objectives of the ERA Acts, the WPA has helped to maintain the morale and health of over 7,800,000 unemployed workers

and to preserve or increase their skills by providing work which utilized their abilities.

Among the 7,800,000 individuals who were employed on projects at some time in the five years ending June 30, 1940, are carpenters, bricklayers, mechanics, asphalt workers, cement finishers, power shovel, crane, and other machine operators, sheet-metal workers, electricians, plumbers, and workers in many other skilled occupations. Also included are white collar, professional, and service workers with a variety of occupational backgrounds. Some workers in sewing rooms have acquired experience in making surgical dressings and hospital supplies and others have been trained in the

TABLE 3.—FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA FOR USE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES							
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940							
Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Agency Owning or Using Facilities				
			War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways)
Facilities at airports and landing areas:							
Landing fields:							
New construction	(Number.....)	197	8		1	6	182
	(Area in acres.....)	23,454	1,209		10	769	21,466
Reconstruction or improvement	(Number.....)	317	18	8		5	286
	(Area in acres.....)	49,893	6,131	1,126		679	41,957
Additions	(Number.....)	50	3	3			44
	(Area in acres.....)	2,845	250	72			2,523
Runways:							
New construction	Length in feet.....	1,971,414	176,253	19,830		12,402	1,762,929
Reconstruction or improvement	Length in feet.....	432,504	21,786	5,500			405,218
Surfacing	Length in feet.....	220,708	500				220,208
Airport buildings:							
Total:							331
New construction	Number.....	478	102	30	1	14	213
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	1,091	804	48	5	21	25
Additions	Number.....	65	19	16		5	
Administrative and terminal buildings:							
New construction	Number.....	74	2	2		2	68
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	60	14	2		3	41
Additions	Number.....	14	2			3	9
Hangars:							
New construction	Number.....	168	1	5		4	158
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	260	136	11	2	13	98
Additions	Number.....	10	1	2		2	5
Other airport buildings:							
New construction	Number.....	236	99	23	1	8	105
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	771	654	35	3	5	74
Additions	Number.....	41	16	14			11
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms:							
New construction	Number.....	25		1			24
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	2			1		1
Landing areas floodlighted:							
New construction	Number.....	69	1		1	1	66
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	17	1				16
Airway facilities:							
Airway markers:							
New construction	Number.....	10,493	5	1		719	9,768
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	2,870	65			635	2,170
Airway beacons:							
New construction	Number.....	67					67
Reconstruction or improvement	Number.....	15		1			14

* Includes seaplane base buildings.

use of power equipment for the production of clothing. Through courses taken on house-keeping aide and adult education projects, workers have become proficient in first aid. Thousands of certified workers have been employed in hospitals, public institutions, and convalescent homes caring for patients unable to pay for nursing care and many more have acted as technicians in laboratories, clinics, and public health departments. Skills such as these are of fundamental value for purposes of national preparedness.

Project accomplishments are more specific evidences of the contributions that the WPA has made to the defenses of the United States. Professional and service projects that are of direct value include numerous projects for engineering surveys, the drafting and reproduction of maps of military importance for use by the Army, the indexing of military records, and the production of surgical dressings and hospital supplies.

Among construction projects operated for defense agencies public buildings and airport work have predominated. By the end of June 1940, about 600 armories had been constructed or improved on projects operated by the

WPA, nearly all of which were sponsored by the National Guard. Through other projects operated by the WPA that were sponsored by the War and Navy Departments, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard, about 1,800 storage buildings, 750 garages, 180 hospitals and infirmaries, and 8,300 other buildings including barracks, quarters, mess halls, and kitchens were constructed, improved, or enlarged. Other WPA construction work done for these agencies is shown in Table 3.

An outstanding contribution of the WPA program to national preparedness has been the expansion and improvement of airport and airway facilities. Work accomplished through June 30, 1940, on airport and airway projects operated by the WPA is discussed in a separate section of this report (pages 26 to 37). Additional work has been done on WPA projects operated by the Army and Navy Departments for the construction or improvement of military and naval airports. At the end of March projects either had been completed or were in operation at 24 of the Army's air stations and flying fields. For the Navy 13 projects had been completed and 10 projects were in operation at that time.



At Fort Sill (Oklahoma) military reservation, these quarters for noncommissioned officers were built under a WPA project operated by the War Department

Fort Dix, located about 15 miles from Trenton, New Jersey, is one of the army reservations on which extensive work has been done by the WPA under the sponsorship of the War Department. The first project at Fort Dix was started in December 1937, and 16 projects had been completed by May 31, 1940. Camp-wide improvements were made including construction of rifle pits and ranges, target sets, and gun supports and grading and sodding.

Seven projects were in operation at Fort Dix on June 5, 1940. Over 500 persons were employed at that time, and it was anticipated that employment would reach approximately 800 in July. Given priority status by an order of June 5, four of the projects were expected to be completed by the first of August. These active projects include a wide range of improvements which will increase the adequacy of this strategically located reservation. Barracks with capacity for 800 men have been reconstructed. Two new dining halls are being built and 13 have been improved. Concrete floors for 75 tents for enlisted men are in process of reconstruction. Both the combat and aerial gunnery ranges are also being reconditioned. A military landing area is being graded, back-filled, seeded, and sodded. Hangar aprons with low type surfacing are to be constructed. Narrow-gauge railroad tracks are being extended 5,000 feet to connect with the anti-aircraft target range. Topographic and boundary surveys are being made preliminary to the drawing of detailed maps of the boundaries, roads, and land contours of the reservation. A 70-acre parade ground is being graded and drained. These specific items are indicative of the types of work being done but are far from an exhaustive list of the total accomplishments at Fort Dix.

Seven other projects at Fort Dix had been approved but not yet placed in operation as of May 31, 1940. These projects include the drainage of the training area, elimination of hazardous open ditches, reconditioning and resurfacing of additional tent floors, painting of magazines and barracks, construction of gravel foundations for macadam roads, construction of macadam floors for motor sheds, and further improvement of the rifle range.

Similar work has been done on other reserva-



The WPA-built runways seen from this control tower at the Harrisburg airport were paved with different kinds of surfacing materials to test their relative durability

tions throughout the country. Among these is Camp Ord, located on the Pacific coast, roughly 85 miles south of San Francisco on the Monterey Peninsula. The War Department has sponsored WPA projects for the development of this 17,000-acre reservation as an important military training ground. During the last two years sponsors' funds totaling more than a million dollars have been expended on this site. The work included the clearing of thousands of acres of brush-covered terrain for maneuver grounds and the construction of many miles of roads.



Camp Ord (California), an important West coast training ground, is being equipped with new 50- to 500-yard rifle ranges (one shown above), 10- to 26-target pistol ranges, and machine gun and artillery ranges

A project at Camp Ord that was started in April 1940 employed 1,000 men in June and will probably be completed by the end of the year. Under this project, a 1,361-acre maneuver area is being reconditioned and secondary dirt roads are being graded. Twelve officers'

quarters are being painted and otherwise renovated. The foundations and the electrical and plumbing fixtures of five mess halls are being improved, and other work on four stables with an area of 4,800 square feet each is under way. Gun ranges for rifles, pistols, and machine

TABLE 4.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY SPONSORING AGENCY^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Total	War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other Agencies (for airports and airways only)
Total.....	432,272	154,131	44,591	1,201	50,152	182,197
Alabama.....	5,205	1,851	—	7	2,096	1,251
Arizona.....	1,374	619	—	—	484	271
Arkansas.....	945	31	—	—	529	385
California.....	39,318	16,447	9,276	41	657	12,897
Colorado.....	9,330	6,783	—	—	572	1,975
Connecticut.....	4,158	687	437	113	576	2,345
Delaware.....	901	890	4	5	2	—
District of Columbia.....	5,152	3,346	1,692	—	114	—
Florida.....	8,259	1,299	2,357	103	533	3,967
Georgia.....	4,488	2,341	—	—	137	2,010
Idaho.....	1,012	—	—	—	171	841
Illinois.....	21,127	7,547	758	—	4,494	8,328
Indiana.....	7,745	2,662	26	—	2,379	2,678
Iowa.....	2,862	396	—	—	803	1,663
Kansas.....	4,915	3,266	52	—	49	1,548
Kentucky.....	4,495	3,879	—	—	35	581
Louisiana.....	3,993	650	78	—	2,485	780
Maine.....	2,875	582	827	—	48	1,418
Maryland.....	6,545	3,479	1,182	210	1,096	608
Massachusetts.....	22,298	9,558	5,463	109	4,084	3,084
Michigan.....	9,472	5,183	208	9	438	3,631
Minnesota.....	9,866	1,342	7	—	2,420	3,097
Mississippi.....	2,543	231	—	—	536	1,776
Missouri.....	7,029	3,649	—	—	1,310	2,070
Montana.....	1,751	423	—	—	393	935
Nebraska.....	3,052	953	—	—	167	1,932
Nevada.....	216	—	—	—	—	216
New Hampshire.....	1,132	15	—	—	235	882
New Jersey.....	15,754	7,922	1,003	49	1,119	5,661
New Mexico.....	1,319	32	—	—	394	893
New York.....	98,180	27,775	3,537	45	6,949	59,874
North Carolina.....	4,062	430	—	354	1,270	1,999
North Dakota.....	1,207	255	—	—	552	460
Ohio.....	11,094	2,521	—	—	709	7,861
Oklahoma.....	5,770	1,702	—	—	3,169	899
Oregon.....	5,231	302	9	—	1,515	3,405
Pennsylvania.....	30,012	5,215	4,552	3	3,032	17,210
Rhode Island.....	1,382	471	499	—	—	153
South Carolina.....	8,517	1,401	2,798	—	1,305	3,013
South Dakota.....	1,699	185	—	—	646	868
Tennessee.....	5,112	—	—	—	105	5,007
Texas.....	9,101	6,624	—	30	614	1,833
Utah.....	6,205	4,137	—	—	533	1,535
Vermont.....	1,046	761	—	—	37	248
Virginia.....	5,979	1,646	3,079	—	305	919
Washington.....	13,623	4,156	5,950	123	303	3,091
West Virginia.....	2,782	12	61	—	127	2,582
Wisconsin.....	3,037	389	—	—	213	2,405
Wyoming.....	863	403	—	—	125	335
Hawaii.....	3,613	2,188	605	—	19	801
Puerto Rico.....	3,171	3,088	83	—	—	—
Virgin Islands.....	48	—	48	—	—	—
Undistributed by state.....	1,407	1,407	—	—	—	—

^A Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.

gins are being developed at Camp Ord. A bombproof shelter has been completed and an ample water supply assured through the construction of storage tanks and wells and the installation of pumps.

Total expenditures on all WPA projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and on the airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local agencies amounted to approximately \$432,272,000 through June 1940. About \$352,491,000 of the total was supplied from WPA appropriations. Expenditures for civil airports and airways sponsored by municipalities, states, counties, and other political subdivisions amounted to \$182,197,000. Projects for the War Department accounted for \$154,131,000, nearly

one-third of the total. State distributions of these expenditures and of the amounts expended on WPA projects operated for or by the Department of the Navy or the Coast Guard and for the National Guard are presented in Table 4.

At the close of the fiscal year 1940, the WPA was thus performing a significant role in national defense. Preference was already being given to projects in strategic areas and new defense projects were rapidly being approved and placed in operation. A definite program had been undertaken which will measurably strengthen the physical defenses of the country and will develop trained manpower for employment in key defense industries.

WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY WORK

ADVANCES in the aviation industry during recent years have brought faster and heavier airplanes into use and have extended tremendously the scope of air transportation. Essential to this development has been a parallel expansion of ground facilities, particularly of longer runways and types of surfacing that would be adequate to withstand the shock of landing and the static load of heavy equipment. The need for housing for planes; maintenance, repair, and terminal facilities; administrative offices; lighting and radio facilities; and airway marking has also grown. WPA project work has been an important medium through which ground facilities have kept pace with the swift development of flying equipment.

WPA airport work has been particularly important along scheduled commercial air routes. When an air-line-stop airport has been found inadequate for the modern transport planes which can land with safety only on long paved runways, the WPA in cooperation with local sponsoring agencies has made the improvements necessary to bring the ground facilities up to the standard of the air equipment. The extent to which WPA airport work has been related to the requirements of scheduled air transportation is gauged by the fact that more than 90 percent of the 191 airports that were air-line stops on March 31, 1940, had been improved or constructed through WPA project activities. Among them were major air terminals such as those in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco, as well as many other important stops along the principal airways in the United States.

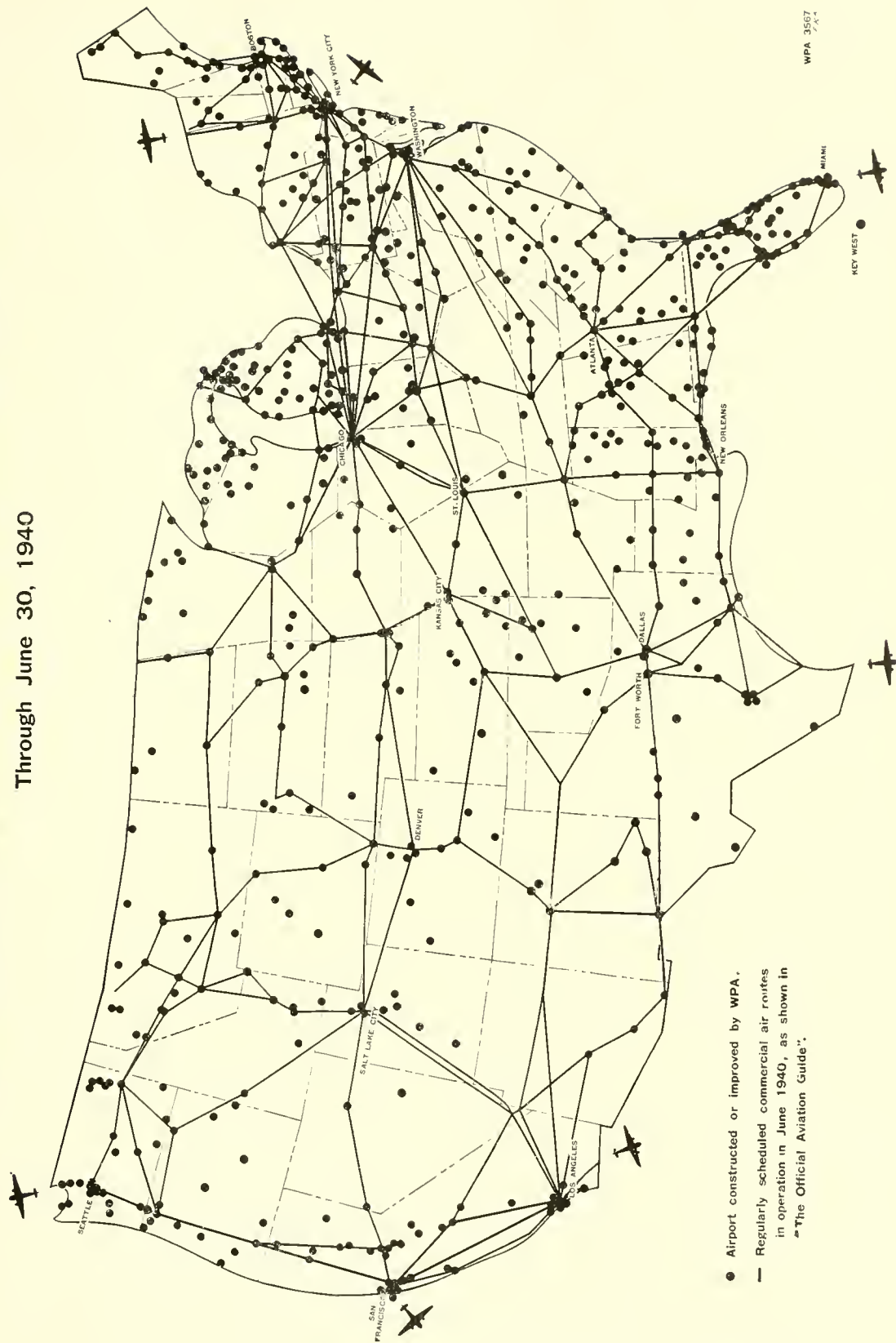
WPA airport work has enabled many communities to retain air mail, passenger, and express services which they otherwise would have lost. Project activities also have brought these advantages for the first time to other municipalities through construction of new airports or extensive improvements to those that were formerly inadequate for such services. Since the beginning of WPA airport work in 1935 more than five thousand miles of new air routes or extensions have been developed. These include the new route from Huron, South Dakota, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by way of Pierre, Spearfish, and Rapid City, South Dakota. This route not only opened up new commercial possibilities in an area where there is no through rail transportation, but also provided easier access than had previously been available to the recreational opportunities of the Black Hills.

Swift transportation to all parts of the country is in itself one of the first requisites of adequate national defense. WPA airport work not only has contributed greatly to this end, but also has been coordinated with national defense plans in a more specific sense of the word. A report by the Chief of the Air Corps, submitted in November 1937 to the Conference on National Program of Airport Planning,¹ indicated the importance to the national defense of three categories of WPA airport work: the improvement of Air Corps flying fields; the establishment of facilities that would accommodate large

¹ Major General Oscar Westover, "Airport Planning," *Army and Navy Register*, Washington, D. C.: Army and Navy Publishing Company, December 18, 1937, Vol. 58, No. 3028, p. 2.

AIRPORTS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Through June 30, 1940



- Airport constructed or improved by WPA.
- Regularly scheduled commercial air routes in operation in June 1940, as shown in "The Official Aviation Guide".

concentrations of aircraft in areas of possible military significance; and the provision of airport facilities necessary for the movement of aircraft between such areas.

In surveying the Nation's airport facilities of all categories the Air Corps adopted certain minimum and maximum standards. Developments in military aircraft, which have increased requirements in respect to ground facilities at least as much as have the improvements in civil aircraft, were a basic consideration in determining these standards. Another factor considered was the advance made in equipment available for all-weather flying which also makes new demands on ground facilities. Only about 100 airports were found at the time of the survey to measure up to the minimum requirements although several times that number were considered to be necessary for Air Corps concentrations. The progress of WPA airport work since 1937 has substantially increased the number of airports suitable for concentration of military aircraft. Nevertheless, the fact that only two of the seven geographical areas into which the Air Corps divided the country had as many airports as were at that time considered adequate for defense purposes, combined with the fact that these requirements will probably be raised in the light of recent events, indicates the scope of the work that remains to be done in furthering the plans for national defense. The WPA in cooperation with state and local agencies, as well as with the Army and Navy, is continuing and expanding its work to translate these plans into airports adequate to serve the Nation's needs with respect to military as well as civil aviation.

Project Procedures

Responsibility for WPA airport and airway work is shared among the Civil Aeronautics Authority,² the sponsoring agencies, and the WPA. The role of the CAA is dictated in part at least by the provisions of the CAA Act of 1939 which require that no Federal funds may be spent on the development or improvement

of any civil landing area except on the written certification of the CAA that the proposed facilities are reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or in the interests of national defense. All airport projects, therefore, must be certified by the CAA as meeting these requirements before they can be operated by the WPA. Detailed project information is submitted to the CAA by the WPA for certification purposes. It must show the roads, power and telephone lines, and all vertical structures within specified distances of the airport as well as existing facilities and proposed developments. Detailed plans and specifications must support the proposals for all projects involving grading, drainage, surfacing, and lighting. In addition to its certification functions the CAA through its own regional officers furnishes advice, consultation, and general technical supervision of the aeronautical phases of the designing and planning of each airport project to be carried out under the WPA.

Sponsors of airport and airway projects have extensive responsibilities in the initiation and planning of projects. They must provide the necessary land and must operate and maintain the completed aviation facilities in the interest of the public without granting exclusive rights for their use to any private individual or corporation. Project sponsors must supply detailed plans, specifications, and estimates for the work proposed and are also responsible for the technical supervision of the construction. Special provision with respect to ownership is made for the operation of projects relating to air navigation facilities on property leased by the CAA. Such projects include work on intermediate fields, radio-direction-finding devices, instrument approach systems, and similar facilities and may be sponsored by the CAA or by state or local governmental agencies with CAA authorization.

WPA responsibility for airport and airway projects involves engineering review prior to the initiation of work as well as the assignment of workers and the actual operation of the project. The WPA is responsible for project administration, work procedures, and the utilization of labor and equipment.

Plans for the coordination of WPA airport and airway work with national defense measures

² Effective July 1, 1940, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and its functions were transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. IV.

Seaplane landing facilities, runways, an administration building, and a hangar have been constructed by WPA workers at Tampa, Florida



involve closer relations with the governmental agencies most concerned in airport work but require no important departures from the established procedures. Recent statutory provisions relating to projects certified by the Army and Navy as important for military or naval purposes, have, however, required the development of methods to facilitate their application. These provisions, as explained elsewhere in this report (pages 15 and 16), permit the liberalization of requirements concerning nonlabor costs, sponsors' contributions, and the amount of Federal expenditures on building projects, as well as hours of work and monthly earnings.

Examples of WPA Airport Work

The hundreds of airports built or improved in the past five years through WPA project work include ground facilities for the use of all types of planes, from large military and air transport equipment to tiny pleasure craft. They range in size from the huge international air terminal in New York City, through most of the major stops on the Nation's airways, to small fields like those at Hyannis, Massachusetts; Aberdeen, Mississippi; and Panguitch (Bryce Canyon), Utah. To illustrate the variety of facilities constructed at airports by the unemployed workers on WPA payrolls, a few of these airports are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

An outstanding example of WPA airport work is the municipal airport (La Guardia Field) built on New York's East River between Flushing and Bowery Bays in cooperation with the City of New York. From this 560-acre airport with its extensive facilities for both landplanes and seaplanes, air travelers take off to Europe and Bermuda as well as to points all over the United States, including those providing connecting services to South America, the West Indies, and the Far East. Four macadam-paved runways, the longest 6,000 feet in length in the direction of the most frequently prevailing wind (northwest-southeast), offer safe landings to the largest landplanes. Taxiways connect the runways with an apron large enough to permit the loading or unloading of as many as 15 transport planes at the same time.

Separate terminals for transoceanic seaplanes and transcontinental landplanes have been provided, each with its own administration and hangar buildings, and connected by a taxiway for planes and by an interior roadway parallel to Grand Central Parkway, one of the main approaches to the airport from Manhattan. The landplane administration building has as its center a 90-foot rotunda surrounded by ticket offices and various passenger facilities. Above it is a circular lounge and terrace restaurant. In the wings are baggage, express, and post office rooms, as well as offices and



A GUARDIA FIELD

New York's Municipal
Airport



A full view of the field may be had from the promenade on top of the enclosed circular loading platform (top). The landplane administration building (left) is surmounted by a copper and steel central tower (inset). In the marine terminal building (above) all facilities of a port of entry are provided for air passengers from Europe and Bermuda. Three of the field's mammoth hangars and part of its parking areas are shown below.



essential facilities for the large airport staff. The building is surmounted by a tower housing the most powerful rotating beacon in the country—13,500,000 candlepower—and the latest type of wind velocity and direction indicators. Three huge landplane hangars flank the administration building on each side and are joined to it by a 1,500-foot arc of covered concrete platforms. The hangar doors give a clear space of over 163 feet on either side of the center pillar, admitting the largest transports now in use.

The marine terminal, occupying the extreme western section of the airport, is adapted to the needs of transoceanic seaplanes. Its administration building contains all the facilities of a port of entry, including customs offices, immigration inspectors' and detention rooms, and quarters for the public health service. The seaplane hangar, with its roof supported by an unusual system of trusses radiating from a single pillar to eliminate the need for any interior supports, has five sides; two of them provide door openings 204 feet wide. A passenger landing float, a ramp up which seaplanes are hauled from the water on standard gauge railroad tracks, and other essential facilities were constructed as part of the project operations.

Other work completed by WPA workers at La Guardia Field has included extensive lighting systems, equipment for night and instrument landing, construction of various maintenance and storage buildings, and other facilities required for modern air transport operations. Development of the airport site was a tremendous undertaking in itself, since over 60 percent of the airport area is made land. Cinders, ash, and refuse to fill over 350 acres were brought by hundreds of trucks over a temporary trestle from the Rikers Island dump across the channel. Thousands of feet of drainage ditch and pipe as well as similarly great lengths of sewer and water mains and underground electric cable had to be installed, and other related work done on a large scale.

In the spring of 1939 more than 20,000 workers were employed at the airport. By March 1940, however, most of the major construction work had been completed and the number working had been reduced to about

3,000 persons. They were engaged chiefly in finishing one of the landplane hangars and several maintenance buildings. Work on an administration building for the CAA and a smaller hangar for itinerant private planes was just getting under way during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Snohomish County Airport, built on a ridge near Everett, Washington, is another of the WPA's major airport jobs. Above the altitude of most Pacific coast fogs, it has been approved as an alternate landing field for the planes that come in to Seattle (22 miles away) on scheduled flights from San Francisco, Alaska, and the East. On the first project at Snohomish, begun in late 1936, between 300 and 400 men were employed in clearing and leveling operations, removing tree trunks, and grading the large area necessary for four runways. Narrow-gauge railroad equipment (the locomotives fired with wood salvaged in the clearing operations) as well as tractors and scrapers were used to transport the several million cubic yards of material that had to be moved. Later, extensive drainage and related work was done in preparation for the runways. The north-south runway was given a five-inch gravel base and bituminous surfacing over a length of 4,800 feet. This runway, which is 200 feet wide, will eventually be extended to 5,800 feet and three other runways 150 feet wide with a total length of 14,400 feet will be constructed.

The work at Snohomish has been directed towards the maximum immediate usefulness of the airport. Lighting for the north-south runway has been provided through flush-type lights along the landing strip. A revolving beacon light on a temporary 50-foot tower and lighted wind cone have been completed, and boundary lights are being installed. Even with the limited facilities then available, about 50 landings and take-offs were made in 1939 at this field by air transport planes. The construction of a hangar, administration building, taxi strips, aprons, turning circles, and additional runways that are included in the project plans and some of which were under way at the end of June, will make this airport a notable addition to the air transportation facilities of the Pacific Northwest.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, is not a large city but, since the construction by WPA of an airport with accommodations for large trans-continental skyliners, it has become an important spot on the airway maps. For passengers from New York or Los Angeles it offers connections north to Denver and south to El Paso and Mexico City, as well as to the oil fields of eastern New Mexico and the vacation center, Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The airport, located about five miles southeast of Albuquerque, has four runways; the shortest of them is 5,200 feet long. Two of the runways are paved, as are also the two 150-foot taxiways and two aprons. In addition to the construction of these landing facilities and the related grading and drainage work, project operations included the erection of hangar and administration buildings and the installation of runway and obstruction lighting and flood-lighting systems.

The administration building, resembling the Pueblo architecture typical of the Southwest, is designed to meet all the needs of air transportation. It includes a radio station, weather bureau, and pilots' rooms, as well as the usual passenger facilities. The 207- by 200-foot hangar is of steel and reinforced concrete with a concrete floor. Its longest door, 165 feet wide and 35 feet high, will admit the large transport planes which land at Albuquerque at least 12 times each day. In addition to the work on the airport itself, which was nearly complete by the end of June 1940, the construction of an Army Air Corps barracks to house 50 men was under way at that time.

At Nashville (Berry Field), Tennessee, extensive airport development work has been carried on through a large number of WPA projects, the first of which began shortly after the initiation of the WPA program. Through the most recently started work at this 540-acre airport, from which frequent air service (more than 30 scheduled stops a day) is now available to Chicago, Washington, Miami, Dallas, and other points, the landing field is being enlarged and several taxi strips are being paved with bituminous macadam. Two new hangars are also being built with a concrete apron common to both of them. A completed hangar now houses planes of the 105th Aero Squadron of the National Guard and is used also by visiting Army and Navy aircraft. The earliest projects at Nashville involved extensive clearing, grubbing, grading, and drainage work preliminary to runway construction. The runways were then paved with asphaltic concrete. Two of them are 4,000 feet long, and one is equipped with facilities for blind landing when Cumberland fogs obscure the field. WPA workers also built administration buildings, auto parking areas, and other miscellaneous buildings constituting a service center easily reached from the runways by concrete taxi strips.

Moline Airport, built entirely through WPA projects sponsored by the City of Moline, Illinois, not only is a unit in the Nation's air transportation system and a center for private flying operations, but also is of military importance because of its nearness to Rock Island Arsenal and the Savanna Ordnance Depot

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, WPA workers have completed an administration building and a large hangar, various runways, and other landing area developments





Administration building and one of three new hangars at Nashville's WPA-built airport; the hangar houses National Guard planes and is used by visiting army and navy aircraft

located a short distance up the Mississippi River. The work of transforming over 200 acres of pastureland and lake into a modern airport began late in 1935. Large crews of workers filled in the lake and leveled the field, which was nine feet higher at the north than at the south side. In addition to moving all the soil essential to the leveling of the field, they installed thousands of feet of drainage tile, sewer pipe, and electric cable in preparation for the runways. These range from 2,950 to 3,040 feet in length and are paved with black-top asphalt to a width of 100 feet with 50-foot travel shoulders on each side. Taxi strips and turning circles are similarly paved. WPA workers also have built a hangar, an administration building which contains a restaurant and facilities for air-line passengers, and a pump house and water system utilizing the airport's own 350-foot well. This new airport, about 50 miles west of Chicago, makes scheduled air transportation facilities available not only for Moline but also for East Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport, which with their suburban areas include a population of about 200,000 persons.

At Morgantown, West Virginia, an industrial center and university site, the WPA has been cooperating with the city in building a new airport which not only brings safe landing facilities to this locality for the first time but also is considered of strategic importance in the protection of the industrial area between Morgantown and Pittsburgh, about 60 miles to the north. WPA workers have cleared, leveled, and drained an area of nearly 200 acres practically on a mountain top about a mile outside

the city. They have built three paved runways ranging from 3,100 to 3,600 feet in length, all 100 feet wide. Turning circles and aprons with the same high type surfacing have been completed and three 75-foot taxiways are under construction. The airport as yet has no buildings except a temporary wooden hangar. Project plans include the construction of hangar and administration buildings and other miscellaneous improvements.

WPA work at the Idaho Falls Airport, a stop on the airway between Salt Lake City and Helena, Montana, has provided landing facilities adequate for the air liners which fly the route regularly and in summer carry tourists to Yellowstone Park, less than a hundred miles away. The 5,000-foot north-south runway was constructed and boundary lights were installed for night use, and the essential grading and leveling work done on the WPA project. Other products of WPA work are the hangar, administration building, and caretaker's quarters, built of logs in a rustic style. The hangar can accommodate eight planes. Its two wings provide a repair shop and garage and also locker and class rooms for the flying school maintained at the airport. The two-story administration building has room for the airways radio station and living quarters for the radio operators as well as the usual facilities for air-line passengers.

Among the military and naval air stations which have been developed and improved through WPA project operations are Maxwell Field near Montgomery, Alabama, and Reeves Field in Los Angeles (San Pedro), California.



One of the 168 new hangars built by WPA workers at airports throughout the country

Under some of the many WPA projects that have been operated at Maxwell Field since early in the history of the program the drainage of the landing field has been extended, three runways and a taxi strip have been paved, runway lights have been installed, and an area cleared for the site of a radio beacon. Other projects have involved extensive construction and improvements of facilities, including a number of barracks (some housing 40 and others 80 men), mess halls, and garages, a quartermaster's warehouse, and additions to the officers' mess, recreation and laundry buildings, and the post hospital. Extensive clearing, landscaping, and road and sidewalk construction have also been done.

The WPA work at Reeves Field, the Navy's air base on Terminal Island in Los Angeles,



Markers pointed on roofs or roadways identify communities to pilots overhead and also direct them to nearby airports

has involved the construction of a complete airport with facilities for both landplanes and seaplanes. In addition to three paved runways, 200 feet wide and ranging from 2,200 to 3,600 feet in length, WPA workers have built a concrete seaplane haul-out ramp and platform, six paved taxiways, and a paved hangar apron, and have installed floodlighting and boundary, runway, and obstruction lighting systems. They also have constructed numerous buildings. These include two hangars; barracks, mess hall, and galley to accommodate 200 enlisted men and quarters for 50 officers; and garages and storehouses of various types. This work has been done through the operation of a number of different projects, the first of which began soon after the initiation of the WPA program. Work under way at the end of March 1940 included the construction of a dispensary, storage buildings, and shopclean-to's, as well as further improvements to the landing field and the seaplane base.

Work Accomplished on Airport and Airway Projects

Descriptions of work done at individual airports, although illustrative of the nature of activities and their importance to specific communities and for specific purposes, do not reveal the broad scope of WPA accomplishments in the field of airport development. This is better indicated by a recent inventory of work completed over the entire period of WPA operations through June 30, 1940.³ In this period about 250 airport landing fields were developed or enlarged and a considerably larger number were modernized. They include many airports along the Nation's major air lanes and strategic military airfields, as well as small airports in less populous areas off the regular lines of flight which previously had no facilities for landing or servicing of planes.

Among the greatest contributions to the airport facilities of the Nation made by WPA project accomplishments was the completion of 1,970,000 linear feet (or 370 miles) of new runways and the improvement of about 650,000

³ The summary does not include work completed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies

WPA project work has included numerous installations of field lighting systems to make airports adequate for night landings



feet (or 120 miles) of existing runways, as may be noted in Table 5. Nearly 60 percent of the newly constructed runways was paved with bituminous, concrete, or other high type surfacing material. A smaller portion (40 percent) of the reconditioned runways was of an equally high type of surface.

New runways were built in nearly all states. This type of airport work was particularly extensive in Pennsylvania and Colorado, where new runways totaling 144,400 feet and 127,300 feet, respectively, had been completed by June 30, 1940. (See Table 6.)

A small part of the WPA airport work has been directed towards the provision of facilities for seaplanes. Twenty-five new ramps or landing platforms have been constructed, most of them along the Atlantic seaboard. The one recently completed at La Guardia Field in New York City is the regular base for transoceanic seaplanes. In addition to the new construction work, one seaplane ramp in Massachusetts and one on a Wisconsin lake have been reconditioned through WPA work.

New airport buildings completed by WPA workers by the end of June 1940, numbered 478. Of these, 168 were hangars ranging in size from the immense structures at La Guardia

Field that can accommodate 14 large transport planes to small hangars that house a few small pleasure craft. Also included were 74 administration and terminal buildings and 236 miscellaneous structures such as repair shops, maintenance and storage buildings, and garages.

TABLE 5.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	
		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Landing fields	Number	^A 247	317
Runways	Length in feet	1,971,414	^B 653,212
Airport buildings ^C	Number	^D 543	1,091
Administrative and terminal	Number	88	60
Hangars	Number	178	260
Other	Number	277	771
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	25	2
	Number of areas	69	17
Landing areas floodlighted	Number of light standards	1,915	191
Airway markers	Number	10,493	2,870
Airway beacons	Number	67	15

^A Includes 50 landing fields to which additions were made.

^B Includes surfacing.

^C Includes seaplane base buildings.

^D Includes 65 new additions to existing buildings.

TABLE 6.- SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

State	Number of Land- ing Fields		Length of Runways in Feet		Number of Airport Buildings ^A		Number of Airway Markers	
	New ^B	Improved	New	Improved	New ^B	Improved	New	Improved
United States	247	317	1,971,400	653,200	543	1,091	10,493	2,870
Alabama	2	12	25,900	900	13	16	47	
Arizona	2	1	12,200		2		162	16
Arkansas	1	4	8,100		6	1	139	34
California	9	28	102,500	53,000	69	156	196	3
Colorado	4	2	127,300		12	1	136	
Connecticut	12	6	6,700	6,700		17	169	194
Delaware								
District of Columbia	1	1	22,300		31	133	2	65
Florida	27	24	81,900	54,100	39	14	847	487
Georgia	15	3	71,000	24,300	16	1	602	
Idaho	3		36,400		8			
Illinois	3	3	57,000	3,000	25	16	33	
Indiana	3	7	49,300		4	14	461	635
Iowa	2	3	20,500	18,600	3		53	
Kansas	1	6	35,000		4	2	182	14
Kentucky	1	2	34,600		4	1	99	4
Louisiana	2	3	13,900		1		137	
Maine	12		69,500		5	1	61	
Maryland	1	1	4,800		2	19	16	
Massachusetts	8	4	26,700	4,900	8	26	255	
Michigan	26	46	56,600	56,700	47	22	572	
Minnesota	2	5	37,900	4,800	4		549	
Mississippi	7	11	12,000	39,700	13	1	236	
Missouri	5	2	37,500		4	2	57	
Montana	4	11	34,400	39,100	6	5	146	40
Nebraska	2	3	28,300		8	5	218	
Nevada	1	2	10,200	11,900	6	1	74	10
New Hampshire	1	4	14,800	1,700	6	2		7
New Jersey	2	6	23,100	13,700	1	20	97	
New Mexico	2	1	14,600	27,200	3			
New York	12	17	122,800	13,600	52	152	109	2
North Carolina	2	7	14,100	17,200	4	13	595	
North Dakota		1	10,000		3	3	98	
Ohio	1	10	54,200	4,000	3	14	171	
Oklahoma	3	6	25,100	9,400	2	3	51	
Oregon	4	9	58,600	31,300	2	2	211	
Pennsylvania	13	8	144,400	24,400	31	41	409	
Rhode Island	1	2	2,300		1	1		
South Carolina	7	2	55,600		11	5	105	
South Dakota	1	4	60,300		11	5	369	
Tennessee	8	1	63,500		20	2	170	
Texas	5	21	118,600	87,400	11	331	373	2
Utah	7	1	16,000	20,400	5	4	95	
Vermont	2	4	23,400	1,800	1	1	57	
Virginia	5	5	11,000	21,600	9	12	874	1,340
Washington	8	7	53,200	4,400	18	5	374	
West Virginia		2	23,300	7,300	1	2	1	1
Wisconsin	4	7	33,500	36,900	8	5	516	
Wyoming	3	2	10,500	12,200		3	269	16

^A Includes seaplane base buildings.^B Includes additions.

Among the 1,090 airport buildings that were remodeled by the project workers were 260 hangars and some 830 other buildings of miscellaneous types. In addition 65 airport buildings were enlarged. A considerable portion of the airport building construction, particularly the renovation work, was concentrated in Texas, California, and New York, although some work was done in practically every state.

The lighting facilities that are essential to make an airport adequate for use by air transports have been considerably expanded through WPA project activities. Floodlighting for night landings has been newly installed at 69 landing areas in 28 states and New York City, and floodlighting facilities of 17 landing areas have been improved in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

Another phase of WPA work related to air transportation is the establishment of aids to air navigation, such as airway markers and beacons. Among the 10,490 new airway markers made by WPA workers are the 85-foot stone letters that identify New York's municipal airport from high in the air, as well as the much smaller markers painted on roofs and roadways in many sections of the country. Airway markers that were improved number 2,870. In addition, 67 new airway beacons have been built to guide night flights and 15 beacons have been reconditioned.

The accomplishments mentioned above relate to specific facilities completed between the beginning of the WPA program and June 30, 1940. They do not give adequate indication, however, of the actual amount of the work involved. Extensive clearing, grading, and drainage work was done in the construction of runways. Thousands of feet of drainage pipe, water, sewer, and telephone lines were installed. Millions of square yards of paving was completed in parking areas, roads, sidewalks, taxi strips, and hangar aprons at airports.

Expenditures on Airport and Airway Projects

The construction and improvement of airports during the five years from the initiation of the WPA program through June 1940 has been done at a cost of \$200,505,000. Of this amount \$150,812,000 was from funds appropriated to the WPA. Although some work has been done in practically every state, it has been much more extensive in some than in others. Expenditures were largest in states where large-scale improvements have been made on major airports and air-line terminals.

Recognition by project sponsors of the value of airport development is evident from the extent of their financial participation in WPA projects of this type. During the 1940 fiscal year, sponsors carried about 40 percent of the total cost of WPA airport and airway projects; they provided \$15,018,000 of the total of \$37,279,000 spent during the year. This con-

TABLE 7.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	WPA Funds	Sponsors' Funds
Total	\$200,505,453	\$150,811,719	\$49,693,734
Alabama	2,002,731	1,695,870	306,861
Arizona	244,490	166,306	78,184
Arkansas	514,311	392,370	121,941
California	17,978,771	13,146,677	4,832,094
Colorado	3,334,063	2,687,159	646,904
Connecticut	2,610,560	2,052,276	558,284
Delaware			96,696
District of Columbia	1,593,023	1,496,327	96,696
Florida	4,353,698	3,485,826	867,872
Georgia	2,610,242	1,525,803	484,439
Idaho	840,824	583,947	256,877
Illinois	9,110,105	8,175,418	934,687
Indiana	3,125,598	2,620,945	504,653
Iowa	1,662,955	1,271,212	391,743
Kansas	1,626,368	1,290,473	335,895
Kentucky	619,465	452,656	166,809
Louisiana	698,606	570,224	128,382
Maine	1,376,594	1,131,696	244,898
Maryland	608,627	547,469	61,158
Massachusetts	4,055,524	3,280,386	775,138
Michigan	3,579,883	3,114,599	465,284
Minnesota	3,083,920	2,410,279	673,641
Mississippi	1,790,158	1,559,797	230,361
Missouri	2,269,130	1,640,603	628,527
Montana	961,963	719,962	242,001
Nebraska	1,943,344	1,762,408	180,936
Nevada	216,067	111,630	104,437
New Hampshire	862,325	617,350	244,975
New Jersey	6,384,570	4,908,361	1,476,209
New Mexico	892,520	716,547	175,973
New York	62,020,917	39,126,725	22,894,192
North Carolina	2,351,191	1,799,521	551,670
North Dakota	402,113	285,879	116,234
Ohio	8,070,289	7,188,322	881,967
Oklahoma	889,123	636,186	252,937
Oregon	3,386,655	2,773,882	612,773
Pennsylvania	17,683,149	15,274,703	2,408,446
Rhode Island	173,226	121,410	51,816
South Carolina	2,488,014	2,141,832	346,182
South Dakota	865,397	641,860	223,537
Tennessee	4,933,792	4,466,347	467,445
Texas	2,321,354	1,475,796	845,558
Utah	1,658,053	1,250,118	407,935
Vermont	253,957	182,247	71,710
Virginia	1,438,073	1,038,335	399,738
Washington	5,370,819	3,811,621	1,559,198
West Virginia	2,574,516	1,964,612	609,904
Wisconsin	2,121,459	1,734,324	387,135
Wyoming	335,609	222,331	113,278
Hawaii	817,312	541,062	276,250

Source: WPA state office reports.

tribution was relatively greater than that of sponsors of any other major type of WPA project. It also was somewhat greater than that of airport project sponsors during earlier years. Although sponsors provided about 17 percent of the airport project costs during the earlier years of WPA operations as a whole, they made available nearly 32 percent of the total in the fiscal year 1939.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

DURING the fiscal year 1940 the WPA employed an average of 2,054,000 workers, or about a third less than the average number (3,014,000) employed in the fiscal year 1939. Starting with about 2,282,000 in July 1939, average monthly employment declined to a low of 1,721,000 in September, gradually increased in the autumn and winter until it exceeded 2,309,000 in February and March, and then dropped in the spring months to a June average that was only a little higher than that for the preceding September.

The numbers of persons employed by the WPA in the months since it was established in the summer of 1935 have fluctuated considerably in accordance with the amount of funds appropriated, reflecting changes in the volume of need arising from unemployment and from distress in agricultural areas. In the first months of its operation the program developed rapidly, until an average of 3,019,000 persons had project jobs in February 1936. From that time until September 1937, a period of expanding employment in private industry, the number of WPA workers was reduced gradually, except in the drought areas where several hundred thousand drought victims were provided with jobs in the last six months of 1936. In September 1937 only 1,456,000 workers were employed on WPA projects. The sharp recession in business activity that began in the fall of 1937 and the high level of unemployment during the ensuing year necessitated an increase in WPA employment which continued for more than 12 months. The expansion was accentuated by the serious condition of the tenant farmers and farm

laborers in the South in the summer and fall of 1938 and by the New England hurricane which occurred in September of that year. Subsequent curtailment in operations reduced the average number employed to less than 2,600,000 in June, the last month of the fiscal year 1939, and further to 1,721,000 persons in September 1939. In order to meet the greater need for assistance that arises in winter months the number of WPA jobs was gradually increased to the 1940 peak in March. Seasonal reductions then brought employment down to 1,756,000 at the end of the fiscal year, the lowest June average in WPA history. (Table I of the appendix shows the number of persons employed on WPA projects, by weeks, from August 1935 through June 1940, and Tables II and III give state distributions by selected periods.)

The generally lower level of WPA employment in the fiscal year 1940 as compared with the fiscal year 1939 is attributable to the smaller appropriation made for the operation of the program in 1940 as a consequence of increasing private employment. Fluctuations during the year, however, reflect the operation of an employment schedule planned to reduce the number of persons working in the summer months so that more jobs can be provided in the winter when need is greatest. The unusual steepness of the decline in employment during the first few months of the fiscal year was chiefly the result of the 1939 ERA Act provision which required that all certified workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on WPA projects for 18 months or longer must be separated from the program. The act required that the ter-

mination of all workers whose 18 months of employment had been completed by the beginning of the fiscal year be effected by the end of August. Because of the large numbers of workers affected, replacements could not be made as rapidly as terminations were required. Workers dismissed under this provision were not eligible for reemployment until 30 days after their removal and until they had been recertified as in need of employment.

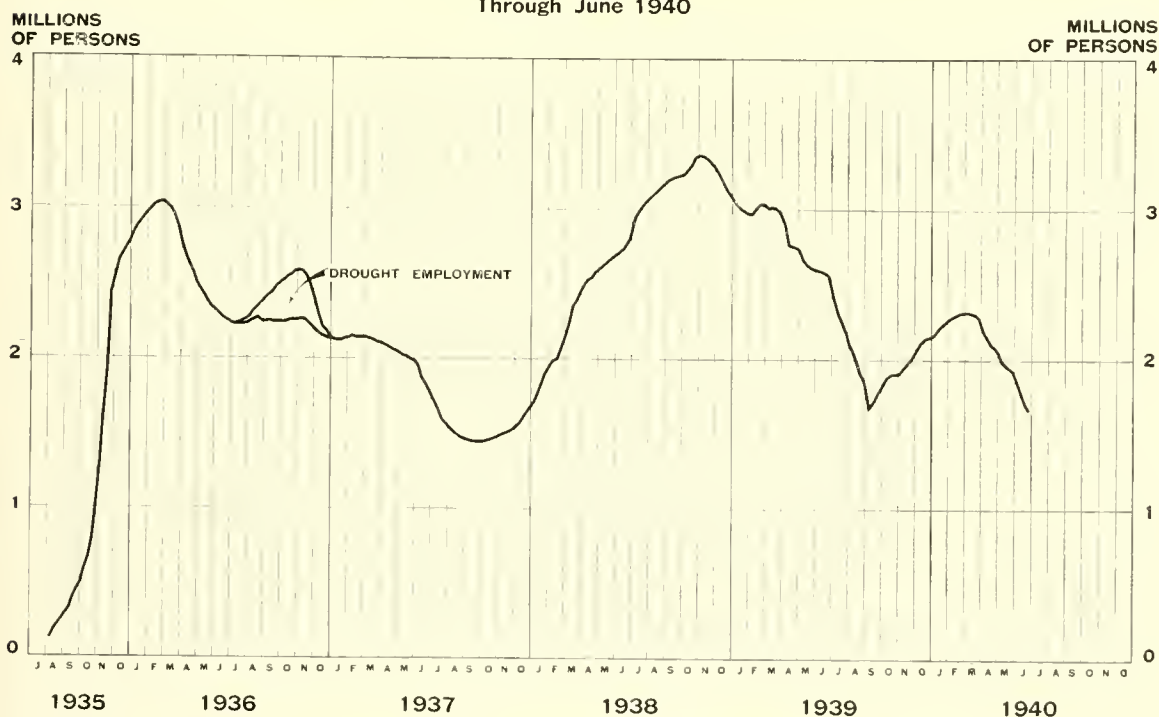
Most of the workers on WPA projects are certified persons referred to the WPA by local public relief agencies. At the end of June nearly 96 percent of the workers paid from WPA funds were certified persons. The large majority of those who were not certified were employed as project supervisors and the remainder were engaged to perform skilled jobs necessary for project operations for which certified workers were not available in sufficient numbers. Some of the project supervisory workers had originally been certified as in need of employment

but were given noncertified status when they were assigned to supervisory duties. The percentage of workers on projects operated by the WPA who are certified as in need did not change much during the past year, but, in accordance with WPA regulations, a slight increase occurred in the relative numbers of certified workers on the WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. At no time since the beginning of the program, however, have certified persons constituted less than 94 percent of the employment on projects operated by the WPA.

Some of the persons working on WPA projects are women who serve regularly as the economic heads of their families or temporarily while the usual economic head is incapacitated or otherwise unavailable for employment. Most of the women workers are employed in sewing rooms, on housekeeping aide projects, on units of the education and recreation programs, or on clerical and other types of professional and

CHART 3
EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

Through June 1940



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 3600

TABLE 8. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS^A

MONTHLY AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1940			
Month	Total	Projects Operated by WPA	WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies
<i>1935</i>			
August	B 220,163	B 220,163	-----
September	374,317	374,317	-----
October	705,169	705,169	-----
November	1,814,957	1,814,957	-----
December	2,667,190	2,667,190	-----
<i>1936</i>			
January	2,879,733	2,879,733	-----
February	3,019,098	3,019,098	-----
March	2,960,315	2,960,315	-----
April	2,629,367	2,629,367	-----
May	2,396,718	2,396,718	-----
June	2,285,622	2,285,622	-----
July	2,245,328	2,245,328	-----
August	2,332,380	2,332,380	-----
September	2,453,603	2,453,603	-----
October	2,552,574	2,552,574	-----
November	2,551,041	2,551,041	-----
December	2,247,461	2,247,461	-----
<i>1937</i>			
January	2,131,078	2,131,078	-----
February	2,149,391	2,149,391	-----
March	2,129,475	2,129,475	-----
April	2,078,221	2,078,221	-----
May	2,021,579	2,021,579	-----
June	1,878,008	1,878,008	-----
July	1,631,203	1,631,203	-----
August	1,510,894	1,510,894	-----
September	1,455,977	1,455,977	-----
October	1,462,605	1,462,605	-----
November	1,503,720	1,503,720	-----
December	1,596,676	1,596,676	-----
<i>1938</i>			
January	1,803,101	1,803,101	-----
February	2,003,840	2,003,840	-----
March	2,321,541	2,321,541	-----
April	2,540,464	2,540,464	-----
May	2,640,246	2,640,246	-----
June	2,743,025	2,743,025	-----
July	2,999,022	2,914,121	84,901
August	3,125,243	3,040,236	85,007
September	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041
October	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739
<i>1939</i>			
January	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
March	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
April	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May	2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June	2,578,041	2,438,132	139,909
July	2,282,086	2,236,919	45,167
August	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October	1,877,439	1,801,063	76,376
November	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
December	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
<i>1940</i>			
January	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
February	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
March	2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180
April	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
May	1,981,661	1,896,642	85,019
June	1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Average for last three weeks.

service projects. At the end of June 1940 the women working on projects operated by the WPA numbered about 243,000 and represented slightly more than 15 percent of the total employment. Although their numbers were about

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1940		
Date	Number	Percent of All Workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 24	390,732	12.1
<i>1936</i>		
March 25	440,193	15.3
June 24	387,841	17.2
September 30	393,825	15.7
December 30	352,963	16.4
<i>1937</i>		
March 31	354,639	16.8
June 30	323,275	18.2
September 29	256,369	17.7
December 29	284,005	17.0
<i>1938</i>		
March 30	435,612	13.7
June 29	372,058	13.3
September 28	409,954	13.1
December 28	405,665	13.5
<i>1939</i>		
March 29	391,442	13.6
June 28	352,784	14.5
September 27	251,071	14.6
December 27	333,660	16.1
<i>1940</i>		
March 27	367,062	16.6
June 26	243,276	15.4

100,000 less than a year earlier, women workers in June 1940 constituted a larger percentage of the employment total.

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

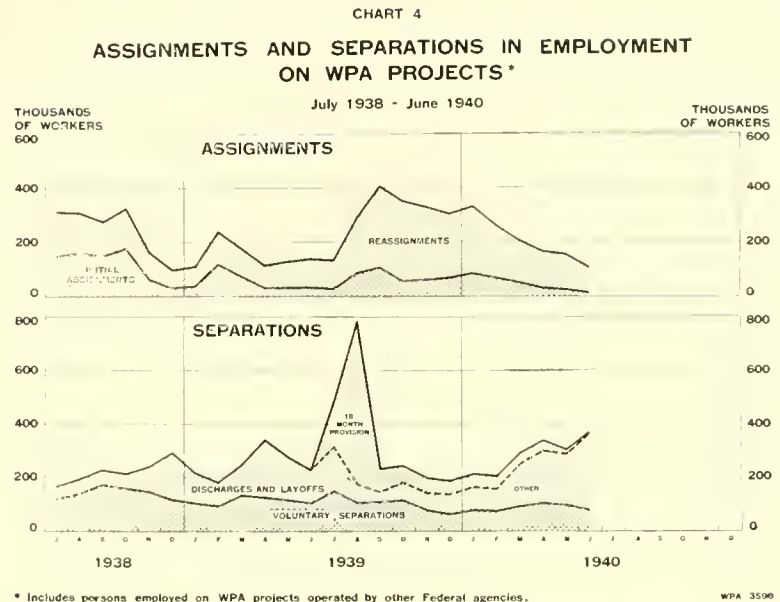
The group of workers employed by the WPA is constantly changing. Thousands of persons leave WPA projects each month, and thousands of others are added to the program. The number of different individuals employed by WPA at some time between the beginning of the program and June 1940 is estimated at 7,800,000, although only 1,750,000 were employed on projects at the end of this period.

Between July 1939 and June 1940, a year in which WPA employment declined substantially, nearly 700,000 persons who had never before worked on the WPA program were assigned to

project jobs. During the same period large numbers of former WPA employees who had left the program for private employment or been separated for other reasons were reassigned to project jobs. Reassignments, which ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 per month (see Chart 4), totaled nearly 2,375,000 during the 12-month period. Some persons, however, were reassigned more than once during the year, following brief periods of temporary private employment or of separation for other reasons.

Separations from the WPA program, ranging from about 200,000 to 800,000 per month, totaled over 3,850,000 for the year. Approximately 1,150,000 of these were voluntary separations, most of which were made in order to accept temporary or permanent jobs in private industry but some of them were for such reasons as new sources of income, illness, or injury. The number of voluntary separations varied between 64,000 and 148,000 each month, reflecting for the most part changes in private employment conditions. In the fiscal year 1940 the rate of voluntary separations (separations during the month as percent of employment at the beginning of the month) ranged between 3 and 7 percent and averaged approximately the same as in the preceding year. The highest rates occurred in September and October 1939. (See Table 10.)

The total volume of turnover in the 12 months ending with June 1940 was greatly influenced by the provision of the ERA Act of 1939, which required the dismissal of all certified workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on the program for 18 months or longer. Approximately a third of the workers employed on WPA projects at the beginning of July 1939 had been continuously employed under the program for 18 months or more. The statutory provision made it necessary to terminate these workers by August 31. Consequently, nearly 783,000 WPA workers were separated from project jobs during July and



August. After September 1, 1939, the number of workers separated in accordance with the 18-month provision declined considerably, totaling only about 257,000 in the four months from September through December 1939 and 206,000 in the six months from January through June 1940.

Workers dismissed under the 18-month provision were made ineligible for WPA employment for at least 30 days; at the end of that period they might be recertified if still in need. That a considerable number of the workers dismissed under this provision were subsequently reassigned to WPA jobs is indicated by the results of a survey conducted in 23 large cities. More than a sixth of the 783,000 workers dismissed in these cities in July and August 1939 were interviewed in September and November 1939 and February 1940. The first interview, made three or four weeks after the workers had been terminated, indicated that only 8 percent had found private employment. By November, about 27 percent had been reassigned to WPA jobs and 13 percent had obtained employment in private industry. Scarcely any more of the dismissed workers had secured private employment by the time the last interview was made in February 1940, but 54 percent of them had been reassigned to WPA.

The volume of turnover, reflecting wide fluctuations in total WPA employment as well

TABLE 10.- NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSIGNED TO AND SEPARATED FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS ^ACONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1940

Month	Assignments			Separations					Rate of Assignments (Percent) ^B	Rate of Separations (Percent) ^B		
	Total	Initial assignments	Reassignments	Total	Voluntary ^C	Discharges and layoffs				Total	Voluntary	
						Total	18-month provision ^D	Other				
1938												
July ..	314,568	147,170	164,398	163,062	117,799	45,263		45,263	11.4	5.9	4.3	
August ..	308,952	162,915	146,037	191,195	137,276	53,919		53,919	10.7	6.6	4.7	
September ..	276,846	149,430	127,416	227,822	172,581	55,241		55,241	9.0	7.4	5.8	
October ..	327,085	179,673	147,412	212,827	157,986	54,841		54,841	10.5	6.8	5.1	
November ..	164,774	64,871	99,903	237,812	146,192	91,620		91,620	5.1	7.4	4.5	
December ..	97,056	29,703	67,353	294,146	115,478	178,668		178,668	3.1	9.3	3.7	
1939												
January ..	110,301	36,664	73,637	215,876	103,322	112,554		112,554	3.7	7.3	3.5	
February ..	239,754	119,066	120,688	180,183	94,707	85,476		85,476	8.4	6.3	3.3	
March ..	177,477	70,531	106,946	246,314	133,527	112,787		112,787	6.1	8.5	4.6	
April ..	114,938	29,489	85,449	340,427	123,582	216,845		216,845	4.0	11.9	4.3	
May ..	130,592	31,630	98,962	275,424	115,748	159,676		159,676	5.0	10.5	4.4	
June ..	139,574	31,775	107,799	225,904	103,169	122,735		122,735	5.6	9.1	4.1	
July ..	131,979	25,509	106,470	485,825	148,394	337,431	171,074	166,357	5.4	19.8	6.0	
August ..	292,897	85,577	207,320	784,633	104,205	680,428	611,733	68,695	14.6	39.2	15.2	
September ..	404,188	105,901	298,287	230,946	108,069	122,877	86,364	36,513	23.0	13.1	6.1	
October ..	349,154	54,230	294,924	243,821	113,834	129,987	63,820	66,167	20.5	14.3	6.7	
November ..	329,439	61,498	267,941	197,473	79,284	118,189	55,925	62,264	18.2	10.9	4.4	
December ..	303,348	68,265	235,083	185,945	64,400	121,545	50,726	70,819	15.7	9.6	3.3	
1940												
January ..	331,857	85,155	246,702	213,808	79,078	134,730	49,602	85,128	15.5	10.0	3.7	
February ..	259,789	67,937	191,852	204,837	74,999	129,838	48,220	81,618	11.5	9.1	3.3	
March ..	205,803	49,076	156,727	292,734	94,963	197,771	43,817	153,954	8.9	12.7	4.2	
April ..	166,743	29,939	136,804	338,620	104,358	234,262	39,021	195,241	7.6	15.5	4.8	
May ..	155,010	24,662	130,348	304,292	96,780	207,512	17,169	190,343	7.6	14.9	4.7	
June ..	106,987	12,343	94,644	377,742	81,785	295,957	8,561	287,396	5.6	19.8	4.3	

^A Prior to January 1940 data do not include nonrelief employment. Data for workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies are not included prior to September 1938.^B Percent of total employment at beginning of month.^C Includes separations made for such reasons as new sources of income, death, or illness, as well as separations of persons leaving for private employment.^D Separated in accordance with section 16 (b) of the ERA Act of 1939 requiring separation after continuous WPA employment of 18 months.

as the effects of the legislative provision concerning duration of continuous employment, was greater in relation to the level of employ-

ment in the year ending June 1940 than in the preceding year. This is indicated by the monthly accession and separation rates shown

in Chart 5. During the fiscal year 1939, separation rates ranged from 6 to 12 percent of employment at the beginning of the month, whereas in 1940 the lowest rate recorded for any month was 9 percent and the highest 39 percent. The maximum of 39 percent occurred in August 1939 when the large numbers of WPA workers who had been employed continuously for 18 months or more were being terminated. Assignment rates had ranged between 3 and 11 percent in the fiscal year 1939 as compared with a variation of from 5 to 23 percent during 1940; the highest rate reflects the large number of

CHART 5

RATE OF ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies

** Percent of total employment at beginning of month

WPA 3501

assignments made in September 1939 to replace workers dismissed in accordance with the mandatory termination provision.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Most WPA workers were employed on projects operated by the WPA during the 1940 fiscal year, but a few, representing from 2 to 5

percent of the total, were assigned to projects operated by other Federal agencies with transferred WPA funds. Less than 65,000 workers were employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies during July, August, and September 1939. During the next seven months average employment on these projects fluctuated around 75,000, and during May and June 1940 it reached approximately 85,000. The average for the year ending June 1940 was about 73,000 workers.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGENCY ^A
QUARTERLY, JUNE 1939-JUNE 1940

Agency	1939			1940	
	June	September	December	March	June
Total	2,578,041	1,720,996	2,123,131	2,310,541	1,755,526
Work Projects Administration	2,438,432	1,656,019	2,045,889	2,235,361	1,669,772
Other Federal agencies	139,609	64,977	77,542	75,180	85,954
Department of Agriculture	47,495	20,769	22,676	23,654	29,881
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	182	106	105	103	99
Bureau of Agricultural Economics			25	185	308
Agricultural Marketing Service				4	216
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,022	7,852	5,276	5,799	9,399
Forest Service	13,468	6,555	7,158	9,233	12,932
Bureau of Home Economics	425	153	211	265	252
National Agricultural Research Center	909	659	592	574	536
Rural Electrification Administration	243	211	199	209	209
Soil Conservation Service	18,246	5,170	9,051	7,216	5,855
Weather Bureau		63	59	66	75
Department of Commerce:					
Coast and Geodetic Survey		35	34	38	46
Executive Office of the President:					
National Resources Planning Board ^B	51				
Department of the Interior	21,298	7,597	10,300	10,584	13,408
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,631	1,039	1,168	1,148	1,847
Bureau of Fisheries	642	19	284	475	765
Office of Indian Affairs			76	93	100
General Land Office ^B		57	52	47	165
National Park Service	16,035	6,189	7,463	7,341	8,785
Bureau of Reclamation					179
Territories and Island Possessions:					
Alaska Railroad	345				
Alaska Road Commission					25
Alaska—miscellaneous	284		105	381	216
Virgin Islands	1,361	293	1,152	1,099	1,446
Department of Justice:					
Bureau of Prisons	222				
Department of Labor:					
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,739	1,651	2,182	1,784	2,178
Library of Congress	116	46	121	130	123
Department of the Navy:					
Bureau of Yards and Docks	19,138	10,567	11,951	10,804	10,468
Federal Security Agency:					
Office of Education	703	363	409	360	339
Department of the Treasury	3,032	1,563	1,643	663	403
U. S. Coast Guard	381	133	165	178	153
Bureau of Internal Revenue	836				
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	1,815	1,430	1,478	485	250
Veterans' Administration	938	667	1,257	1,239	1,512
War Department	44,877	21,719	26,969	25,924	27,596
Corps of Engineers	1,979	1,538	1,020	344	1,150
Quartermaster Corps	42,898	20,181	25,949	25,580	26,446

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.

^B Public land inventory projects operated by the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President with 1938 Act funds were continued with 1939 Act funds originally allocated to the National Resources Planning Board and subsequently transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

The largest portion of the workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies during June 1940 were engaged in work for the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. This agency employed nearly 26,500 persons on projects for the general improvement of army posts, forts, stations, and airfields. About 12,900 persons were working on projects operated by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for the conservation and improvement of forest and range areas and for the development of recreational areas and facilities. Approximately 10,500 workers were employed on projects of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department that were undertaken to improve naval and air base facilities and to develop a submarine base.

WPA projects of only three other Federal agencies were employing more than 5,000 persons—the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service of the Department of Interior. The projects of the Agriculture bureaus were concerned with the conservation of soil and moisture through land drainage and erosion control measures and with the prevention, control, and eradication of various plant diseases and animal pests. The chief project work of the National Park Service was the development of public recreational areas. (See Table VI of the appendix for state distributions of employment on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.)

Employment on Different Kinds of Projects

A wide diversity of activities is typical of the projects operated by the WPA—a diversity which reflects in part the differences in community needs for various kinds of public improvements and services and in part the variation in the occupational abilities and training of workers eligible for WPA employment in those communities. Activities in the construction field predominate, however, and provide a large majority of the project jobs.

Three out of every four WPA workers employed on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1940 were working on construction projects. The largest portion of this group of

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 26, 1940

Type of Project	Number of Persons	Percent
Total	1,583,242	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	673,036	42.5
Primary roads	80,827	5.1
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	294,152	18.6
Streets and alleys	171,219	10.8
Other	126,838	8.0
Public buildings	113,952	9.1
Educational	49,029	3.1
Other	94,923	6.0
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	90,224	5.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	157,921	10.0
Water purification and supply	33,059	2.1
Sewage collection and disposal	99,947	6.3
Other	24,915	1.6
Airports and airways	22,174	1.4
Conservation	39,578	2.5
Land and water conservation	23,245	1.5
Other	16,333	1.0
Sanitation	24,067	1.5
Professional and service	399,214	25.2
Community service	109,291	6.8
Education	26,890	1.7
Recreation	36,336	2.3
Library	21,673	1.3
Museum	6,281	0.4
Art	5,499	0.3
Music	9,304	0.6
Writing	3,308	0.2
Research and records	74,643	4.7
Research and surveys	38,872	2.4
Public records	28,439	1.8
Historical records survey	7,332	0.5
Sewing	110,367	7.0
Welfare, excluding sewing	97,280	6.2
Public health and hospital work	10,931	0.7
Production	13,555	0.8
Housekeeping aide	26,727	1.7
Household workers' training	894	0.1
School lunches	23,539	1.5
Distribution of surplus commodities	21,634	1.4
Other	7,633	0.5
Miscellaneous	33,076	2.1

workers were employed on highway, road, and street projects, working mainly on secondary and feeder roads and on streets and alleys; about 673,000 persons, or 42.5 percent of the total WPA project employees, were engaged on road or street work at the end of the fiscal year. Another large group of workers—almost 158,000, who made up a tenth of the total—were employed on projects for the construction or improvement of sewer systems, water purification and supply systems, and other public utilities. The majority of these employees were working on projects for the extension and improvement

of sewage collection and disposal facilities. Nearly as many workers (144,000) were engaged in the construction of public buildings; a third of them were working on schools and other educational buildings, and the remainder on recreational, administrative, and other kinds of public buildings. About 90,000 workers had jobs on projects for the development of parks and other recreational facilities. Nearly 40,000 were engaged in conservation activities directed chiefly towards reduction of soil erosion and water conservation. About 24,000 persons were engaged on sanitation projects including drainage improvement and malaria control work, 22,000 were working on the construction and improvement of airports and airways, and 33,000 on miscellaneous construction projects involving several different types of work or on projects not elsewhere classified.

One WPA worker in every four was employed on professional or service projects which provided nearly 400,000 jobs. Welfare projects, staffed mainly by women, employed more than 200,000 persons. Of these persons 110,000 were working in sewing rooms, and the remainder served as housekeeping aides, assisted in health work, conducted household workers' training classes, prepared and served school lunches, worked on furniture- or toy-mending and canning projects, or aided in the distribution of surplus commodities. Another group of more



Drilling dynamite holes into limestone preparatory to leveling for a landing field

than 100,000 persons were at work on community service projects, among which are education, recreation, library, and museum projects and the state arts programs. The remainder of the noneconstruction workers were engaged chiefly in various types of research and surveys and work on public records.

The relative number of persons employed on the various types of projects has shifted during the period of WPA operations. In the earlier years of the program the percentage of workers employed on road and street work increased,

TABLE 13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936-JUNE 1940

Type of Project	March 1936 ^a	March 1937 ^a	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939	September 27, 1939	December 27, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.7	43.0	44.2	42.7	44.6	43.7	43.6	42.5
Public buildings	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.1	9.2	8.8	8.0	7.1	9.1
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	10.5	8.6	8.6	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	9.0	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.4	9.0	10.1	10.6	10.0
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4
Conservation	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	2.5
Sanitation	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Professional and service	^b 21.0	25.0	19.9	20.5	22.3	22.6	24.5	21.9	25.2
Community service	5.0	6.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8
Research and records	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.7
Sewing	10.0	10.5	7.6	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.0
Welfare, excluding sewing	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.2
Other	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5
Miscellaneous	^b 2.3	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1

^a Data apply to the last half of the month.

^b Not comparable with later periods since miscellaneous group for March 1936 includes certain types of work which have subsequently been included under professional and service projects.

although it has varied only slightly since the beginning of 1938. Greater emphasis has recently been placed on professional and service projects, particularly on housekeeping aide and other welfare projects and on projects for work on public records and research. On the other hand considerably fewer workers, relative to the total, are being employed on projects for the improvement of recreational facilities, on conservation activities, and on sanitation work; in the fiscal year 1940, workers on such projects represented only half as large a percentage as in the first years of the program.

The distribution of workers by type of project reflects, among other influences, the effects of seasonal factors and of expanding and contracting operations. Adjustments to weather conditions are required in a program in which outdoor work predominates. Furthermore, when the amount of employment must be changed rapidly, workers may be assigned to or terminated from certain types of projects—such as road and street work—with greater facility than from others. Fluctuations in the relative importance of the various types also result from changes in private employment opportunities in agriculture and other industries, the diversity in the trends of private employment in different sections of the country, changes in the occupational distribution of workers assigned to WPA jobs, and variation in local needs for project work.

The emphasis given to different types of WPA projects varies considerably from state to state, but construction projects, particularly road projects, predominate in all state programs. Road work, in June 1940, provided more than half the WPA jobs in 13 states and Puerto Rico. Nearly all states employed at least a fifth of their WPA workers on road projects.

Other kinds of activities were prominent in a few states. In Idaho more than a fourth of the WPA personnel were working on conservation projects but in no other state were as many as a seventh of the workers employed on this type of project. Jobs on utility projects were relatively much more numerous in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Carolina than in the country as a whole; in each of these areas they represented more than a fifth of the employment. In nine states sewing projects

accounted for more than a tenth of the total employment. Employment on major types of projects is shown for each state in Tables IV and V of the appendix.

Employment in Communities of Various Sizes

Forty out of every 100 persons employed on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1940 were working in metropolitan areas and counties whose largest cities had at least 100,000 population in 1930. The relative numbers of workers employed in such highly urban areas have been less during the 1940 fiscal year, however, than during earlier periods. Both in November 1937 and in June 1938 more than 45 out of 100 jobs were provided in these heavily populated sections.

As the proportion of WPA workers employed in the largest communities decreased, relatively more employment has been provided on WPA projects in rural counties—counties in which the largest community had fewer than 25,000 people. Almost half the total WPA employees were located in these counties in June 1940. Of this employment about half was in counties with cities of between 5,000 and 25,000 and half in counties whose largest municipality had less than 5,000 population. Representation of the group of counties with cities between 25,000 and 100,000 has shown little variation on a relative basis, accounting for between 15 and 16 percent of the total workers. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES								
SELECTED PERIODS, NOVEMBER 1937-JUNE 1940								
Size of Com- munity ^A	WPA Workers							Gainful Work- ers, 1930 ^C
	Nov- em- ber 1937 ^B	June 29, 1938	June 21, 1939	Sept- em- ber 27, 1939	Dec- em- ber 27, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100,000 and over	47.4	45.6	42.3	40.9	38.4	38.1	40.1	43.0
25,000-100,000	11.9	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.1	15.6	14.7
5,000-25,000	20.1	21.5	22.4	22.0	23.0	23.6	23.3	21.7
Under 5,000	17.6	17.5	19.7	21.4	23.2	23.2	21.0	20.6

^A Community groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.

^B Data apply to the entire month.

^C Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

Groups of communities of various sizes differ considerably in respect to the types of WPA projects which they initiate. It is apparent from the accompanying chart that the relative number of persons employed on the major types of projects tends to vary according to the size of the community. The relative emphasis placed on nonconstruction work, for instance, is greatest in counties containing the largest cities and least in rural counties. In the largest cities nonconstruction projects provided a third of the jobs at the end of March 1940. In the strictly rural counties with no incorporated community of as many as 5,000 inhabitants, however, such projects accounted for only a sixth of the employment. This general tendency for emphasis on nonconstruction work to increase with the size of the community is evident in all the major types of projects within this group.

Employment on construction projects as a group tends to be largest, relatively, in the rural counties and smallest in the metropolitan

areas. This tendency is particularly evident in the case of road work. Highway, road, and street projects provided only a fourth of the WPA employment in the metropolitan areas in March 1940, but the percentage of workers engaged in such activities increased steadily as the population of the largest city in the county decreased, until in the rural areas road work constituted almost two-thirds of the total. Similarly, sanitation work was more important

CHART 6
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OPERATED
BY WPA, BY TYPE OF WORK AND
BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

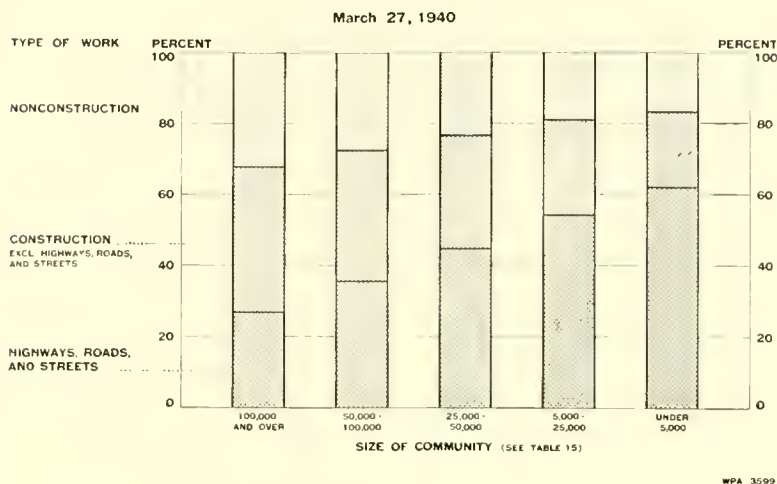


TABLE 15.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MARCH 27, 1940

Type of Project	Size of Community ^A						
	Total	100,000 and over	50,000-100,000	25,000-50,000	10,000-25,000	5,000-10,000	2,500-5,000
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	13.4	26.8	35.5	44.6	52.0	56.9	64.0
Public buildings	7.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.9
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	5.3	9.3	6.2	3.9	3.3	2.3	1.9
Sewer systems and other utilities	10.7	14.4	13.1	12.0	9.9	7.4	6.4
Airports and airways	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.2
Conservation	3.9	3.5	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.0
Sanitation	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.7
Professional and service	25.0	32.9	28.1	23.9	19.9	19.0	17.6
Community service	5.8	8.0	6.2	5.9	4.6	4.5	3.3
Research and records	4.3	7.6	4.6	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.7
Sewing	8.3	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.5	7.1	6.3
Welfare, excluding sewing	5.8	6.5	6.7	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.4
Other	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Miscellaneous	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.8

^A Community groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1920 population of the largest municipality in each county.

in rural than in urban areas. For other types of construction projects, such as those for the construction or improvement of sewer systems and other utilities and of recreational facilities, and, to a lesser extent, those for the construction of airports and airways and public buildings the relation differs. (See Table 15.) Over 14 percent of the entire employment in the metropolitan areas was provided on sewer system and other utility projects at the end of March, but less than 5 percent of the rural area employment was on this kind of work. Furthermore, projects for recreational facilities accounted for over 9 percent of the employment in the most highly urban group as compared with only a little more than 1 percent in the counties with the smallest populations.

Variation in emphasis on the different types of projects is a reflection of the differences in community needs in the respective areas. In the densely populated sections a marked shortage has existed in park facilities and places for children to play. In the rural and semirural areas, however, better roads are needed—particularly farm-to-market and other secondary roads, as contrasted with primary highways. The local differences in concentration on the nonconstruction projects, particularly community service and research and

records projects, reflect the variations in the skills of the available workers as well as in community needs. Relatively few white collar workers are certified for employment in the small towns and rural areas. For the most part they are concentrated in the large city areas and it is in these areas that projects designed to use their skills are likely to be found.

Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

A majority of the jobs on projects operated by the WPA have always been for unskilled workers. Slightly less than two-thirds of the workers (63 out of each 100) at the end of June 1940 were assigned to jobs classified in the unskilled wage classes for which the lower monthly earnings are paid. This ratio was a little smaller than it had been a year earlier when nearly 66 percent of the workers were assigned at unskilled rates. During the 1940 fiscal year, however, fairly wide fluctuations occurred, the percentage of workers who were unskilled reaching as high as 72 percent in January and February.

The year ending with June 1940 marked the introduction of a new classification which

TABLE 16.- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS
SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936-JUNE 1940

Period	Grand Total	Project Wage Employees							Project Supervisory Employees
		Total	Unskilled ^A			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
June ^B 1936	100.0	92.7	65.0			11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
June ^B 1937	100.0	96.0	65.1			12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
June 29 1938	100.0	97.3	72.9			11.1	10.2	3.1	2.7
September 21	100.0	97.3	71.9			11.7	10.7	3.0	2.7
December 28	100.0	96.7	69.9			12.1	11.5	3.2	3.3
March 22 1939	100.0	96.8	70.1			12.4	11.2	3.1	3.2
June 21	100.0	96.4	65.8			14.2	12.9	3.5	3.6
September 27	100.0	96.3	71.0	9.6	61.4	13.5	9.6	2.2	3.7
December 27	100.0	96.8	70.5	9.8	60.7	13.8	10.0	2.5	3.2
March 27 1940	100.0	96.9	70.6	9.8	60.8	14.1	9.7	2.5	3.1
June 26	100.0	96.0	62.7	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0

^a With the inauguration of the new schedule of monthly earnings on September 1, 1939, as prescribed in General Order No. 1, the unskilled wage class was divided into two groups: group B, including workers assigned jobs of a routine, simple, nonhazardous nature, and group A, including workers assigned to types of work normally done by construction and general laborers and to routine clerical work.

^b Data are based on payrolls ending during the first half of the month.

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY WAGE CLASS

JUNE 26, 1940

Type of Project	Project Wage Employees							Project Supervisory Employees
	Total	Unskilled			Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
		Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
Total	100.0	96.0	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0
Highways, roads, and streets	100.0	96.4	0.5	74.5	11.9	8.2	1.3	3.6
Public buildings	100.0	95.9	0.2	47.8	16.8	29.2	1.9	4.1
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	100.0	96.6	0.3	68.4	11.9	14.6	1.4	3.1
Sewer systems and other utilities	100.0	96.5	0.3	68.5	17.0	9.5	1.2	3.5
Airports and airways	100.0	96.2	0.1	68.6	12.5	13.7	1.3	3.8
Conservation	100.0	96.3	0.1	70.3	14.2	10.6	1.1	3.7
Sanitation	100.0	95.8	0.2	57.5	18.8	17.1	2.2	4.2
Professional and service	100.0	96.2	25.7	19.3	26.6	15.9	8.7	3.8
Community service	100.0	95.0	4.8	7.4	30.8	29.8	22.2	5.0
Research and records	100.0	95.1	1.1	12.7	48.3	24.8	8.2	4.9
Sewing	100.0	97.2	63.6	14.9	13.1	4.5	1.1	2.8
Welfare, excluding sewing	100.0	96.8	21.7	42.3	21.4	8.1	3.3	3.2
Other	100.0	96.8	40.2	20.6	21.2	11.7	3.1	3.2
Miscellaneous	100.0	81.1	0.4	41.3	16.6	21.6	1.2	18.9

divides unskilled workers into two groups, unskilled "A" and unskilled "B." The unskilled "B" employees do work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and for which proficiency may easily be acquired. Their work is not hazardous and does not require heavy physical labor. Seamstresses, janitors, and messengers are included in this group. The remainder of the unskilled workers are in the unskilled "A" wage class and they are paid approximately 10 percent more than unskilled "B" workers. Persons in the "B" classification constituted nearly 10 percent of the total employment during most of the 1940 fiscal year but dropped to 6.6 in June when occupations on sewing projects were reclassified and standardized. The unskilled "A" workers have represented between 56 and 62 percent of the total project employment.

A majority of the remaining workers were assigned in the intermediate wage class which represented between 13 and 17 percent of employment during the 1940 fiscal year and was larger at the end of June than in any earlier month. The percentage represented by skilled workers ranged from 9 to 13 during the fiscal year and was generally lower than during most of the preceding years. With the curtailment of project employment in the spring of 1940, however, the relative numbers of skilled workers had increased to 13 percent by the end of June.

representing a larger portion of the total than at any other time since 1937. Persons in the professional and technical wage class have made up between 2 and 3 percent of the total, and the project supervisory employees have represented no more than 3 or 4 percent during the fiscal year. (See Table 16.)

Generally speaking, the relative numbers of unskilled workers employed are largest during



Learning to read in a West Virginia WPA literacy class



Workers constructing the foundation of a new municipal airport hangar

periods of marked program expansion and smallest when employment is being curtailed. During the summer months of 1937, for example, unskilled workers made up approximately 63 percent of the total as compared with over 70 percent in most months of 1938 when WPA employment was increasing. A reversal of this general tendency occurred in the fall of 1939 when the application of the 18-month rule necessitated the dismissal of a relatively larger number of intermediate and skilled workers than of unskilled workers. At the same time unskilled persons were relatively more numerous among those available for immediate assignment to replace dismissed workers than were skilled workers. Dismissed persons in the upper wage and skill brackets who had been doing work of a supervisory nature were difficult to replace. Another fact that affected the proportion of workers assigned in the skilled wage classes during the past fiscal year was a statutory provision effective July 1, 1939, which lengthened the hours of work for skilled personnel. These factors all tended to make the number of skilled workers relatively smaller and the number of unskilled workers relatively larger than would have been expected on the basis of previous WPA experience during periods of declining employment.

That various types of projects differ with respect to the skills they utilize is evident from Table 17, which presents the distribution of workers by wage class and by major type of project as of the end of June 1940. Workers of the unskilled "B" class were relatively most

numerous on sewing projects where 64 workers out of each 100 were assigned to this wage class. Workers in the unskilled "A" group were employed in relatively large numbers on road and street and conservation projects; more than 70 out of each 100 workers on these types of work were assigned to this wage class. Nonconstruction projects as a group utilized relatively more intermediate or semiskilled persons than did any kind of construction work. Skilled and professional and technical workers were required in relatively large numbers on the various professional and service projects. Public building projects were the only major type of construction activity on which more than a fourth of the workers were classified as skilled, and no construction projects required more than a small representation of professional and technical personnel.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

Persons employed on WPA projects are usually required to work 130 hours each month. For their work they are paid wages specified in a monthly earnings schedule which provides for variation in earnings on three bases: the region of the country in which the worker is located, the degree of urbanization (based on the population of the largest municipality) of the county in which he is employed, and the degree of skill required for the job to which he is assigned (wage class). These regulations are discussed in some detail on pages 83 to 85 of this report.

Provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 changed the requirement concerning hours of work considerably and necessitated some modification in the schedule of earnings. Prior to July 1, 1939, it had been required that the hourly rates paid to WPA workers should be the same as those prevailing locally for work of a similar nature. The application of this provision within the framework of a monthly earnings schedule meant that each worker was employed for whatever number of hours it was necessary for him to work at the local hourly rate for his skill to enable him to earn his assigned monthly wage. Skilled building construction workers, for instance, received hourly rates that were higher than those paid to unskilled laborers, and con-

sequently they were required to work fewer hours per month. Among the skilled workers themselves there were wide hourly rate variations which therefore occasioned variations in the required hours of work per month. Many different work schedules consequently had to be arranged for workers in different occupations. The 1939 Act required that all project employees should work 130 hours a month, with certain specified exceptions. The change to a standard number of hours greatly simplified the scheduling of project operations and also the timekeeping procedure.

The 1939 ERA Act provisions relating to the monthly earnings schedule required that the Commissioner of Work Projects set up a schedule which would not vary for workers of the same type in different geographic areas any more than could be justified by differences in the cost of living, and which at the same time would not substantially affect the then existing national average labor cost per WPA worker. The revised schedule became effective September 1, 1939. (The schedule is presented in Table 39, page 85.)

Full-time monthly earnings during the year ending June 30, 1940, increased slightly throughout the year and averaged about \$57.50. The increase was due in part to the new schedule and in part to variations in the relative amounts of employment in the various classifications which form the bases for differentials in the monthly earnings—the several wage classes, the different sections of the country, and the various community size groupings. Since workers may lose time during a payroll period because of interruptions in project operations, transfers between projects, and other factors outside of their control and because of time voluntarily lost through illness or other causes, actual earnings of workers employed during the year averaged several dollars less than full-time earnings, or about \$54 a month. Project workers are permitted to make up time lost involuntarily but they are not always able to do so in full.

During the fiscal year 1940, employees worked a total of more than 2,900,000,000 hours on projects operated by the WPA. About 1,239,000,000 hours, or 42.6 percent of the

total, were spent on highway, road, and street projects which typically employ large numbers of unskilled workers. Projects involving work on sewer systems and other utilities accounted for nearly 10 percent of the total or more than 282,000,000 hours of work. Persons employed on public buildings projects worked some 234,000,000 hours and those on projects for the development of recreational facilities over 174,000,000 hours. Nonconstruction activities accounted for more than 734,000,000 hours, or about a fourth of the total for projects of all types. Sewing projects on which nearly 238,000,000 hours were spent by project workers were outstanding among the nonconstruction projects.

TABLE 18.—TOTAL HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of Project	CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940			
	Cumulative through June 30, 1940		Year Ending June 30, 1940	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	14,418,525,274	100.0	2,912,005,127	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	5,853,359,493	40.6	1,239,244,914	42.6
Public buildings.....	1,154,635,508	8.0	234,147,394	8.0
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings.....	1,186,686,897	8.2	174,113,124	6.0
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	1,329,328,023	9.2	282,234,690	9.7
Airports and airways.....	208,361,556	1.4	35,730,255	1.2
Conservation.....	616,813,881	4.3	99,020,475	3.4
Sanitation.....	396,704,340	2.8	51,508,736	1.8
Sewing.....	1,342,464,687	9.3	237,854,239	8.2
Professional and service, excluding sewing.....	1,969,462,650	13.7	496,436,625	17.0
Miscellaneous.....	360,708,239	2.5	61,714,675	2.1

Comparison of the relative numbers of hours worked during the fiscal year 1940 on different types of projects with a similar distribution for the entire period of WPA operations reveals certain changes in emphasis. (See Table 18.) Highway, road, and street projects and the various kinds of professional and service work increased in relative importance during the last fiscal year while the percentage of total hours spent on recreational facilities, conservation, sanitation, and sewing projects declined, relative to earlier periods. Road work, nevertheless, accounted for more than two-fifths of the total of 14,419,000,000 hours worked on WPA projects during the five years since the program was initiated.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FUNDS used for operation of the Work Projects Administration program during the year ending June 30, 1940, were appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, which was enacted into law on June 30, 1939. The act provided a specific appropriation of \$1,477,000,000 for the WPA and reappropriated the unobligated balances of funds made available to it under prior Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.¹ Funds carried over from prior acts amounted to \$42,824,000. The gross amount available to the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year, therefore, aggregated \$1,519,824,000.

Deductions from the gross amount available to the WPA totaled \$579,000 as of June 30, 1940, including \$500,000 of the funds transferred to the Division of Procurement of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund, which is a revolving fund to facilitate central purchasing of supplies and materials, and \$79,000 transferred to the Federal Works Agency for administrative expenses. This left a net sum of \$1,519,245,000 available for project operations and administrative costs of the WPA and for allocation to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar in type and in labor requirements to those of the WPA. The net amount available was approxi-

mately one-third less than the amount available for the same purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Allocations

By the end of June 1940, \$1,401,393,000 of the \$1,519,245,000 made available for the WPA program had been allocated for projects to be operated by the WPA. Allocation of the remainder of the available funds has been largely determined by statutory provisions. Under one of these provisions a maximum of \$53,950,000 was authorized for administrative expenditures; the sum of \$53,661,000 had been allocated for such purposes by June 30. The ERA Act of 1939 (in section 11) authorized the Commissioner of Work Projects to transfer

TABLE 19.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Specific appropriation, ERA Act of 1939	\$1, 477, 000, 000
Balances available from prior ERA Acts	42, 823, 577
Total funds available to WPA.....	1, 519, 823, 577
Transfer of WPA funds to:	
Federal Works Agency, for administration.....	79, 000
Procurement Division, for work relief supply fund ..	500, 000
Net funds available to WPA	\$1, 519, 244, 577
Projects operated by WPA	\$1, 401, 392, 768
WPA expenses for administration	53, 660, 944
Allocations to other Federal agencies	59, 934, 163
Miscellaneous (tornado relief and damage claims) ..	42, 000
Undistributed	4, 214, 402

¹ Net funds available to WPA include \$9,884,299 of 1938 Act funds which continued to be available for obligation through provisions of the 1939 Act; of this amount, \$7,685,976 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$2,198,323 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, as of June 30, 1940.

¹ The ERA Act of 1939 also contained appropriations for the National Youth Administration programs; for the rehabilitation and relief programs of the Farm Security Administration, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and for administrative expenses incurred by various Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of the act.

funds up to \$60,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those prosecuted by the WPA, with the stipulation that not more than 4 percent of the allocations to each agency might be spent for administrative expenses.² By the end of June 1940, \$57,736,000 of newly appropriated funds and \$2,198,323 of 1938 Act funds that were still available for obligation were allocated for projects operated by other Federal agencies bringing the total available for that purpose during the fiscal year to \$59,934,463. Of this total, \$2,116,000 was for administrative purposes. Small amounts of the WPA funds were set aside for miscellaneous purposes (\$7,000 for settlement of property damage claims; and \$35,000 for direct relief of persons made destitute by the June 1939 tornado in Minnesota, as authorized by Public, No. 160, 76th Congress, approved June 30, 1939). A balance of \$4,214,000 from the total WPA appropriation remained undistributed on June 30, 1940.

Twenty-eight Federal agencies received allocations from the \$57,736,000 transferred by the WPA. As is shown in Table 20, \$17,512,000 was made available to the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army for the construction or improvement of buildings and utilities, landing fields, roads, recreational facilities, and other work at forts and other army posts. The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department received \$10,000,000 for new construction and improvement work at the principal naval bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. WPA funds were allocated to numerous agencies of the Department of Agriculture during the year. The Forest Service extended its work of conservation and development of forest and range areas with an allocation of \$6,619,000; the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine received \$5,883,000 for further work in the control and eradication of insect pests and plant diseases; and the Soil Conservation Service enlarged its program of erosion control and other soil conserving measures with an allocation of \$4,643,000. To the National Park Service in the Department of

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1939, BY AGENCY

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Agency	Total	Work Projects	Administrative
Total	\$57,736,140	\$55,619,843	\$2,116,297
Department of Agriculture	18,116,541	17,392,147	724,394
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	100,000	96,000	4,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	125,917	120,881	5,036
Agricultural Marketing Service	67,708	65,000	2,708
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	5,883,120	5,667,100	216,020
Forest Service	6,619,411	6,364,253	255,158
Bureau of Home Economics	239,692	230,106	9,586
National Agricultural Research Center	140,137	134,533	5,604
Rural Electrification Administration	198,857	190,903	7,954
Soil Conservation Service	4,643,396	4,467,371	175,995
Weather Bureau	58,333	56,000	2,333
Undistributed	40,000		40,000
Department of Commerce:			
Coast and Geodetic Survey	30,817	29,769	1,048
Department of the Interior	7,557,361	7,254,797	302,564
Bureau of Biological Survey	855,614	820,798	34,816
Bureau of Fisheries	226,802	217,733	9,069
Office of Indian Affairs	67,715	65,039	2,676
General Land Office	95,625	91,800	3,825
National Park Service	5,693,379	5,465,539	227,820
Bureau of Reclamation	37,273	35,783	1,490
Territories and Island Possessions:			
Alaska Road Commission	8,042	7,721	321
Alaska, miscellaneous	165,093	158,492	6,601
Virgin Islands	408,388	391,872	16,516
Department of Labor:			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,986,756	1,924,038	62,718
Library of Congress	116,500	116,000	500
Department of the Navy:			
Bureau of Yards and Docks	9,999,995	9,660,000	339,995
Federal Security Agency:			
Office of Education	488,741	471,143	17,598
Department of the Treasury	964,069	925,888	38,121
U. S. Coast Guard	73,201	70,712	2,489
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	890,808	855,176	35,632
Veterans' Administration	963,704	929,728	33,976
War Department:			
Quartermaster Corps	17,511,716	16,916,333	595,383

^a 1939 Act funds allocated to the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President were transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior in January 1940.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, as of June 30, 1940.

the Interior was transferred \$5,693,000 for the further development of public recreational areas in national parks. The Bureau of Labor Statistics received an allocation of nearly two million dollars (\$1,987,000). Smaller amounts were transferred to the other agencies.

The status of funds—the amounts allocated, obligated, and expended—that were appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Act of

² The 1938 Act had authorized the allocation to other Federal agencies of an amount up to \$88,000,000 out of the \$2,250,000,000 appropriated to the WPA by that act for the fiscal year 1939.

1939, as well as the status of the 1938 Act funds, as of June 30, 1940, is shown by agencies in Table VIII of the appendix.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

WPA expenditures of Federal funds during the year ending June 30, 1940, totaled \$1,520,106,000. This amount includes not only expenditures of funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1939, but also checks issued in liquidation of obligations which had been incurred under prior acts and were carried over into the fiscal year 1940.

Approximately 93 percent, or \$1,408,572,000, of the expenditures were made for projects operated directly by the WPA. (These Federal funds used on WPA project operations are analyzed in connection with sponsors' expenditures in a following section.) Small amounts totaling \$47,300 were spent for the relief of victims of the Minnesota tornado, for settlement of property damage claims, and for final payments in connection with the surplus clothing program and the aid to self-help and cooperative associations initiated under the ERA Act of 1938. Administrative expenses for activities conducted by the WPA amounted to \$53,171,000. Expenditures of \$58,316,000 were made from WPA funds transferred to other Federal agencies. Of this amount \$56,157,000

was spent on project operations and \$2,159,000 for administrative purposes. Expenditures under the various ERA Acts are shown by agencies in Table VIII.

Trend of Expenditures

The expenditure of \$1,520,106,000 in Federal funds by the WPA in the year ending June 30, 1940, represents a reduction of 32 percent from the amount spent in the previous fiscal year during which WPA employment had reached a peak in the expansion of operations following the business recession that started in late 1937. Expenditures during the 1940 fiscal year were slightly higher (6.5 percent) than in the year ending June 30, 1938, were 16 percent lower than in the fiscal year 1937, and 21 percent above those in the fiscal year 1936 during which the WPA program was initiated and developed. The amounts of funds expended by the Work Projects Administration in the various fiscal years are given in Table 21 and are shown by states in Table IX of the appendix.

Month-to-month changes in WPA expenditures are determined primarily by changes in WPA employment which are analyzed in another section of the report. Total payments made during any given month, however, do not have a fixed relationship to the number of jobs provided in that period. Expenditure figures

TABLE 21.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940									
Year Ending June 30—	Grand Total	Activities Conducted by WPA						WPA Activities Conducted by Other Federal Agencies ^C	
		Total		Projects operated by WPA		Administration ^B			
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	^D \$8,254,491,130	^D \$8,122,625,761	100.0	\$7,784,963,583	95.8	\$321,787,526	4.0	\$131,865,369	
1936	1,258,130,249	1,258,130,249	100.0	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,871	5.1		
1937	1,818,130,501	1,818,130,501	100.0	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,279	3.7		
1938	1,427,374,309	1,427,374,309	100.0	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5		
1939	^E 2,230,749,993	^E 2,157,200,362	100.0	2,067,971,970	95.9	73,401,072	3.4	73,549,631	
1940	^F 1,520,106,078	^F 1,461,790,340	100.0	1,408,571,637	96.4	53,171,371	3.6	58,315,738	

^A Does not include funds for NYA activities or WPA funds transferred under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration.

^B Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939.

^C Includes work project and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

^D Includes amounts for miscellaneous activities itemized in footnotes E and F, in addition to work project and administrative expenditures.

^E Includes \$15,827,320 expended for purchases of surplus clothing and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

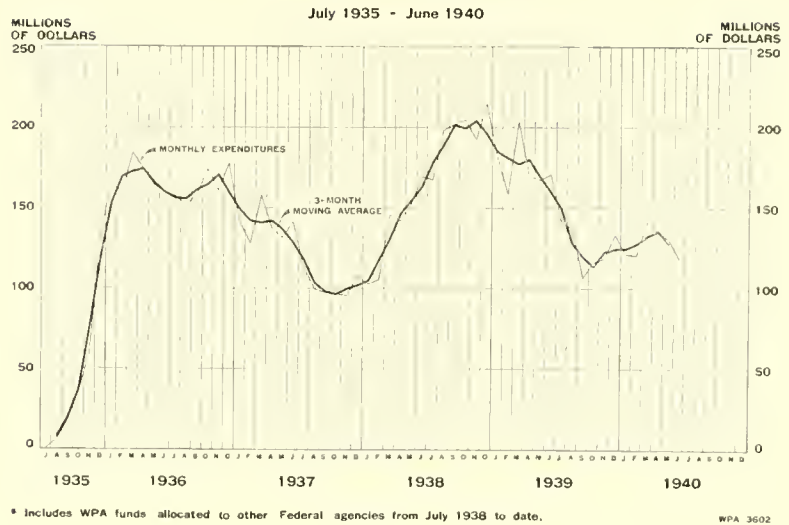
^F Includes \$47,332 expended for tornado relief, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and settlement of property damage claims.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

do not fully reflect changes in employment immediately. Since workers are paid at semi-monthly intervals, as much as two weeks might elapse between a worker's initial assignment to a project and the receipt of his first pay check. Similarly, some time is required to check material deliveries and complete payments to vendors. Variation also arises because of differences in the number of project payroll periods ending within a month and other technical factors associated with payroll, purchasing, and accounting procedures.

The amounts expended from the beginning of WPA operations in July 1935 through June 1940 are presented by quarters in Table 22 and by months in the accompanying chart. The chart

CHART 7
WPA EXPENDITURES*



also depicts the average monthly rate for successive three-month periods. The moving average curve provides a more representative meas-

TABLE 22. AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES
QUARTERLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1938; MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1940
[In thousands of dollars]

Period	Total	Activities Conducted by WPA ^A	WPA Activities Conducted by Other Federal Agencies ^B	Period	Total	Activities Conducted by WPA	WPA Activities Conducted by Other Federal Agencies
1935				1939			
July-September C	7,645	7,645		January	181,427	176,111	5,316
October-December C	76,055	76,055		February	158,858	153,357	5,501
1936				March	203,183	197,375	5,808
January-March C	169,617	169,617		Average	181,156	175,614	5,542
April-June C	166,059	166,059		April	169,937	163,096	6,841
July-September C	155,827	155,827		May	167,211	158,680	8,531
October-December C	170,984	170,984		June	170,739	161,047	9,692
1937				Average	169,296	160,941	8,355
January-March C	142,525	142,525		July	141,716	137,097	4,619
April-June C	136,707	136,707		August	137,074	132,488	4,586
July-September C	161,976	161,976		September	106,280	102,121	4,159
October-December C	98,475	98,475		Average	128,357	123,902	4,455
1938				October	116,016	111,248	4,768
January-March C	116,691	116,691		November	118,565	113,479	5,086
April-June C	153,473	153,473		December	133,301	127,804	5,497
July	167,544	165,170	2,374	Average	122,627	117,510	5,117
August	198,174	192,510	5,664	1940			
September	201,533	196,060	5,473	January	121,059	116,470	4,589
Average	189,084	184,580	4,504	February	120,432	115,890	4,542
October	204,743	198,727	6,016	March	141,645	136,929	4,716
November	192,607	186,911	5,696	Average	127,712	123,096	4,616
December	214,794	208,156	6,638	April	134,775	129,806	4,969
Average	204,048	197,931	6,117	May	130,572	125,340	5,232
				June	118,671	113,119	5,552
				Average	128,006	122,755	5,251

^A Includes expenditures for work projects, purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, tornado relief, settlement of property damage claims, administration of WPA, and administration of NYA prior to July 1939.

^B Includes expenditures for work projects and for administration made from WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

^C Average of the three monthly totals.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

ure of the trend in WPA operations because it minimizes the time lag between employment and expenditures and irregularities arising from other technical factors.

During the first three months of fiscal year 1940, project operations declined steadily, partly because workers were being discharged under the provision prohibiting more than 18 months' continuous employment more rapidly than replacements could be made. By the end of the quarter, funds were being spent at a level only slightly above the monthly rate which prevailed in the autumn of 1937, when project employment was at the lowest point reached after the program got fully under way in the latter part of 1935. (See Chart 7.) The normal increase in WPA employment that begins with the approach of the winter season raised the monthly rate of expenditures gradually in the months from October through December 1939. During the next two months the unusually severe weather conditions which prevailed over large sections of the country curtailed project operations, prevented the employment of a full quota of workers, and resulted in loss of working time on the part of many employees. In March, however, operations were expanded to allow the workers to

make up time lost involuntarily, and expenditures increased about \$20,000,000 over the January-February level. Workers continued to make up lost time during the spring, and because of this factor and the normal lag of expenditures the totals for April and May showed only moderate declines from the March peak. Over the entire 12-month period, July 1939 through June 1940, WPA expenditures averaged \$126,700,000 per month, as compared with approximately \$185,900,000 per month during the 1939 fiscal year.

Objects of Expenditures

Ninety-one percent of the total expenditures made from WPA funds in the fiscal year 1940 for programs operated by the WPA and other Federal agencies represent payments for wages and salaries. For this purpose \$1,384,489,000 was expended. Most of this sum was used for wages of workers employed on projects operated by the WPA; the total also includes salaries of administrative employees. Eight percent of all WPA expenditures is used in procuring materials, supplies, and equipment and office space. The remainder, amounting to 1 percent, is used for contractual services, such as light, heat, and

TABLE 23. —AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1939, AND JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Year Ending June 30, 1939						Year Ending June 30, 1940					
	Total		Activities conducted by WPA ^A		WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies ^B		Total		Activities conducted by WPA ^C		WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies ^B	
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Total	\$2, 230, 749, 963	100.0	\$2, 157, 200, 362	100.0	\$73, 549, 631	100.0	\$1, 520, 106, 078	100.0	\$1, 461, 790, 340	100.0	\$58, 315, 738	100.0
Personal services	2, 006, 893, 008	90.0	1, 940, 662, 405	90.0	66, 230, 603	90.0	1, 384, 488, 884	91.1	1, 333, 052, 839	91.2	51, 436, 045	88.2
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	140, 018, 289	6.3	134, 458, 556	6.2	5, 559, 733	7.6	90, 815, 921	6.0	86, 041, 727	5.9	4, 774, 194	8.2
Rent	61, 565, 054	2.7	60, 889, 660	2.8	675, 394	0.9	26, 971, 107	1.7	26, 447, 579	1.8	523, 528	0.9
Contractual services	19, 793, 678	0.9	18, 933, 748	0.9	859, 930	1.2	16, 479, 069	1.1	15, 661, 219	1.1	817, 850	1.4
Other	2, 479, 964	0.1	2, 255, 993	0.1	223, 971	0.3	1, 351, 097	0.1	586, 976	(^D)	764, 121	1.3

^A Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.

^B Includes work project and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

^C Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, final payments in the surplus clothing purchase and aid to self-help and cooperative association programs initiated under the ERA Act of 1938, tornado relief, payments for property damage claims, and WPA administrative expenses. Does not include NYA administrative expense.

^D Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

communications, and for special grants, such as that for tornado relief, and for other miscellaneous items. During the year ending June 30, 1940, the value of materials, supplies, and equipment purchased totaled \$90,816,000, rent for equipment and buildings amounted to \$26,971,000, and contractual services and miscellaneous items cost \$17,830,000.

Personal services represented a slightly smaller percentage of the funds transferred to other agencies than of funds expended directly by the WPA, as shown in Table 23. Differences also exist in the relative amounts expended for the various nonlabor purposes; a somewhat larger portion of the transferred funds than of the funds used directly by the WPA have been spent for purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment, and relatively smaller amounts for rent.

Administrative Expenditures ³

A total of \$53,171,000 was spent for the administration of the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1940. This amount represents a reduction of more than a fourth from the amount spent during the previous year. The total for the year constitutes the lowest annual amount spent by the WPA for administration in the five years of its existence. (See Table 21 above.) It should be noted that administrative expenditures in previous years included the cost of administering the NYA program, which was operated as a part of the WPA program. This cost, however, represented only a small proportion of the administrative expenditures; even with an expanded and independent program in the fiscal year 1940 the NYA has spent only \$4,583,000 for administrative purposes.

Statutory limitation was placed on the amount that might be expended by the WPA for administrative purposes from the funds appropriated in the ERA Act of 1939. A provision of this act set \$50,000,000 as the maximum that might be so expended, with sublimitations as follows: \$42,500,000 for salaries,

\$4,200,000 for travel, \$600,000 for communications, and \$500,000 for printing and binding. When these amounts proved to be insufficient for the effective administration of the WPA program, changes in the limits were authorized in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved April 6, 1940. The new limitations set the total at \$53,950,000; raised the salary limitation to \$44,700,000, the amount for travel to \$4,575,000, and the amount for communications to \$725,000; and lowered the limitation on printing and binding to \$475,000 from \$500,000. The revised sublimitations totaled \$50,475,000, leaving \$3,475,000 to be spent on other items of administrative cost, such as supplies and materials, and rent of office space. The expenditures listed in Table 24 include checks issued during fiscal year 1940 to liquidate obligations incurred under earlier acts in addition to expenditures made against the several sublimitations of the 1939 Act.

Most of the administrative expenditures were made for the salaries of the administrative staff. During the year ending June 30, 1940, salary payments amounted to \$43,583,000, or 82 percent of all administrative costs. An average of 26,900 persons were employed in administrative work during the year—the smallest number to be employed during any year of WPA operations. The number of administrative employees represents a reduction of 21

TABLE 24.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE ^A

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$53,171,371	100.0
Personal services	43,583,219	82.0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	2,075,616	3.9
Rent	1,397,535	2.6
Contractual services	6,076,865	11.4
Communication	764,484	1.4
Travel, including subsistence	4,160,122	7.8
Transportation of things	199,214	0.4
Printing and binding	567,495	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	229,616	0.4
Other	155,934	0.3
Other	38,136	0.1

³ Not included in this section are the funds transferred to other Federal agencies for administrative costs in connection with projects operated by them with transferred WPA funds.

^A Does not include administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department

percent from the average of 34,100 employed during the year ending June 30, 1939. Most of the administrative personnel are located in state and local offices; employment in these offices averaged 25,100 persons during the past year. An average of 1,500 persons were working in the central office in Washington. The remaining 300 administrative employees were persons employed in regional offices and other field employees.

Other administrative expenditures included \$6,077,000 for travel, communication, and other contractual services; \$2,076,000 for purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment; and \$1,398,000 for rent of buildings and equipment. Expenditures for administrative purposes during the fiscal year 1940 are shown in detail in Table 24.

Sponsors' Expenditures

The WPA, although a Federal program, is operated in close cooperation with state and local public bodies (and to a limited extent, other Federal agencies) which not only sponsor the initiation and prosecution of projects but also participate in financing them. From the beginning of the program through June 1939, sponsors expended steadily increasing amounts each year for projects operated by the WPA. In the year ending June 1940, sponsors' expenditures slightly exceeded the amount expended

in the preceding year, even though WPA funds had been reduced by about a third. Their contributions in the year ending June 30, 1940, amounted to \$194,378,000. Sponsors' expenditures in the fiscal year 1939 totaled \$493,939,000, having increased from \$371,608,000 in the fiscal year 1938, \$300,604,000 in the fiscal year 1937, and \$132,890,000 in the fiscal year 1936.

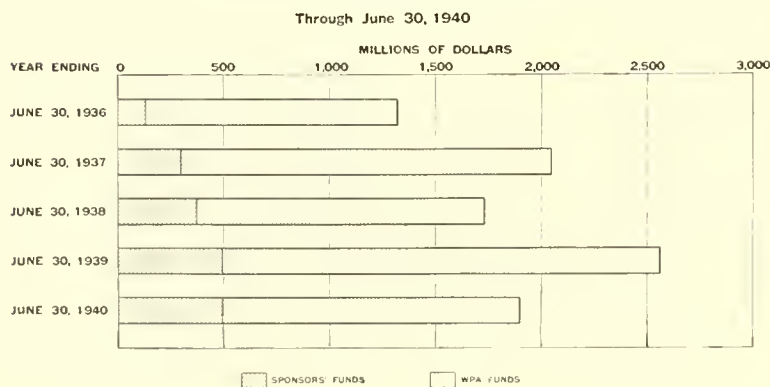
TABLE 25. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940				
Year Ending June 30—	Total	Sponsors' Funds		
		WPA Funds	Amount	Percent of total funds
Total	\$9,578,382,136	\$7,784,963,583	\$1,793,418,553	18.7
1936	1,329,457,262	1,193,567,378	132,889,884	10.0
1937	2,051,890,676	1,751,286,222	300,604,454	14.7
1938	1,735,173,997	1,363,566,376	371,607,621	21.4
1939	2,591,911,030	2,067,971,970	493,939,060	19.3
1940	1,902,949,771	1,408,571,637	494,378,134	26.0

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department, sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

In terms of the percentage of total project costs as well as in the absolute amount of expenditures, sponsors have increased their financial participation in project operations throughout the period of the WPA program. The percentage of total costs paid by sponsors, however, is necessarily affected by the level of WPA activities; a large volume of WPA employment with its consequent high level of WPA expenditures is associated with relatively smaller sponsors' contributions notwithstanding the fact that sponsors have increased the absolute amounts of their expenditures in times of expanding employment. This tendency reflects the greater financial ability of the Federal Government to deal quickly with changes in unemployment and, conversely, the less flexible financial resources of the states and localities.

CHART 8
WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS



Sponsors' expenditures represented 26 percent of total project costs during the 1940 fiscal year—a higher percentage than in any earlier period. The ratio averaged 25 percent during the July-September quarter, 27 percent during the period from October through December, 24 percent during the first three months of 1940, and 27 percent from April through June. The percentage for each fiscal year, together with the actual amounts of sponsors' funds and WPA-Federal funds expended, are presented in Table 25.

The ERA Act of 1939 provides that at least 25 percent of the cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, shall be paid by sponsors. This regulation applies to the aggregate of all non-Federal projects within a state, enabling sponsors to balance a relatively low contribution rate on some individual projects with higher rates on others. Since many of the projects in operation during the last half of the fiscal year had been approved prior to January 1, expenditure figures for the year reflect only partially the effect of this provision.

Sponsors' funds, for the most part, consist of funds supplied by highway and street commissions, departments of health, welfare, and education, and similar agencies of municipalities, states, counties, townships, or other public bodies. Relatively small amounts of Federal funds are supplied by Federal agencies such as the War and Navy Departments, the Veterans' Administration, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which also sponsor projects operated by the Work Projects Administration.

WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by WPA ⁴

The \$494,378,000 provided by sponsors for the financing of project costs during the year ending June 30, 1940, supplemented expenditures of \$1,408,572,000 from Federal funds appropriated to the WPA. In the aggregate, \$1,902,950,000 of sponsors' and WPA money

were used during the fiscal year in the prosecution of WPA work projects. This sum represents a reduction of approximately one-fourth from the total amount expended for projects operated by the WPA during the previous fiscal year. Total project costs are shown by states and by sources of funds and objects of expenditure in Tables XII and XIII of the appendix.

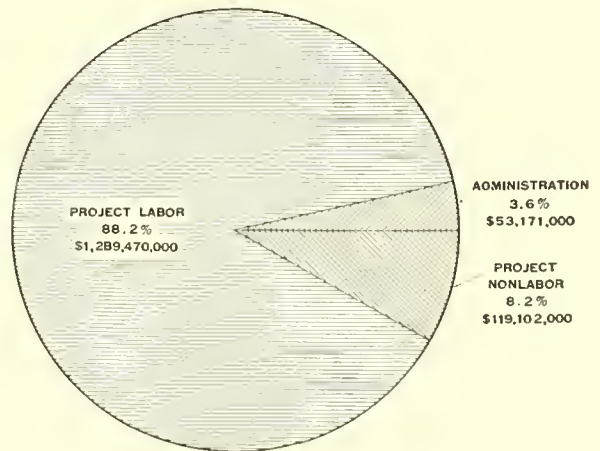
Objects of Expenditures

Most of the WPA funds spent for projects operated by the WPA are used to pay the wages of project workers. The larger share of sponsors' funds, on the other hand, is spent in the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment for project operation. Wage costs accounted for nearly 92 percent of the WPA funds expended during the fiscal year 1940 and for only 16 percent of sponsors' funds. Wage payments made by sponsors were for engineers, supervisory personnel, operators of heavy equipment, and other key personnel not available among persons certified for WPA employment.

Of the total of \$1,902,950,000 expended on projects in the 1940 fiscal year, about \$1,368,986,000 was expended for wages and salaries.

CHART 9
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1940



⁴Not included in the following discussion are WPA funds expended on projects operated by other Federal agencies.

* Expenditures of WPA funds for administration and projects operated by WPA

TABLE 26. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Total		WPA Funds		Sponsors' Funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total
Total	\$1,902,949,771	100.0	\$1,408,571,637	100.0	\$494,378,134	100.0	26.0
Personal services	1,368,986,316	71.9	1,289,469,619	91.5	79,516,697	16.1	5.8
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	298,181,017	15.7	81,006,925	5.8	217,174,092	43.9	72.8
Rent of equipment	175,178,035	9.2	25,986,092	1.8	149,191,943	30.2	85.2
Other ^a	60,604,403	3.2	12,109,001	0.9	48,495,402	9.8	80.0

^aIncludes sponsors' purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

This sum represented 72 percent of the combined WPA and sponsors' funds expended on projects, a slightly smaller proportion than in previous years. The lower percentage reflects the greater relative importance of sponsors' funds—which are expended for materials and equipment—in total project outlays. More than 94 percent of the wage payments were made from WPA funds. The 6 percent supplied by sponsors was expended for wages and salaries of specially qualified workers who were necessary for project operations.

Outlays for nonlabor purposes during the year ending June 30, 1940, totaled \$533,964,000 and included \$298,181,000 for materials, supplies, and equipment purchased, \$175,178,000 for rent of equipment, and \$60,605,000 for rent of buildings, contractual services, and miscellaneous items. Table 26 presents the distribution of these amounts by source of funds.

Average Expenditures per Worker Employed

The cost to the Federal Government of employing a worker for a month on projects operated by the WPA averaged about \$61.50 during the year ending June 30, 1940. Of this amount approximately \$54.25 was paid out in wages to the worker, \$5.00 was for materials and other non-labor items required for project operations, and \$2.25 for administration. In addition to WPA expenditures, project sponsors expended, on the average, about \$21.00 per month per worker paid from WPA funds.

The new earnings schedule which went into effect September 1939, raised average full-time

earnings slightly and thus tended to increase the basic earnings. This increase was somewhat offset by the lower limitation on the amount of WPA funds that might be expended for nonlabor costs (\$6 per worker per month instead of the \$7 permitted in the previous year). The average expenditure per worker employed was further reduced in the course of the year by the fact that unusually severe winter weather caused an abnormally large amount of lost time and not all of the time lost could be made up. The net effect of the various factors was an increase of about one-half dollar over the average cost per worker per month of the preceding year. The distribution by object of expenditure was only slightly changed from that obtaining in the year ending June 30, 1939, the labor cost increasing by a small amount. The distribution of outlays of Federal funds during the fiscal year 1940 by object of expenditure is shown in Chart 9 in terms of percentages.

Sponsors' expenditures per worker per month, on the other hand, increased by more than \$6.50 or about 50 percent. Of this amount approximately \$5.50 represented increased expenditures for nonlabor costs.

Nonlabor Costs

Many different kinds of materials, supplies, and equipment, ranging in variety from spools of cotton thread to pile drivers, are required for the operation of WPA projects. Practically every kind of construction material is used as well as many goods of a nonconstruction nature.

Some machinery and equipment is purchased for use on projects but most of it, especially heavy and expensive equipment, is rented.

More than half (57 percent) of all project expenditures for nonlabor purposes have been made for the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment. From the beginning of WPA operations through June 30, 1940, such purchases from many branches of industry have amounted to \$1,335,381,000 of which sponsors contributed 61 percent. Of this amount, \$298,181,000 was spent during the 1940 fiscal year, \$81,007,000 from Federal and \$217,174,000 from sponsors' funds. Equipment rent accounted for more than a third of the total nonlabor expenditures during the entire period through June 1940; the amounts spent for this

purpose totaled \$820,505,000 of which \$526,643,000 was provided by project sponsors. The remainder of the nonlabor expenditures were made for rent of buildings, heat, light, and other contractual services and for purchases of land by sponsors. Expenditures for these various purposes during the entire period of WPA operations through June 1940 are shown by source of funds in Table 27.

For the operation of a program involving highway and other construction activities as extensive as those of the WPA, large expenditures are necessary for construction machinery such as paving equipment, road scrapers, power shovels, electrical machinery, trucks, and tractors. Payments for all equipment rented or purchased totaled \$887,476,000 from both

TABLE 27.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED FOR NONLABOR PURPOSES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PURCHASE OR RENT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Type	Total		WPA Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$2,359,155,760	100.0	\$869,614,823	\$1,489,540,937	63.1
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,335,381,231	56.6	519,747,904	815,633,327	61.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	464,565,073	19.7	189,816,545	274,748,528	59.1
Cement	122,425,383	5.2	71,531,416	50,893,967	41.6
Clay products	59,006,004	2.5	22,126,590	36,879,414	62.5
Concrete products	67,574,721	2.9	27,697,108	39,877,613	59.0
Crushed stone	79,733,744	3.4	31,266,349	48,467,395	60.8
Sand and gravel	90,805,992	3.8	25,555,622	65,250,370	71.9
Other	45,019,229	1.9	11,639,460	33,379,769	74.1
Metal products, excluding machinery	265,615,070	11.3	87,537,677	178,077,393	67.0
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	67,241,388	2.8	19,298,449	47,942,939	71.3
Structural and reinforcing steel	58,187,629	2.5	23,846,447	34,341,182	59.2
Iron and steel products ^A	79,564,245	3.4	24,108,696	55,455,549	69.7
Other	60,321,808	2.6	20,284,085	40,037,723	66.4
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures	135,512,812	5.7	37,438,365	98,074,447	72.4
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other	116,256,621	4.9	47,643,796	68,612,825	59.0
Textiles	88,578,232	3.7	58,746,889	29,831,343	33.7
Machinery and equipment	66,971,322	2.9	33,684,995	33,286,327	49.7
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment	27,894,295	1.2	9,031,694	18,862,601	67.6
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment	13,867,613	0.6	10,722,862	3,144,751	22.7
Other	25,209,414	1.1	13,930,439	11,278,975	44.7
Chemicals and allied products	41,352,163	1.7	13,537,612	27,814,551	67.3
Petroleum products	34,579,731	1.5	16,247,071	18,332,660	53.0
Miscellaneous	121,950,207	5.2	35,094,954	86,855,253	71.2
Rent of equipment	820,504,894	34.8	293,862,174	526,642,720	64.2
Motor vehicles	452,956,586	19.2	202,686,687	250,269,899	55.3
Teams and wagons	40,072,121	1.7	31,806,159	8,265,962	20.6
Construction equipment	302,840,975	12.8	56,142,295	246,698,680	81.5
Other	24,635,212	1.1	3,227,033	21,408,179	86.9
Other ^B	203,269,635	8.6	56,004,745	147,264,890	72.4

^A Not elsewhere classified.

^B Includes space rents, contractual services such as light and telephone, land leases and easements, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: WPA state office reports.

WPA and sponsors' funds through June 30, 1940. This amount comprises about 38 percent of all nonlabor expenditures during the entire period. Under the provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 construction equipment or machinery may not be purchased from WPA funds unless they cannot be rented at prices which the Commissioner determines to be reasonable. Practically all of the equipment provided by sponsors is also rented. Of the total expended for machinery and equipment since the beginning of operations, over nine-tenths has been for rented equipment.

The construction aspects of the WPA program are also evident from the predominance of construction materials among purchases made for project purposes. Stone, clay, and glass products—chiefly cement, sand and gravel, and crushed stone—required the largest expenditures. Approximately \$464,565,000, or about 20 percent of all nonlabor expenditures through June, was spent for purchases of this kind of material. A large quantity of metal products was also used; about \$265,615,000 was spent for cast-iron pipe and fittings, structural and reinforcing steel, and other metal products.

Lumber and lumber products and bituminous mixtures for paving and other purposes were also purchased in large volume, requiring the expenditure of \$135,513,000 and \$116,257,000, respectively. Other relatively important types of construction materials were chemicals and allied products for which \$41,352,000 was spent, and petroleum products, purchases of which totaled \$34,580,000. Textiles are the principal nonconstruction material purchased in large quantities and are used chiefly on sewing projects; expenditures for textiles during the entire period amounted to \$88,578,000. Amounts expended for these and other items of materials, supplies, and equipment are shown by source of funds in Table 27.

Types of Projects

Construction activities accounted for three-fourths of the total expenditure of \$1,902,950,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds for projects operated by the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1940. Twenty-four percent of the total

was used for education, health, sewing, and other professional and service projects.

Among the various types of projects, highway, road, and street work predominated, as it has since the initiation of the WPA program. The \$791,863,000 spent for this type of work represented nearly 42 percent of the year's total. Second in importance among construction activities are projects involving the construction or improvement of sewer and water supply systems, and other public utilities which accounted for about \$199,839,000, or nearly 11 percent of total expenditures from Federal and sponsors' funds. A total of \$183,448,000 was expended for the construction and improvement of public buildings. Work on recreational facilities, excluding recreational buildings, utilized about \$119,000,000 or 6.3 percent of the total. The other major types of construction work—conservation projects, airports and airways, and sanitation projects—represented 3.4, 2.0, and 1.6 percent, respectively, of the total expenditures made during the fiscal year.

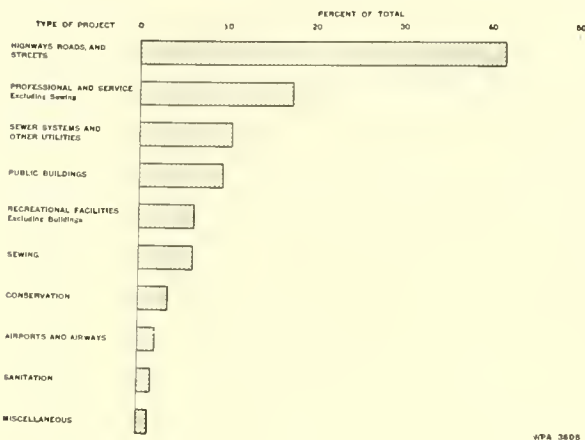
Community services, such as educational and recreational activities, arts programs, and library and museum work, accounted for more than one-fourth of the expenditures for nonconstruction work and represented nearly 7 percent of the total project costs during the fiscal year. Expenditures for sewing projects represented 6 percent of the total; 5 percent was expended for research and records projects and 5 percent for welfare projects other than sewing, including, among other activities, projects involving housekeeping aid to families in need, school lunches, distribution of surplus commodities, and health work.

The types of work accomplished on the WPA program, of course, vary considerably from state to state, because of such factors as geographic, industrial, and economic differences, population concentration, the construction needs and financial resources of local communities, and other state characteristics. Road and street construction was the most important type of work in most states, but was more important in some than in others. In five states (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Tennessee, and West Virginia) more than 60 percent of the total expenditures during the year were made for projects on highways, roads, and streets. On

CHART 10

WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Year Ending June 30, 1940



WPA 3605

In general, the sponsors' share of the total cost of projects which require a relatively large outlay for materials and other nonlabor costs is relatively high. For example, in the fiscal year 1940 sponsors provided 40 percent of all costs of airport and airway projects and 30 percent

TABLE 28.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Cumulative through June 30, 1940						Year Ending June 30, 1940			
	Total		Sponsors' funds		Total		Sponsors' funds			
	Amount	Per-cent	WPA funds	Amount	Per-cent of total	Amount	Per-cent	WPA funds	Amount	Per-cent of total
Total	\$9,578,382,136	100.0	\$7,781,963,583	\$1,793,418,553	18.7	\$1,902,949,771	100.0	\$1,408,571,637	\$494,378,134	26.0
Highways, roads, and streets	3,727,392,468	38.9	2,931,737,719	795,654,749	21.3	791,863,207	41.6	564,179,031	227,684,176	28.8
Public buildings	998,896,803	10.4	767,997,960	230,898,813	23.1	183,447,897	9.6	128,113,046	55,334,851	30.2
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	855,246,233	8.9	743,329,205	111,916,938	13.1	119,339,923	6.3	93,008,294	26,331,629	22.1
Sewer systems and other utilities	964,742,044	10.1	756,994,825	207,747,219	21.5	199,838,640	10.5	143,281,526	56,557,114	28.3
Airports and airways	200,505,453	2.1	150,811,719	49,693,734	24.8	37,279,450	2.0	22,261,788	15,017,662	40.3
Conservation	378,585,501	4.0	325,933,909	52,591,592	13.9	64,818,819	3.4	50,430,110	14,388,709	22.2
Sanitation	201,426,092	2.1	160,767,805	40,718,264	20.2	29,788,136	1.6	21,517,617	8,270,519	27.8
Professional and service	2,059,926,688	21.5	1,809,312,734	250,613,954	12.2	451,083,001	23.7	368,484,207	82,598,794	18.3
Community service	596,391,634	6.2	513,150,736	83,240,898	14.0	131,897,325	6.9	103,828,576	28,068,749	21.3
Research and records	413,081,844	4.3	355,832,295	57,249,549	13.9	98,474,461	5.2	80,471,884	18,002,577	18.3
Sewing	632,908,404	6.6	586,715,805	46,192,599	7.3	118,135,663	6.2	103,538,209	14,597,454	12.4
Welfare, excluding sewing	312,288,806	3.3	255,239,933	57,048,873	18.3	90,114,556	4.7	69,815,064	20,269,492	22.5
Other	105,256,000	1.1	98,343,965	6,912,035	6.6	12,460,966	0.7	10,800,474	1,660,522	13.3
Miscellaneous A	191,660,877	2.0	138,077,617	53,583,260	28.0	25,490,698	1.3	17,296,018	8,194,680	32.1

A Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

of the costs of public buildings projects, which require more materials and equipment than do some other types of work. The sponsors' share of the total cost is lower, on the other hand, for projects requiring relatively small nonlabor expenditures, such as certain conservation activities and many types of professional and service work, since the wages of all cer-

tified workers are paid from Federal WPA funds.

Detailed data on expenditures for each type of project by source of funds and object of expenditures from the beginning of the program through June 30, 1940, are shown in Table X of the appendix, and for the year ending June 30, 1940, in Table XI.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A BASIC requirement of the WPA program is that workers shall be employed on projects of a useful nature. Project work performed by WPA employees has involved many kinds of activity and has produced a wide variety of useful public improvements and public services. Most of the work has been directed towards the improvement and extension of physical facilities for transportation, education, recreation, public health and sanitation, and welfare, and facilities required in the performance of other government functions. More adequate highway and street systems; new airports; thousands of new and improved school buildings, hospitals, and other public buildings; additional sewage and water treatment facilities; and many other achievements that are tangible and enduring have resulted from WPA construction work. Significant contributions to the scope and quality of public services have resulted from the nonconstruction projects through which instruction, recreational leadership, personnel for planning and research, and other kinds of assistance have been made available to the various communities.

Town, city, county, and state governments and other public sponsoring agencies have taken the initiative in the WPA undertakings. They not only propose the projects and participate actively in their operation, but they also contribute about one-fourth of the total project costs. Local sponsorship under these conditions assures the prosecution of projects adapted to meet the specific needs of the individual community. The influence of local conditions also

appears in the selection of projects that are adapted to the occupational abilities of the workers referred to the WPA by local welfare authorities.

Transportation and Communication

Improvement and extension of facilities for transportation and communication, important elements of the social and economic life of the Nation, have always predominated in the WPA program. Projects of this type—principally work on roads and streets but also including work on airports and air navigation facilities and aids to water transportation—have accounted for about two-fifths of all expenditures of project funds.

Road work is especially suitable for operation under the WPA program. Since the demand for improved roads and streets is constantly being brought to the attention of public officials in all sections of the country, practically every community has requested WPA projects relating to transportation facilities. Road improvement is a type of work that can readily be performed by the unskilled or semiskilled manual workers who constitute the majority of the persons for whom WPA jobs are required. Road projects have the additional characteristic of permitting the flexibility of operation needed on the WPA program. Work on roads and streets can be curtailed or suspended during harvest seasons when WPA workers are able to obtain temporary agricultural employment, and it can be

TABLE 29.—HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Miles		
	Total	High type surface	Low type surface and unsurfaced
Total	470,118	51,246	418,872
Rural roads	412,204	29,062	383,142
Streets and alleys	50,341	20,576	29,765
Other roads	7,573	1,608	5,965

expanded rapidly when economic and unemployment conditions make it necessary to increase WPA employment.

As a result of the operation of highway projects from the beginning of the WPA pro-

gram in the summer of 1935 through December 1939, the construction or improvement of 470,000 miles of roads and streets had been completed. This total included about 28,000 miles of new hard-surfaced roads and 23,200 miles of reconditioned highways with this type of surfacing. The extent of WPA road construction in each state is indicated in the accompanying map.¹

Rural sections of the country have been the chief beneficiaries of WPA road work in terms of mileage. Roads constructed or reconstructed by WPA workers in rural areas totaled about 412,000 miles. On most of this mileage (383,000 miles) roadbeds were graded and drained and frequently surfaced with crushed stone or gravel. These are the roads, largely of the feeder or farm-to-market variety, which give the farmer year-round access to markets, shopping centers, schools, and churches and

¹ The total mileage of road work completed in each state is shown in Table XVIII of the appendix together with state distributions of certain other items of construction work, all of which is under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Division. Accomplishments on work in the non-construction field, performed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Professional and Service Projects, are shown by states for selected items in Table XVII.



Portions of Chicago's Outer Drive along Lake Michigan and a pedestrian overpass

Four hundred thousand miles of rural roads have been built or improved by WPA workers; the roads shown here are in Ohio (right) and Wisconsin (below)



permit regular mail delivery. A much smaller portion (29,000 miles) of the rural roads on which work was done had concrete, brick, blacktop, bituminous concrete, or macadam surfaces; these are mainly primary highways that link urban areas. Work on the roads ranged from completely new construction of road base and surface—including such operations as clearing, grubbing, excavating, grading, and surfacing—to the grading and stabilization of roadbeds.

In urban areas, much of the project work has been directed towards the reduction of traffic congestion. Streets that were built when the population was smaller and the traffic slower have to be reconstructed to meet modern conditions. This involves the widening of streets, replacing of old surfaces with more durable or suitable materials, and erection of traffic signs and traffic lights. Street work accomplished through WPA projects has been chiefly of this nature. New hard surfaces were laid on nearly 12,000 miles of streets and alleys, and 9,000 miles of such surfaces were rebuilt in the four and one-half years of WPA operations. In addition, nearly 30,000 miles of city streets and roads with dirt, clay, sand, and gravel surfaces were built or improved by the WPA; much of this mileage is in suburban areas.

Besides work on road bases and wearing surfaces, highway improvement requires the construction or reconditioning of many appurtenant structures, such as bridges, culverts, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and guardrails. Under the WPA road building program, 57,200 new bridges and viaducts had been completed by the end of 1939. They average over 30 feet in length. Ten thousand of the new bridges are masonry or concrete structures which in many instances replace the single-lane spans of an earlier day and are wide and sturdy enough to support at least two-lane traffic. About 4,500 are of steel and average more than 50 feet in length, some being well over 100 feet. The majority of the new bridges, however, are built of wood. Half of the 42,500 new wooden bridges are in five southern states; Alabama and Mississippi together account for 11,600 of them. Many are small bridges but, nevertheless, fill a real need by replacing weakened structures

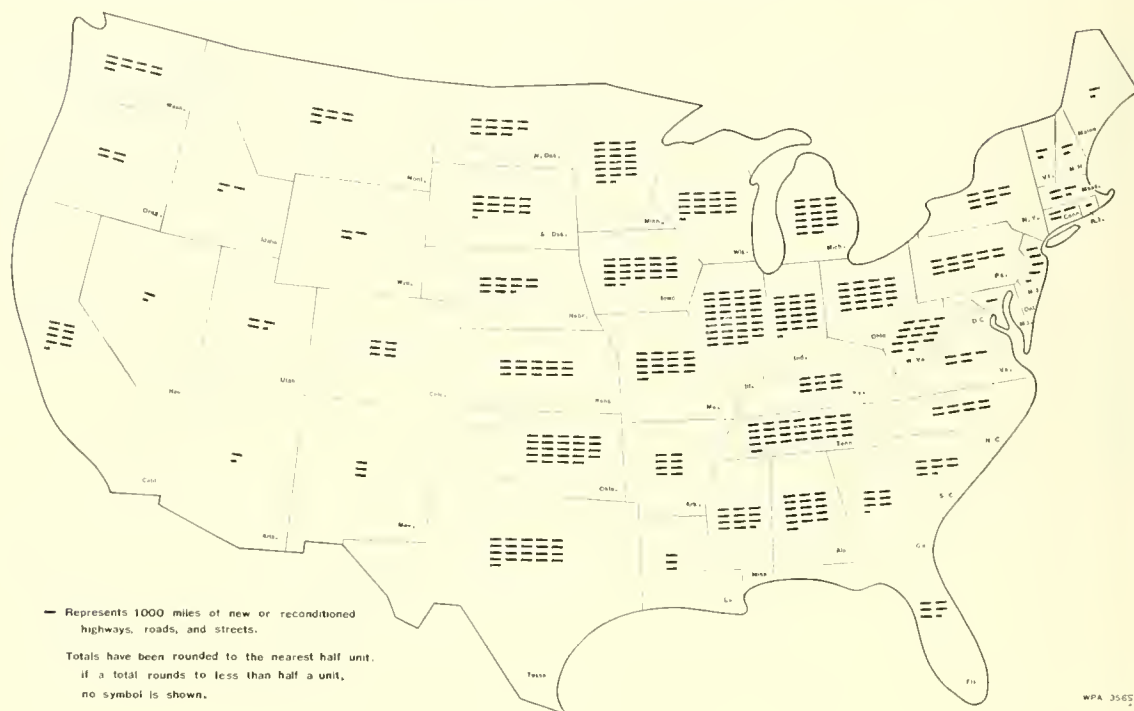


Lorings Bridge in Cortland County, New York, is one of the 10,000 concrete or masonry bridges built through WPA project activities

CHART 11

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, & STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939



or by providing passage over a creek rather than through it. Other road appurtenances completed by WPA workers included the construction of 677,000 new culverts and the reconditioning of nearly 84,000 others, new construction of almost 19,000 miles and the improvement of 3,400 miles of curbs and gutters, and the completion of about 109,000 miles of drainage ditches of which approximately two-

fifths were newly dug. For the safety of motorists nearly 2,600 miles of guardrails and guardwalls were built or improved and 639,000 traffic signs were erected.

To facilitate night driving some 600 miles of road were equipped with 21,000 new light standards and on 1,400 miles of road about 58,000 light standards were reconditioned. The appearance and safety of 30,000 miles of highway were improved by the removal of stumps and other unsightly objects, planting of shrubs and trees, sodding and seeding of road shoulders and parkways, and other beautification work.

Closely related to the construction work done on roads and streets are the traffic surveys made by WPA workers. These frequently have led to changes that have reduced accidents and improved traffic conditions. Among the surveys was one conducted in the Chicago Park District which resulted in the construction of pedestrian subways, a grade separation, ramps, split drives, and improvements at

TABLE 30.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Road Appurtenance	Unit of Measurement	Total	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Bridges and viaducts.....	Number	94,711	57,200	37,511
Wood.....	Number	64,133	42,500	21,633
Steel.....	Number	16,751	4,486	12,265
Masonry.....	Number	13,827	10,214	3,613
Culverts.....	Number	761,122	677,339	83,783
Sidewalks and paths.....	Miles	21,115	15,403	5,712
Curbs.....	Miles	17,262	14,532	2,730
Gutters.....	Miles	4,875	4,190	685
Guardrails and guardwalls.....	Miles	2,587	1,727	860

hazardous intersections designed to increase the range of visibility.

Project operations involving construction and improvement of airports and air navigation facilities have made important contributions to the development of the Nation's air transportation system and have involved work on about 90 percent of the airports that were air-line stops at the end of March 1940. Accomplishments in this field are discussed in some detail on pages 34 to 37 of this report.

Water transportation also has been facilitated by a number of project activities. These have included such work as the construction or reconditioning of docks, wharves, and piers and of jetties and breakwaters. A number of artificial channels and canals also have been constructed or improved. The extent of the work completed by the end of 1939 is shown in Table XVI of the appendix.

For improved communication services, WPA project workers have placed in conduits or strung 2,700 miles of telephone and telegraph line and have reconditioned more than 1,500 miles of line. Through this work the fire-fighting efforts of the Forest Service have been greatly facilitated and communication at army bases and on other Federally owned property has been improved. These totals do not include the 2,000 miles of police, fire alarm, and traffic signal lines which WPA workers have installed or reconditioned.

Education

State and local governmental agencies responsible for the provision of educational opportunities in their respective communities have been aided in performing this function by activities of the WPA. Project workers have been instrumental in adding to and modernizing the educational plant and equipment of the communities and in providing instruction for groups of persons not covered by the usual public education programs.

That great need for construction and modernization of school buildings has existed in the United States for some time was indicated by surveys of the United States Office of Education and of the National Education Association. The NEA has estimated that several million

TABLE 31. SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Building	Number of Buildings
Schools:	
New construction and additions.....	5,502
Improvement.....	27,801
Libraries:	
New construction and additions.....	161
Improvement.....	161

school children were improperly housed, in the sense that their classes were held in buildings condemned by public officials, in temporary buildings, or in buildings which could accommodate them only part time.² The Office of Education as a result of its study reported that about two-fifths of the school buildings in some 500 cities were more than 30 years old, with the comment that "school buildings which are more than 30 years old are, as a general rule, obsolescent from both an educational and construction standpoint."³

It is impossible to determine what proportion of the thousands of buildings that had been condemned as unsafe and of the other thousands that were temporary or otherwise inadequate have been replaced or modernized by WPA. Nevertheless, the 4,000 new school buildings that have been constructed through WPA project operations, the 1,500 additions built, and the 27,800 buildings renovated or modernized undoubtedly have resulted in considerable improvement in school facilities. The map on the next page indicates the number of educational buildings (schools and libraries) constructed or renovated in each state during the first four and one-half years of WPA program operations.

Much of the new construction work has involved replacing antiquated schoolhouses with modern buildings; frequently a consolidated school has replaced several old structures that were built before modern transportation made it possible for a school to serve a large area. A large proportion of the new schools have been built in the southern and southwestern states.

² "The Nation's School Building Needs," *Research Bulletin of the National Education Association*, Washington, D. C., National Education Association; Vol. XIII, No. 1, January 1935.

³ Alice Barrows, *The School Building Situation and Needs*, Bulletin 1937, No. 35, Washington, D. C.; United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, 1938, p. 12.

Reconstruction work has been even more extensive than new construction. On many small rural school buildings sagging roofs and steps were replaced, and window sashes were repaired. New heating facilities and electric wiring were often installed to reduce fire hazards, new blackboards built, and badly needed painting and other desirable improvements effected. Work of this nature also was done on the buildings of city school systems. In many instances dilapidated school buildings with obsolete plumbing, heating, and lighting equipment and sometimes with serious structural faults, have been made into modern educational plants that have good lighting, heating, and toilet facilities.

Another way in which the WPA aids state and local governments in educational activities is in making available unemployed teachers to conduct classes for persons beyond school age and for preschool children from low-income families. To assure the integration of this project work with the state's regular school

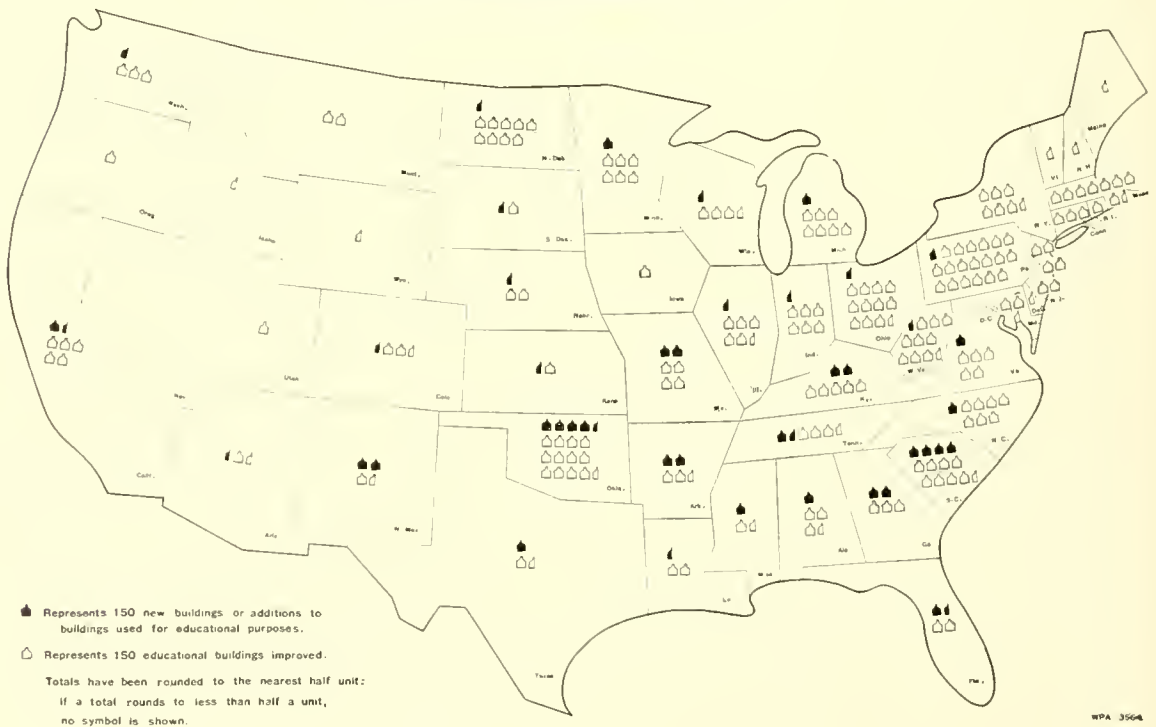
system all projects for the employment of teachers are operated on a state-wide basis and are sponsored by state departments of education; units of the project are cosponsored by local boards of education and other local bodies. The classes conducted offer a wide variety of instruction and training, depending on the interests and needs of the students and on the training and experience of the unemployed teachers available. In January 1940, when a survey of the education program was conducted, enrollment in adult education classes alone totaled more than one million persons. (See Table XVII of the appendix for the state distribution.)

WPA literacy and naturalization classes are directed towards elimination of illiteracy and preparation of foreign-born persons for the responsibilities of citizenship. The need for this type of instruction is indicated by the 1930 census data, which reported about 4,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over as illiterate (unable to read and write) and more than

CHART 12

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939



3,000,000 persons of voting age as aliens. Illiteracy has been greatly reduced through WPA classes in reading and writing. Instruction does not stop there, however. Many of these people and others with only the most elementary training are enabled to continue their studies until they are functionally literate and can derive pleasure from the printed page. All instruction in naturalization classes is conducted in accordance with plans approved by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and emphasis is placed on the principles of democratic government, the responsibilities of citizenship, and the history of the United States. Since ability to read and write English is one of the requirements for citizenship, literacy and naturalization work are closely related, and in a few states these classes are combined. About 293,000 persons were enrolled in WPA literacy and naturalization classes during a two-week period in January 1940 when a survey of the education program was made.

TABLE 32.—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA
TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN JANUARY 1940

Type of Activity	Unit of Measurement	Number
Adult education:		
Literacy and naturalization classes	Number of enrollees	293,000
Vocational training classes	Number of enrollees	191,000
Correspondence courses	Number of enrollees	48,000
Other	Number of enrollees	534,000
Lectures and forums	Total attendance	161,000
Nursery schools	Number of enrollees	38,000
Special instruction for institutionalized and handicapped children	Number of enrollees	4,000
Art instruction classes	Number of enrollees	47,000
Music instruction classes	Number of enrollees	160,000

Classes in vocational training during the same period had an enrollment of approximately 191,000 persons. The objective of this instruction is to aid unemployed men and women in obtaining private employment through specialized training for various occupations. In family-life education the emphasis is not primarily on skills but rather on the effect of better homemaking upon family relationships. The improvement of family life may arise through discussions of such topics as diets, menu planning, child care and training, family relationships, home management, and home beautification. Also offered are classes in public affairs, in

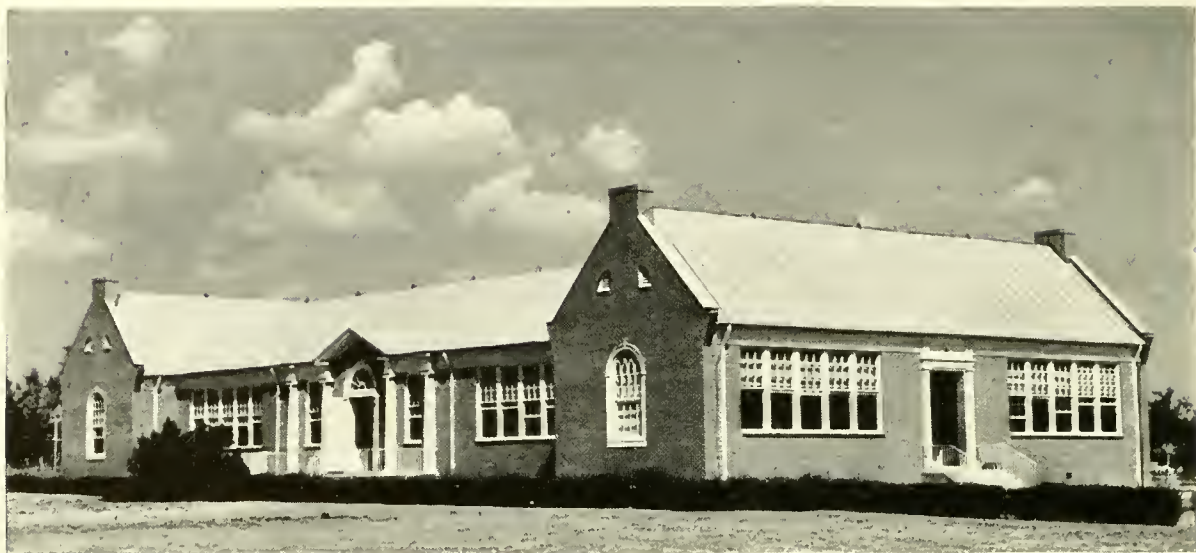
which such local problems as sanitation or the provision of public recreational facilities are discussed. Other courses cover health education, where the emphasis is on safety, first aid, and home hygiene. In addition to those attending classes nearly 50,000 persons were receiving instruction through correspondence courses during the two-week period.

The WPA nursery school program is designed to serve children from relief or other low-income groups. The children are placed in an educational environment which provides opportunities for all-round development. The school day is so arranged as to bring to the children a consistent health program, a well balanced, nourishing noonday meal, and other advantages which they would be unable to enjoy at home. A regular well planned parent education program for mothers and fathers of children in the nursery school is an important phase of these nursery school projects. The 1,354 nursery schools in operation during the two-week period in January 1940 had an enrollment of about 38,000 children.

Other activities conducted under the education program include lectures and forums, art and music instruction, and special instruction given to handicapped children in hospitals, hospital schools, and homes. Lecture attendance totaled 161,000 persons, enrollees in art and music instruction aggregated 207,000, and handicapped children receiving special instruction numbered 4,000 in the survey period.

Some of the educational services initiated under the program have been taken over by state authorities as permanent features of their regular educational programs. This development has opened up new job opportunities for unemployed teachers and has resulted in the expansion of public services provided in the various communities.

Visual education aids for use in public schools have been produced by WPA workers employed on museum extension projects. Three dimensional models, maps, projection slides, models of derricks, and numerous other devices have been designed which bring pertinent subject matter within range of a child's sensory experience. Through a related group of projects museum staffs have been assisted in



The new South Ward School in McKinney, Texas, contains eight classrooms

classifying and indexing a wide variety of art, archeological, and historical materials.

In another educational field—that of library work—WPA project activities have resulted in marked contributions to the library facilities of many communities. Construction work has provided 161 new public libraries or additions and 761 renovated libraries. Furthermore, WPA workers have operated or assisted in the operation of thousands of public libraries; in December 1939 WPA employees served in approximately 9,400 libraries, among which were 135 bookmobiles operated for the benefit

of rural or other communities which had had inadequate library facilities. This work has been directed towards reducing the number of persons in the United States who are without library service; it is also expected that the library demonstrations provided will result in permanent increase of service through local appropriations for their continuance. Other phases of library work, not included in the work already mentioned, are the renovation of over 67,000,000 library books and the transcription of nearly 4,000,000 pages of Braille for the use of blind readers.

In addition to schoolhouses and libraries, other related work, such as the construction or improvement of administration buildings, dormitories, gymnasiums, stadiums, athletic fields, and water supply and sewage disposal facilities, has been done for public educational institutions. These accomplishments, however, are not included in the figures presented in this section; they are reported under recreation or other pertinent headings in the following pages.

Recreation

In recent years the need for recreational facilities and services has been increasing steadily, far outstripping the development of these facilities and services in many communities. Public agencies have attempted to rem-



Bookmobiles are the means of circulating books in areas where library facilities are inadequate

edy this situation to some extent by sponsoring WPA projects for the construction of numerous parks, recreational buildings, and other recreational facilities and projects supplying leadership in the organization and direction of recreational activities.

In the course of WPA operations 6,900 new recreational buildings or additions have been completed for communities in all parts of the country. Included in this total are 411 auditoriums and over 1,000 gymnasiums; the remainder of the buildings are pavilions, bathhouses, park shelters, clubhouses, and various other structures for recreational purposes. Nearly 4,300 buildings of these types have been reconstructed, most of which are located in public parks or on school grounds.

Numerous recreational facilities other than buildings also have been constructed by WPA workers. Among them are 1,720 new or enlarged stadiums and grandstands, with accommodations for nearly 3,000,000 persons; 1,400 new or larger parks; over 2,400 school and city playgrounds; about 2,500 athletic fields; nearly 7,800 tennis courts; some 200 golf courses; 1,300 swimming and wading pools; approximately 1,000 ice skating areas; and nearly 300 miles of ski trails and 56 ski jumps. The number of these facilities reconstructed or improved exceeds the volume of new construction in many instances, as may be seen from Table 33. This is particularly true of parks and of

TABLE 33.—RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Recreational buildings	6,504	396	4,286
Auditoriums	317	94	308
Gymnasiums	859	161	567
Other	5,328	141	3,411
Stadiums and grandstands	1,642	79	584
Parks	1,306	123	5,375
Playgrounds	2,332	84	7,880
Athletic fields	2,496	37	2,016
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	37	5	235
Tennis courts	7,798		2,545
Golf courses	1,204		298
Handball courts	1,374		106
Horseshoe courts	1,795		144
Swimming pools	630		283
Wading pools	640		62
Ice skating areas	1,047		71
Ski trails (miles)	298		52
Ski jumps	56		12
Bandshells	162		66
Outdoor theatres	115		23

playgrounds; nearly 5,400 parks and 7,900 playgrounds were improved.

Some of the leadership and supervision required to make effective use of recreation facilities is furnished through WPA recreation projects. Recreation projects are operated on a state-wide basis with local cosponsorship of the activities. Community recreation councils represent the community point of view, indicate community recreational preferences, aid



This bathhouse and the adjoining swimming pool were built by WPA workers for the benefit of residents of Winfield, Kansas

in the planning and coordination of the local program, and assist in making materials and equipment available. The extent of public interest in the recreation program is indicated by the fact that in February 1939 some 5,500 community recreation councils were actively cooperating in the operation of the projects that provide leisure-time activities under the leadership of WPA workers.

Practically all the states and three-fifths of the 3,000 counties of the United States participate in the recreation program of the WPA. Although the recreation activities conducted vary somewhat with the section of the country and the time of year, they include nearly every sport and every type of recreation. According to the survey made in a week of February 1939,⁴ the public devoted nearly 15,700,000 hours to recreation under the leadership of WPA workers. Hours spent by participants in the many kinds of physical recreation, such as snow and ice sports, basketball, gymnastics, and volley

ball, represented well over two-fifths (45 percent) of all hours spent in recreation activities. Social recreation, comprising indoor games, dancing, special events, and the like accounted for nearly a third (31 percent) of all participant

TABLE 34. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1939

Type of Activity	Number of Participant Hours
Total	15,680,000
Physical	7,016,000
Social (indoor games, folk dancing, etc.)	4,798,000
Cultural (arts, crafts, drama, music, etc.)	3,337,000
Therapeutic	25,000
Children's play centers	334,000
Other	172,000

hours. Recreation with a cultural emphasis was third preference among participants in the program; about a fifth (21 percent) of the total hours were spent on this group of activities which included sculpturing, play production, sketching, painting, block printing, and instrumental and choral music as well as study groups devoted to the appreciation and history of art, music, and literature.

A relatively small part of the program consisted in the supervision of play in children's play centers and in the provision of therapeutic recreation in state hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions for handicapped and delinquent persons. These activities together consumed about 3 percent of the total participant hours. The number of participant hours for each major type of recreation activity supervised by WPA during a week in February 1939 is shown in the accompanying table.

Public Health and Sanitation

Project sponsors and the WPA have cooperated in the operation of many projects designed to promote the public health, prevent the spread of disease, and provide healthful living conditions for the American people. These projects involve not only the construction and improvement of hospitals and of sewer and water supply systems and related drainage and mine-sealing work, but also the provision of direct medical and health services.

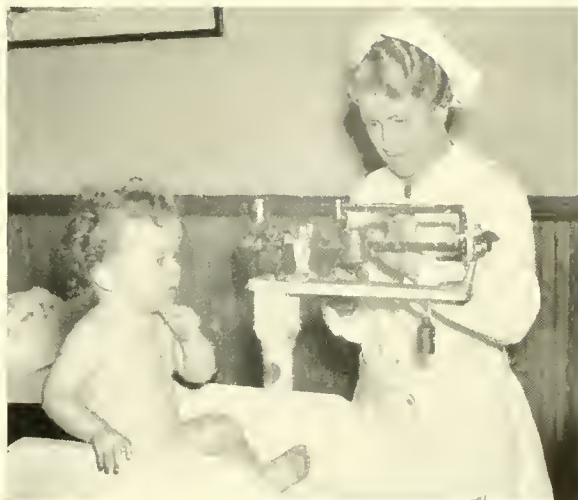


Treatment plant built to enlarge the sewage system of Atlanta, Georgia

⁴ *Community Recreation Programs: A Study of WPA Recreation Projects*, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., February 1940.

Among the WPA accomplishments in the public health field are the construction of 132 new hospitals and of 66 additions to hospitals or other buildings, and the improvement or renovation of about 1,500 others. Many of the newly built hospitals were provided for towns or communities which previously had been without hospital facilities of any kind. Others, such as the new building at Blythe, California—an isolated community of about 2,300 persons that was approximately 100 miles from any adequate hospital—replaced obsolete and inadequate structures. Taking the place of an emergency hospital housed in limited quarters, the new hospital has room for about 100 patients and contains a maternity ward and operating, sterilization, and X-ray rooms. Some of the new hospitals were designed to care for victims of particular diseases, such as tuberculosis and infantile paralysis, who require special care and equipment. The Morris Memorial Hospital at Milton, West Virginia, for example, is designed for the better care of victims of infantile paralysis and other crippling diseases. Work performed by WPA workers there included the installation of heating, plumbing, and electrical facilities and of operating room equipment. They also erected chlorinating and pumping equipment with which salt water from wells on the property is pumped into two therapeutic pools in the hospital building. Most of the 66 additions are new wings to provide increased ward space.

Also in the interest of public health is the work done in improving water supply and sewage disposal systems. Both the quantity



Assistance to child health clinics is one of the types of direct health service provided by WPA workers

and quality of the water supply of many communities have been improved by the work done on water treatment plants and pumping stations and by the installation or improvement of aqueducts, mains, and distribution lines. Over 130 new or enlarged water treatment plants were completed and 111 existing plants were renovated through WPA project operations. In most of these treatment plants water is chlorinated or otherwise treated to make it safe for drinking. WPA work at Hallock, Minnesota, has provided a modern water filtration and softening plant for residents who formerly had to haul water to town in tank wagons. Well water in this area, underlaid by beds of salt, was unfit for domestic use. The new plant purifies and softens nearly 300,000 gallons daily of the local surface waters, and its capacity can be increased to 430,000 gallons (adequate for a population of 5,000) by the addition of one filter unit. The 690 new or enlarged pumping stations and 228 reconstructed plants, together with 9,638 miles of new and 2,774 miles of improved aqueducts, water mains, and distribution lines, have materially increased the supply of water in many communities. Where facilities have been used to tap new sources, the quality of the water also was improved. Many communities have been provided with their first adequate water facilities through the WPA program; previously they had to depend on private wells and cisterns, and sometimes even on creeks for their supply of fresh water.

TABLE 35.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Hospitals	Number ..	3 198	1, 482
Water treatment plants	Number ..	3 133	111
Water lines	Miles	9, 638	2, 774
Sewage treatment plants	Number ..	3 591	320
Sewer lines	Miles	15, 460	3, 113
Pumping stations	Number ..	3 690	228
Garbage incinerators	Number ..	76	41
Mosquito control drainage ..	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe ..	13, 059	18, 106
Sanitary privies	Acres drained	1, 847, 000	1, 826, 000
Abandoned mine sealing	Number ..	1, 761, 000	29, 000
	Number of openings sealed	173, 000	-----

^a Includes additions to existing facilities.

In many instances streams and lakes have been reclaimed for sport and recreation as a result of the construction or reconditioning of sewage disposal plants by WPA workers. Sewage and garbage that formerly polluted these waters is now neutralized in 591 new or enlarged treatment plants or reduced to harmless ash in the 76 new or 41 reconstructed incinerators. The installation of a sewage treatment plant usually calls for some extension or reconstruction of the sewer mains which often were planned to accommodate a much smaller load. For example, in one eastern city where a sewage treatment plant large enough to provide service for 30,000 persons has been added to existing facilities, five and one-half miles of intercepting sewers and three miles of lateral connecting sewers had to be laid. Some communities, whose residents have had no modern sanitary facilities, have been equipped with complete sewerage systems; illustrative of these is a small Ohio town where a treatment plant was constructed and nearly six miles of sewers laid by WPA workers.

Altogether, through December 1939, WPA workers had constructed 15,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers and improved another 3,000 miles. These included pipe less than a foot in diameter as well as large mains with diameters of more than five feet. In rural regions where it is impractical to install sewage treatment systems, WPA workers have constructed 1,760,000 sanitary privies, nearly 800,000 of which were built in six southern states.

Another type of WPA work in the field of public health has been the sealing of openings of abandoned coal mines in order to prevent the entrance of oxygen which, together with water and the mineral pyrites found in coal veins, forms sulphuric acid. This acid, when present in streams, makes the waters unfit for drinking and stock watering, kills fish and vegetation along the banks, and damages locks, dams, waterfront structures, boats, and water systems. In the Ohio River basin, where the mine-sealing program of WPA has been a major factor in improving water supplies, the acid pollution has been reduced by more than half.

The drainage and treatment of mosquito-breeding swamps and improvement of drainage structures by WPA workers has been a strong

weapon in the fight against malaria. By the end of December 1939, drainage of about 2,900 square miles had been completed, and drainage structures on an additional 3,000 square miles had been reconditioned. WPA work in this field, according to public health officials, has greatly advanced malaria control in this country.

TABLE 36.—MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES PROVIDED OR FACILITATED THROUGH PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA^A

TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN JANUARY 1940	
Service	Number of Persons
Medical and dental examinations and treatments.	242,700
Tests made (Wassermann, Kahn, Schick, Mantoux, Dick, etc.)	82,500
Immunizations completed (diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, etc.)	17,200

^A Includes services by local agencies substantially assisted by WPA professional personnel.

Direct medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them have been furnished by WPA white collar and professional workers, most of them unemployed physicians, registered nurses, dentists, and chemists. Usually these services are supplementary to those provided by local health agencies at medical and dental clinics, but often they are extended in regions where such services are otherwise not available. During a two-week period in January 1940, WPA doctors, dentists, and nurses assisted in the examination and treatment of about 243,000 children and adults. Some were treated in dental and medical clinics, others in their own homes or in public schools and other institutions. During the same period the WPA workers made about 83,000 tests (such as the Schick test for susceptibility to diphtheria) and administered 17,000 immunizations against diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, and other infectious diseases.

Welfare

Welfare activities of state and local governmental agencies, other than health services, have also been extended through the cooperation of the WPA. On sewing room projects, operated in all states, WPA workers produce

for the use of needy persons a variety of garments; many types of household articles including sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other linens; and surgical dressings and first aid supplies. Through December 31, 1939, the project employees, most of whom are women, had completed almost 222,700,000 pieces of clothing and about 68,000,000 other articles. The accompanying map indicates the number of articles produced on WPA sewing projects in each state.

Projects on which lunches are served to undernourished school children result not only in better health but in better grades, better school attendance, and better attitudes on the part of the children. From the beginning of the program through December 1939, more than 384,000,000 lunches were served; on one day in January 1940, about 1,000,000 children received lunches prepared by project workers in nearly 11,200 participating schools.

Housekeeping aide projects provide non-nursing service in homes where the regular homemaker is incapacitated or where some other emergency exists. Up to the end of 1939, over

17 million visits had been made by housekeeping aides, who render the needed emergency assistance and also attempt to introduce into the home better methods and higher standards which will be of permanent value to the family.

TABLE 37. ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

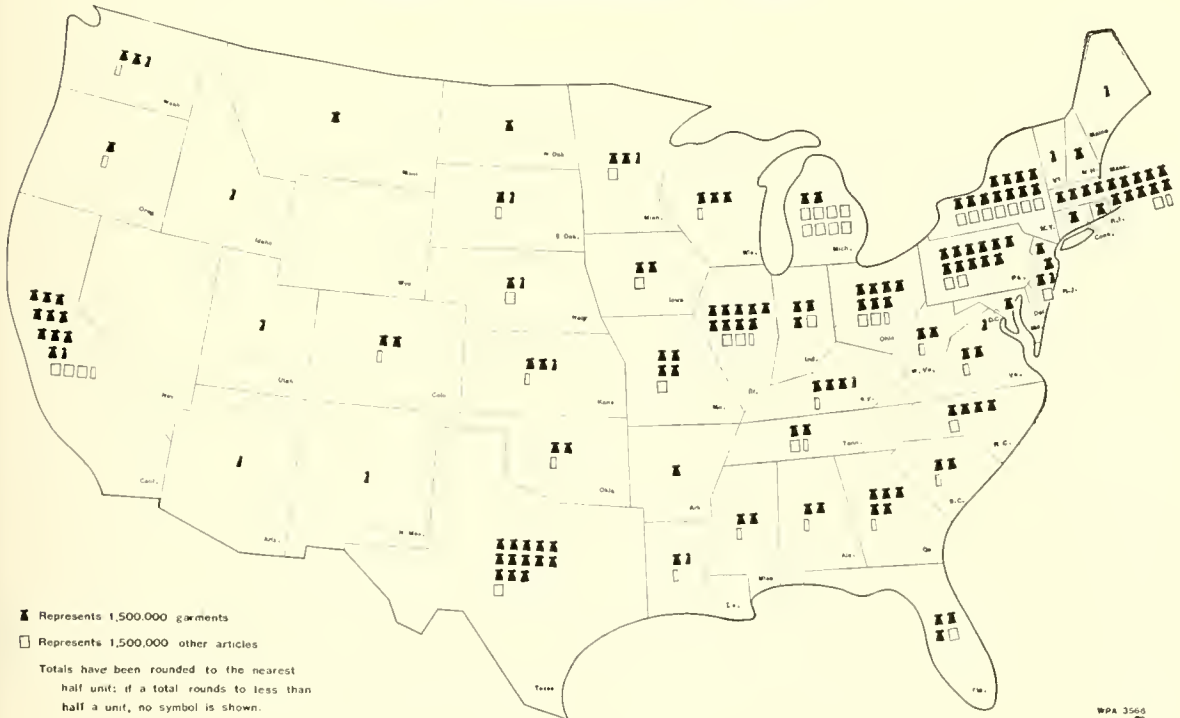
Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides	17,159,000
Lunches served to school children	384,213,000
Articles produced in sewing rooms	290,643,000
Garments	222,683,000
Men's	47,299,000
Women's	57,793,000
Boys'	41,288,000
Girls'	48,342,000
Infants'	27,961,000
Other articles	67,960,000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned	42,203,000
Pounds dried	1,819,000

Workers on canning projects preserve large quantities of food obtained from WPA gardening projects, the Federal Surplus Commodities

CHART 13

ARTICLES MADE ON WPA SEWING ROOM PROJECTS

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939





WPA workers preparing lunches for undernourished school children

Corporation, or from project sponsors. During four and one-half years of WPA operations they canned over 42,000,000 quarts and dried 1,819,000 pounds of foodstuffs. On other production projects WPA workers make furniture, repair shoes, and construct and repair toys. Food canned and goods produced on WPA projects are distributed to public institutions and to needy persons designated by state and local welfare agencies. Some of the food is also used for the noonday lunches prepared for children on the school lunch projects. Similar disposition is made of the surplus commodities purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which, together with the goods and foods produced on WPA projects, are distributed through the use of WPA labor.

Conservation and Flood Control

A group of WPA projects are directed towards flood control, the reduction of the loss of valuable topsoil through water and wind erosion, and the conservation of water, timber, game, and fish. The improvement of riverbank and shoreline tends to prevent erosion, as does also the work on streambeds, which involves clearing away snags and brush, straightening channels, and installing various checks upon the unimpeded flow of water. A similar purpose is served by construction or reconditioning of retaining walls and revetments along roads and streams and by extensive riprapping of critical slopes and surfaces. Numerous percolation, check, and diversion dams also have been built for soil erosion control.

For the purpose of holding unruly floodwaters in their courses many miles of new levees and embankments have been built. Other embankments with earth, cinder, and slag fills which did not effectively prevent seepage at highwater have been improved through the construction of concrete cores. The amount of such work completed by the end of 1939 is shown in Table 38.

Besides the land reclaimed by drainage work on other types of projects, WPA workers have improved or reclaimed over 3,000,000 acres (an area nearly as large as the state of Connecticut) by constructing nearly 800 miles and renovating 3,800 miles of irrigation canals, flumes, or pipes. Nearly all of this land is in the Far West; over half of it in California alone. Also in the western part of the country are many of the 436,000 acres of forest lands that have been planted and much of the large area of forest that has been protected against fire by the building of 4,700 miles of firebreaks and 4,000 miles of forest and fire trails.

Through other WPA project operations woods, lakes, and streams in all parts of the country have been stocked with game and fish. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Chesapeake Bay around to the mouth of the Mississippi River, 5,800,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds. The stocking of lakes and streams with fish has been facilitated by the construction of 233 new fish hatcheries, including additions, some of which are in the form of rearing pools and ponds for broodstock, and by the reconstruction of 131 other hatcheries. Numerous sanctuaries have

TABLE 38.—CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Fish hatcheries	Number	A 233	131
Firebreaks	Miles	4,742	586
Fire and forest trails	Miles	3,819	1,171
Reforestation	Acres		435,592
Oysters planted	Bushels	5,814,000	
Levees and embankments	Miles	412	857
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,252	110
River bank and shore improvement	Miles		3,495
Streambed improvement	Miles		6,192
Irrigation systems	Acres	235,000	2,902,000

A Includes additions to previously existing fish hatcheries.

been established for the protection of birds, especially waterfowl, and other animals. Furthermore noxious plants and insect pests have been eradicated from thousands of acres of land and millions of predatory animals have been killed.

Some of the work accomplished on projects of other types has a bearing on conservation. For example, the thousands of miles of drainage along roadsides, the drainage of wet weather ponds and marshes for mosquito control, the placing of culverts, the sealing of abandoned mine-openings, and the construction of storage dams all contribute, at least indirectly, towards conservation of natural resources.

Other Buildings

The public buildings described in connection with WPA work in the fields of education, health, and recreation represent only about half the public buildings that have been erected or renovated by WPA workers. In addition to the 34,000 educational buildings, 11,000 recreational buildings, and 1,680 hospitals already mentioned, about 42,000 other buildings of various types had been completed by the end of 1939. Altogether, in the course of WPA project operations, more than 23,000 new buildings had been constructed, additions made to about 2,800, and about 63,000 others had been renovated and improved.

Among the 42,000 other buildings constructed or remodeled by WPA workers were over 4,600 office and administrative buildings housing state, city, county, and township and other government employees. About 3,200 were garages, another 3,600 were storage buildings, nearly 2,200 were fire houses, and 600 were armories.

Frequently the new or remodeled buildings make possible long contemplated economies in operation, as in the case of the new town hall at Sparta, New Jersey. Once an old country school, it now houses several governmental units that were previously located in widely scattered buildings—the fire and police departments, the township jail, and the library. Other facilities in this renovated building are an apartment for the building custodian, two

bowling alleys, an auditorium with stage and dressing rooms, a kitchen, and a heating plant. It is expected that this centralization will reduce maintenance costs, expand community services, and result in greater efficiency in township government. Similar examples are numerous among the thousands of buildings that have been constructed or modernized through WPA project operations.

Garages built to house highway equipment provide another example of the way in which WPA building construction has facilitated the normal work of local governmental bodies. Many counties have found that efficiency required the purchase of expensive highway equipment but considerations of economy frequently forced them to keep it in buildings that were not advantageously located, did not properly protect the machinery against weathering, or did not have space for repair work or for the storage of tools and materials. Some of the 1,700 new garages built on WPA projects replace such inadequate structures.

Of particular interest is the group of buildings erected for the Michigan State Diagnostic, Research, and Control Laboratory at Lansing, Michigan. They provide facilities for the



Latonka Dam built by WPA workers at Medicine Park, Oklahoma



At work on an infant mortality survey for Kentucky

preparation of serums, analysis of foods, feeds, and fertilizers, and testing of liquor, gasolines, and oil. Among the buildings of the group are stables for the horses used in the production of immunizing serums and structures to house other animals used for laboratory purposes.

Examples which might serve to illustrate the wide variety of other buildings constructed or improved through WPA activities in all parts of the country range from the municipal bus terminal in Hackensack, New Jersey, to the Juvenile Detention Home in Fulton County, Georgia. Also included are such other structures as weather stations, dormitories, teacherages, barracks, guardhouses, workshops, community centers, comfort stations, greenhouses, barns, and stables.

Miscellaneous Types of Work

Many kinds of projects authorized for operation under the WPA, requested by sponsors to meet local needs, and worked on by unemployed persons from practically all occupational backgrounds have not yet been mentioned in this classified summary of activities. For some of them accurate measurement in physical terms is difficult and hence no accomplishment data are presented. For others the items of accom-

plishment that can be summarized give an inadequate representation of the value of the work done; this is particularly true of the arts program, the survey of historical records, and the research projects of many types.

Under the arts program WPA artists have made thousands of easel and mural paintings for schools, libraries, and other public buildings. Their work also included mosaics, sculptures, water colors, etchings, prints, photographs, and dioramas. Some of their work has been acclaimed by art critics and added to great art collections. Posters that they have prepared have been of particular value in health and safety campaigns. Through the employment of unemployed musicians on the music project, millions of persons have been able to enjoy the works of great composers; during a two-week period of January 1940, about 2,500 musical performances were given for an aggregate audience of 1,100,000 persons. Members of the writers' craft have produced works on a wide variety of American subjects. Notable among these is the American Guide Series, which has entailed an amount of research far beyond the scope of private organizations.

The survey of historical records project facilitates work in the field of historical research by arranging and cataloging records which hitherto had been inaccessible. On other research projects, sponsored by both Federal and local agencies, WPA workers have conducted housing, traffic, and engineering surveys; tabulated, analyzed, and charted weather data of value to aviation; and made studies relating to syphilis, tuberculosis, industrial diseases, public health, public welfare, family incomes, cost of living, employment and unemployment, public finance, and taxation. These projects not only have made much valuable information available to students, but also, in many instances, have aided the sponsoring agencies in solving their own administrative problems.

OPERATING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

THE operation of a nation-wide project program employing between a million and a half and three million workers, as the Work Projects Administration has done since it was established in 1935,¹ requires the formulation of definitive administrative policies, the development of detailed procedures and regulations, and the establishment of standard operating methods for effective functioning of the program. Criteria must be established for the selection of workers and methods devised for assigning them to project jobs, determining their rates of pay and hours of work, and facilitating their return to private employment. Similarly, the numerous details of eligibility, specifications, approval, and operation of the work on which employment is to be provided, must be reduced to procedures applicable to the thousands of projects operated in all sections of the country. The working rules governing employment and project operations are in the form of legislative regulations and administrative instructions from the Commissioner of Work Projects. Many of the administrative regulations developed by the WPA through experience in operating the program have been incorporated in the acts appropriating funds for the WPA. Basically, the administrative regulations have been designed to carry out the provisions of the acts and to promote efficiency in operations. They are summarized in the following pages with the

purpose of showing how the WPA program operates.²

The WPA program is operated through a system of state and regional offices. State administrations, functioning in each of the states and in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, are headed by administrators who are responsible to the Commissioner of Work Projects for the efficient operation of the program in these areas.³ Where necessary for operating purposes, the state administration functions, in turn, through two or more district offices which are directed by district managers responsible to the state administrator. Nine regional directors, who are official representatives of the Commissioner in the field, coordinate the work of the WPA in the states of their respective regions.

Employment Regulations

Policies and regulations regarding the persons employed on work projects and the conditions of their employment have developed from both statutory provisions and administrative considerations. The various acts appropriating funds for the WPA have specified the general rules of eligibility for employment. Working procedures for determining whether or not applicants meet these eligibility requirements.

² The WPA program includes projects operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds; the rules and regulations discussed in this section generally apply to these projects as well as to those operated directly by the WPA.

³ For administrative purposes, separate administrations have been established for Northern California and Southern California and for New York City and the remainder of New York State.

¹ The original name, Works Progress Administration, was changed to Work Projects Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939, which made the WPA a unit of the Federal Works Agency but did not materially alter its original function.

however, have been developed by the WPA in cooperation with local public welfare or relief agencies. Regulations concerning assignments to project jobs or other matters affecting the worker in his WPA employment have been established chiefly by administrative action but to some extent have been indicated by law. Wages of project workers are paid in accordance with a schedule of monthly earnings determined by the WPA in conformity with legislative requirements.

Eligibility Requirements for Employment

In general, employment on WPA projects is provided for employable citizens in need of jobs, including men and women who have a wide variety of experience, skills, and occupational training. These workers must meet established eligibility requirements. The eligibility of unemployed workers for WPA jobs is determined primarily by their need of employment. To be eligible, the worker must also be at least 18 years of age and a citizen of the United States. Furthermore, he is not eligible for WPA employment if he is a Communist or member of a Nazi Bund or if he advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government.

Only one member of a family is eligible for employment on the WPA program, even though there are several employable members in the family. Usually the WPA employee is the normal wage earner of the family; however, in some instances where the normal earner is unable to work the priority may be changed, permitting the employment of another member of the family.

Referral and Certification

Need of employment has been a fundamental condition of eligibility since the inception of the WPA program. Workers meet this eligibility requirement if they are unemployed and if their incomes are insufficient to provide their families with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. In most instances the local department of public welfare or the local relief agency reviews the needs and resources of persons who apply for relief and is

responsible for determining eligibility for WPA employment so far as this basic condition is concerned.

Before referring applicants to the WPA for project jobs the welfare or relief agency investigates other conditions of eligibility. The agency will not refer persons who are under 18 years of age, who are considered to be unemployable, or who are aliens. If the worker is found eligible on the basis of these requirements and if he has registered with the local public employment office, his application is referred to the WPA. All workers are required to execute an affidavit as to their citizenship and loyalty to the United States.

Actual determination of employability—ability to perform work on a project in a satisfactory manner—is made by the WPA through its Division of Employment. A worker, whose employability has been determined and who meets the other eligibility requirements mentioned above, receives a notice of certification from the WPA and becomes available for assignment to a project. The worker's past employment history is then reviewed to ascertain the occupation for which he is best fitted by training, experience, and ability.

Assignment

The number of persons certified as eligible for WPA employment generally is larger than the number of WPA jobs available. In placing workers on projects, preference within the group awaiting assignment and qualified to perform a given job is first given on the basis of relative need. Where the relative needs are found to be the same, preference is given to veterans⁴ as required by provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Acts. No discrimination is made among the persons awaiting assignment on the basis of age if the worker is able to perform project work satisfactorily. An individual will not be assigned if another member of the family is already employed on a WPA project; the family head, or the chief wage earner, is usually the member assigned to WPA employment.

⁴ Beginning July 1, 1940, the wife of an unemployable veteran and a veteran's widow who has not subsequently remarried are given the same preference as a veteran.

A relatively small number of persons who have not been certified as in need may be assigned to project work. These exceptions from the basic certification requirement are made in order to permit the employment of key persons essential to the efficient operation of a project—such as certain types of skilled labor, experts, technicians, and supervisory personnel—who may not be available on the relief rolls. In general, such exempted personnel may not exceed 5 percent of the total number of persons employed on any WPA project. Under certain circumstances the Commissioner or his authorized representative may authorize exemptions from this regulation. On WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, however, the number of noncertified persons may not exceed 10 percent.

In making assignments to project work the WPA endeavors to place the individuals on the kind of jobs for which they are best qualified. Proximity of the worker's residence to the project site is also considered and workers are assigned to projects nearest their homes so far as practicable.

The WPA has formulated certain regulations to facilitate the transfer of its workers into private industry. Persons employed on WPA projects must maintain active registration with public employment offices and must accept bona fide offers of private employment. If the worker loses such private employment through no fault of his own, the WPA will reassign him to project work provided he is still in need and has exhausted any unemployment compensation benefits which may have accrued during his period of employment. Similarly, workers employed on WPA projects are expected to accept offers of employment on projects of other Federal agencies when the earnings are comparable with those established for similar work on WPA projects. Directed towards the same general objective is the statutory provision that requires the separation of all workers (except veterans) who have been continuously employed on WPA projects for 18 months. Such workers are ineligible for WPA employment for a period of 30 days; at the end of that time, if they are still in need, they may be recertified as eligible for WPA employment. This provision was modified in the ERA Act for the fiscal year

1941 to exempt wives of unemployable veterans and veterans' widows who have not subsequently remarried.

A review of the need status of certified WPA workers at least once every six months has been required by law.⁵ During the six months ending December 1939, 2.7 percent of the workers whose eligibility was reviewed were found to be ineligible, and their employment was therefore terminated. During the second half of the fiscal year a similar proportion of the certifications reviewed were canceled.

Hours and Earnings

Monthly earnings of WPA workers were modified by provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 which directed the Commissioner of Work Projects to fix a monthly earnings schedule which should not vary between geographical areas to any greater extent than could be justified by differences in cost of living and which would not "substantially affect the current national average labor cost per person." The schedule so established, given in Table 39, was placed in effect on September 1, 1939. The new schedule, like those established in earlier years, provides for variation in monthly earnings according to the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned, the geographical region, and the degree of urbanization of the county in which the worker is employed.

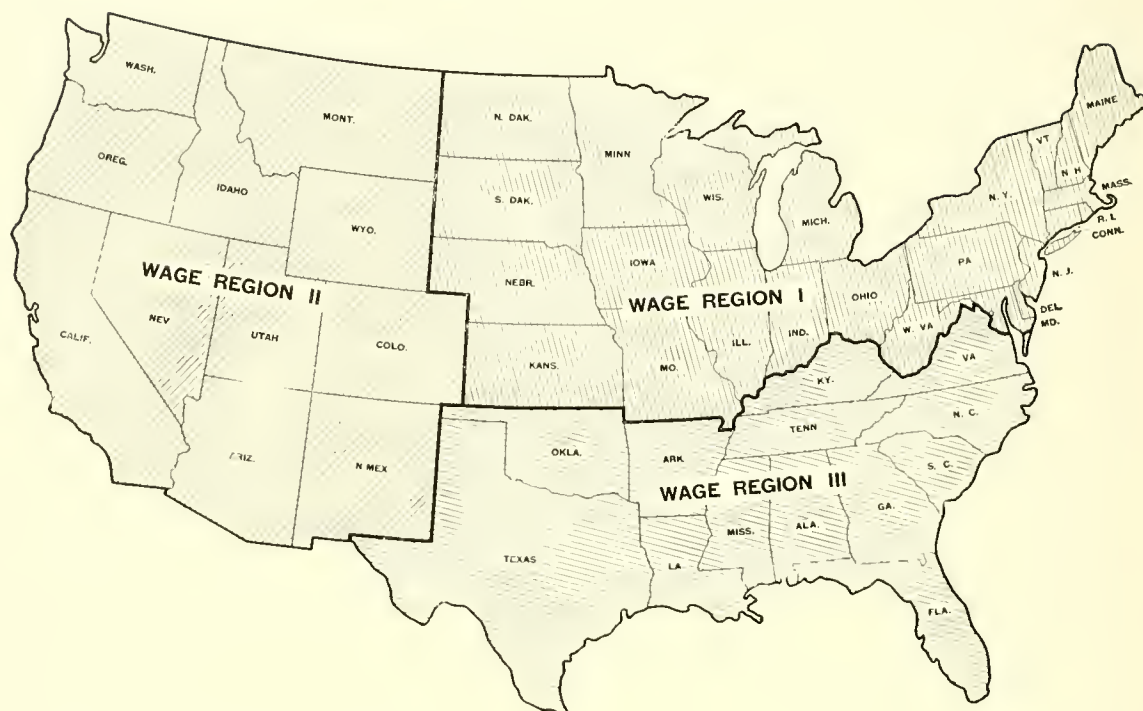
The country is divided into three wage regions. As shown in the accompanying map, Wage Region I includes the northeastern and north central part of the country; Region II, the western states; and Region III, the southeastern and south central sections of the country. The rates paid in Regions I and II differ only in the areas with relatively small populations; they are higher for workers in the less populated areas of the West than in areas of the same degree of urbanization in the northeastern and north central part of the country. Differences existing in the West between the cost of living in small towns and the cost of living in large cities are typically less than similar differences in other sections of the

⁵ Effective July 1, 1940, this provision was modified to require redetermination of eligibility once in 12 months.

CHART 14

WPA WAGE RATE REGIONS *

Effective September 1, 1939



* The schedule of monthly earnings is shown in Table 39

WPA 3230

country. Rates in both Regions I and II are higher than those in Region III, where living costs are relatively low.

Within each wage region, counties are distributed among four urbanization groups based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county. The groups to which differentials in wages apply are those in which the largest city in the county had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1930, between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, or less than 5,000 inhabitants. In the case of 19 large metropolitan districts the wage schedule of the county with the largest municipality applies to the entire metropolitan area as defined in the 1930 Census.

In differentiating among types of work performed, five wage classes are established—unskilled “B,” unskilled “A,” intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical. Monthly earnings established by the schedule range

from \$31.20 to \$94.90. The lowest wages apply to employees doing work classified as unskilled “B” (work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and which does not involve hazards or heavy physical labor) in counties in Wage Region III in which the 1930 population of the largest town was less than 5,000. Highest rates apply to workers holding professional or technical jobs in counties of Regions I or II that contain a city having a population of 100,000 or more in 1930.

New regulations in regard to working hours of persons employed on WPA projects became effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939. Under these provisions all project workers, except supervisory employees, are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Prior to the introduction of the 130-hour regulation each certified employee worked as

many hours as were necessary to reach the monthly wage at which he was assigned, at the prevailing hourly rate of pay for the type of work performed. This procedure had caused considerable difficulty in scheduling project operations, necessitating several work shifts of various lengths on individual projects. The standard work month has made possible a considerable simplification of project working plans and has increased operating efficiency.

Exceptions to the limitations on hours of work and monthly earnings may be made by the Commissioner of Work Projects or his authorized representative where necessary to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up lost time, or to meet an emergency (such as flood or hurricane) involv-

ing the public welfare. Certified workers with no dependents may be required to work fewer hours and receive correspondingly smaller earnings. Hours and earnings on projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes may likewise be exempted from the provisions at the discretion of the Commissioner of Work Projects.

Further exceptions up to a maximum of 5 percent of all project workers in any state are permitted in the case of technicians, certain types of skilled workers, and supervisory workers essential to project operations, when these are not available on lists of certified workers referred to the WPA. (Beginning July 1940 exemptions will be made where necessary on projects certified by the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes.)

TABLE 39.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was—	Wage Class				
	Un- skilled "B"	Un- skilled "A"	Inter- medi- ate	Skilled	Profes- sional and techni- cal
Wage Region I					
100,000 and over ^A	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$80.70	\$94.90
25,000 to 100,000.....	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000.....	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
Under 5,000.....	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 and over ^A	52.00	57.20	68.90	80.70	94.90
25,000 to 100,000.....	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000.....	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
Under 5,000.....	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 and over ^A	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
25,000 to 100,000.....	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
5,000 to 25,000.....	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00
Under 5,000.....	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90

Wage Region I.—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II.—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

^A The schedule of monthly earnings applicable to counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was 100,000 or more is applicable to the entire area included within the following metropolitan districts, as such districts are defined by the 15th Census of the United States, 1930: Baltimore; Boston; Buffalo-Niagara; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles; Milwaukee; Minneapolis-St. Paul; New York City-Northeastern New Jersey; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford; St. Louis; San Francisco-Oakland; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre; Washington, D. C.

Project Procedures

In planning and prosecuting the work to which persons certified for WPA employment are assigned, definite procedures must be formulated and observed if constructive results are to be obtained. WPA procedures governing the proposal and operation of projects, like those relating to employment, have been determined both by law and by the requirements of efficient program operation. Acts appropriating funds for the WPA have specified the general types of projects that are eligible for operation and have placed specific limitations on the use of Federal funds in the operation of these projects. Such statutory provisions have been incorporated with administrative requirements in the formulation of regulations governing all the various steps of project initiation and operation.

Eligibility Requirements for Projects

To be eligible for operation under the WPA program, projects must meet three general requirements: they must provide benefits needed by the community, without taking over functions which the sponsor could normally carry on without WPA assistance, or displacing persons already employed; they must be suitable

to the utilization of the occupational skills of the eligible unemployed workers in the area where they are to be prosecuted; and they must promote the public welfare rather than benefit any private institutions or individuals. These general provisions are assured in part by regulations as to who may sponsor projects and where they may be operated.

Projects may be sponsored only by public agencies. Towns, cities, counties, states, and other political subdivisions and legally constituted agencies thereof sponsor the majority of projects; a relatively small number are sponsored or cosponsored by agencies of the Federal Government. Until August 31, 1939, the WPA itself sponsored a few projects that were nationwide in scope, but such projects have been discontinued. In a few specific cases nonprofit quasi-public agencies legally controlled by public authority are allowed to sponsor WPA projects, if the agencies receive their principal support by regular budgetary appropriation from public revenue and if their assets, upon dissolution, revert to public ownership. In addition, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, provides specifically for sponsorship of projects for electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas by nonprofit and cooperative associations and for sponsorship of irrigation projects by community ditch organizations.

Projects must, in general, be operated on public property. In exceptional cases, which will result in large public benefit, projects involving improvements to private property may be operated, provided leases, easements, or other legal authority granted to a public agency are sufficient in duration to cover the normal expected life of the improvements to be accomplished by means of the Federal grant.

The scope of project activities that may be operated under the general eligibility requirements is extremely wide. Fields in which work may be prosecuted as specified by law include, among others, road work; construction of public buildings, recreational facilities, public utilities such as sewer systems and water supply systems, and airports; conservation activities; and professional and service projects. The construction work being prosecuted in accordance with this statutory authority involves both

improvement of existing facilities and new construction jobs. Nonconstruction activities cover educational, recreational, and other cultural and community service types of work, as well as a wide variety of public welfare and research activities.⁶

Certain restrictions, however, have been placed upon the kind of work that may be undertaken as a WPA project. For example, regulations have been established to prohibit the operation of projects that would compete with other public work or with private industry. No work or service may be undertaken which would result in the displacement of personnel regularly employed by the project sponsor or other public agency or which would prevent the employment of persons who otherwise would be employed by them. In the avoidance of competition with private industry the production of construction materials such as stone, gravel, and brick is not encouraged and is limited (with the exception of concrete pipe, which after July 31, 1940, will be subject to strict prohibition) to materials needed in the prosecution of a project when it is shown that necessary materials could not otherwise be obtained with available resources. By legislative provision projects for the improvement of penal and reformatory institutions are ineligible except when the President determines that they will not cause or promote competition of the products of convict labor with those of free labor. Also ineligible are projects for the development of factories or plants which contribute directly or indirectly to the production of goods for sale in competition with existing industries (statutory exceptions are made for products derived from the first processing of sweet potatoes and for naval stores products).

In addition to the regulations formulated to prevent competition with private industry, the operation of certain specific kinds of work is prohibited. WPA funds may not be used for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of naval vessels, munitions, or other implements of war. Also prohibited is the use of funds for the operation of theatre projects, although such projects were eligible for operation prior to June 30, 1939. Work camps may not be

⁶ The nature of project work undertaken by the WPA is described in more detail on pp. 65 to 80.

established except as an incidental part of other projects where necessary because of difficulty of transportation or other special conditions.

Projects for the extension or improvement of streets and utilities in relatively undeveloped areas are ineligible except where the utility or improvement is not dependent on the area traversed or where there is assurance that the work will result in definite public benefit within a reasonable period, particularly in connection with low-cost housing developments such as the undertakings that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

With respect to the housing programs of the United States Housing Authority the WPA may not perform work on actual building construction but assists in such programs through the prosecution of projects for housing surveys, preparation of publicly owned sites, and construction or improvement of public facilities such as streets, sewers, water mains, and parks, when such projects are set up under eligible sponsorship.

A further requirement for project eligibility, specified in the ERA Act of 1939, concerned the size of buildings: no Federal project was eligible for approval after July 1, 1939, which involved the construction of a building on which the total estimated cost exceeded \$50,000 and no non-Federal building project on which the total estimated cost to the Federal Government exceeded \$52,000 was eligible unless the project was one for which a bond issue had been authorized at an election held on or prior to July 1, 1939. The ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, raised the limitation on the Federal cost of buildings projects to \$100,000 and exempted from this limitation projects for which bond issues had been authorized prior to May 16, 1940, and projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for national defense.

Sponsorship Procedures

Properly qualified sponsoring agencies initiate formal consideration of work which they wish to have undertaken as WPA projects by submitting project proposals to the state or local WPA office. These proposals give detailed information as to the location and purpose of

the projects, a general description of the work, detailed construction and cost specifications, and other pertinent data.

Each sponsor, in initiating the proposal, is required to sign a certification with regard to the accuracy of the data supplied in the proposal and an agreement to the effect that the project will not be placed in operation until assurance is given that the sponsor's contributions will be made available as specified in the proposal and as required by project operations. Also included in the agreement is the assurance that, if the proposed work is undertaken, the sponsor will finance such part of the entire cost as is not to be supplied from Federal funds and that the proposed work will be done in conformance with all legal requirements and rules and regulations of the WPA and in accordance with the specifications given in the proposal.

Until the first of January 1940 the size of sponsors' contributions was not fixed by law, either in relative or absolute terms, but was largely controlled through the limitation of the amount of Federal funds allotted for non-labor costs—a limitation which was established at \$6 per worker per month under the 1939 ERA Act. In addition statutory provisions now require that at least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved on and after January 1, 1940, for operation in any state must be supplied by the sponsor. (Under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, effective July 1, 1940, projects certified as important for defense may be exempted from these requirements.)

The sponsor's contribution, as defined by WPA regulations, may be made available in the form of cash, materials, supplies, and equipment rental; personal services at the project site or consulting, engineering, and other professional services; land or leases, easements, or other rights to land, necessary for project operations; or other items essential to the project. Credit is allowed, however, only to the extent that such contributions represent a financial burden undertaken by the sponsors specifically for the project.

Application and Approval Procedures

If, in view of the requirements indicated above, the proposal is found to be acceptable

by the state or local WPA office to which it is submitted, an application form is prepared on the basis of the data given in the proposal and is submitted to the state administrator. For projects sponsored by Federal agencies, the application is prepared by the agency concerned and forwarded to the state administrator for approval. After careful review to see that the project conforms to the various rules and regulations of the WPA and after approval by the state administrator, the application, together with any supporting documents that may be necessary, is transmitted to the Federal WPA in Washington, D. C., and there referred for recommendation to the operating division (Engineering Division or Division of Professional and Service Projects) having jurisdiction over that type of work.

Applications for certain types of projects are also reviewed by various other governmental agencies performing related work or having an advisory interest in such work. This review enables the WPA to benefit from the technical experience of these agencies and insures that the project will conform to their general policies and not conflict with other proposed work. For instance, projects for the construction or improvement of Federal-aid highways must be approved by the Public Roads Administration, and projects providing for malaria-control drainage, land reclamation, or drainage of swamps and ponds for elimination of mosquitoes, must be reviewed and recommended by the Biological Survey of the Department of the Interior before they are approved by the WPA in Washington. Each application approved by the WPA must also be approved by the President before the project becomes available for operation. Federal projects are subject to approval by the Bureau of the Budget before final approval by the President.

From the reservoir of projects that have received Presidential approval the state administrator may at any time select those best suited for operation under the conditions then prevailing. Once a project is chosen for operation it may be operated in its entirety as approved or in parts that represent self-contained units of work included in the approved project. Chief considerations in selecting a

project are the need for the type of employment which the project would supply, the immediate availability of the kinds of labor required, and the usefulness of the project. Cost factors are also important considerations in project selection.

By means of the reserve of approved projects a high degree of flexibility is maintained in the program. The program thus can be expanded quickly when an increased number of jobs is needed for eligible unemployed workers, and its content can be modified with changes in the occupational distribution of workers available for assignment to project jobs.

Operating Procedures

After a project has been selected by the state administrator for operation, a project engineer or supervisor is chosen by the local WPA and schedules of work and of material and equipment deliveries are arranged between the WPA operating division concerned and the sponsor. The operation of the projects that have been approved and selected is the responsibility of the WPA, with full consideration being given to the recommendations of the sponsor regarding the conduct of work. When all details of operation have been developed, the workers necessary for project operations are requisitioned from the Division of Employment by the division having supervision of the project. The supervisor of the project is responsible to the local representative of the WPA operating division for the efficient operation of the project. The sponsor is usually responsible for technical advice on the project work, but all matters relating to employment and to WPA finances are entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Particular attention is paid to the provision of safe working conditions on projects. Buildings are inspected for fire, accident, and health hazards. Mechanical equipment is required to meet safety requirements. Regular inspections during the period of operation insure the application of comprehensive safety regulations. Precaution is exercised in handling and storing inflammable and explosive material. Only experienced men are assigned to jobs involving

unusual hazards, and all workers are familiarized with precautionary measures if these are necessary. Special safety devices such as goggles and helmets are provided where the type of work makes this advisable. When accidents do occur, compensation is provided for WPA workers through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, to which funds have been made available for this purpose under each of the ERA Acts.

In addition to the regulations governing the initiation and prosecution of projects, an accounting system has been developed to control the expenditure of funds required for the program. These financial controls are maintained by the WPA Division of Finance and the Treasury Department. They cover sponsors' as well as WPA funds, both labor and nonlabor items, and involve constant control of all transactions on individual projects.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Jobs for the unemployed and assistance for various groups of persons who are unable to work are currently being provided through several public programs. Public assistance is also given to certain farm families whose need is not directly attributable to unemployment or to unemployability but to the fact that the returns from their farming operations are not adequate to meet their basic subsistence requirements.

Federal Work Programs

The unemployed group contains many young persons whose lack of training and work experience seriously handicaps them in their efforts to obtain employment. Through the special youth programs of two agencies included in the Federal Security Agency—the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration—the Federal Government enables young men and young women to extend their training and to develop skills needed by private enterprise. Jobs for adult workers are provided on projects of other Federal agencies. The principal employment-providing program of the Federal Government is operated by the Work Projects Administration, which is included in the Federal Works Agency. WPA projects supply many kinds of construction and non-construction work for unemployed men and women having practically all types of skills and occupational backgrounds. In addition, a con-

siderable number of workers, particularly those experienced in the construction industry, are employed on public works projects financed by other constituent administrations of the Federal Works Agency and by other agencies and departments of the Federal Government that participate in construction work.

Work Projects Administration

The primary objective of the WPA program is to employ unemployed workers on public work projects. Since 1935, the year in which it was established, the WPA has furnished more employment each month than have all other Federal work and construction programs combined. An average of approximately 1,735,000 persons were employed on WPA projects during June 1940 (Table 40). An outstanding characteristic of the program is its flexibility which has enabled it to be expanded or contracted rapidly with changes in unemployment and economic conditions. In other sections of this report the kinds of work undertaken by the WPA, the statutory provisions governing its operation, the accomplishments on project activities, the amounts of funds expended, and other aspects of the program are discussed in some detail. In order to facilitate comparisons with other Federal work programs, however, certain facts concerning the workers employed on the program are summarized below.

Only one member of a family group may be

employed on the WPA program. Although men and women of all ages from 18 upward may be certified for WPA employment, the program employs relatively few persons under 20 years of age or over 65 because other programs have been established by the Federal Government for young people and for the aged. The size of families of WPA workers is slightly larger on the average than that of families assisted through most other programs. The widely varied occupational and educational characteristics of WPA workers are important in determining the kind of projects selected for operation in a given community. WPA workers receive standard monthly wages, that vary in accordance with the skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned. The established wage schedule also varies between geographical areas, geographical differences being limited to differentials in living costs.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps, organized in April 1933, furnishes employment and vocational training to young men who are unemployed and in need of employment. Nearly nine-tenths of the CCC enrollees are "Juniors" who are selected from among unmarried men between the ages of 17 and 23, inclusive, that are not in regular attendance at school. They allot to their dependents about three-quarters of their basic cash allowances of \$30 a month. Enrollees are employed on public projects for the conservation and development of natural resources. They receive maintenance in camps where they may participate in education and training programs that supplement the experience obtained through project work. In June 1940 Congress authorized the CCC to offer special training in noncombatant subjects essential to the operations of military and naval establishments. Such subjects include cooking, first aid, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles, road and bridge construction and maintenance, photography, radio, and signal communications. The CCC is authorized to maintain in the continental United States a maximum enrolled strength of 300,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 may be war vet-

erans; in addition, provision is made for the enrollment of not more than 10,000 Indians and a maximum of 5,000 men in the territories and possessions. Actual enrollment in the CCC usually has approached the authorized maximum except when discharges and replacements are being made at the end of enrollment periods.

National Youth Administration

The NYA provides part-time employment for young women as well as young men on its student and out-of-school work programs. High school and college students who otherwise would be unable to remain in school receive monthly earnings for work performed under the NYA student work program. Approximately 350,000 high school and nearly 130,000 college and graduate students received such earnings in May 1940. All work is done under the direction of local school authorities, who establish the hourly rates of pay. Students are permitted to work a sufficient number of hours each month to earn specified maximum allowances. High school students may receive a maximum of \$6; college students may earn \$20 and graduate students (since September 1939) as much as \$30 per month. The student work program began in the autumn of 1935. In the two preceding school years the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had furnished similar assistance to college and graduate students but made no provision for students of lower grades.

Thousands of needy youths who are not attending school receive part-time employment on the out-of-school work program of the NYA. Nearly all of them are between 18 and 24 years of age. Payments were made to approximately 270,000 persons for work performed on this program during June 1940. The project work is supplemented by a program of related training, which consists of specially developed class work on such subjects as blueprint reading, shop arithmetic, and citizenship. Emphasis is now being given to the development of fundamental skills required for automotive and aircraft mechanics, metal and mechanical shop work, and for other occupations that are of

importance for the national defense. Whenever possible, instruction is supplied by vocational schools and the local public school systems. In areas where educational institutions do not have adequate facilities for this work, courses are conducted by NYA supervisors or by personnel from other public agencies.

Public Works Administration and Other Federal Agencies

Construction projects of various units of the Federal Government other than the WPA, NYA, and CCC have provided employment for large numbers of experienced workers most of whom are not certified as being in need of relief. Nearly all of this construction work is handled on a contract basis. It has been financed both from regular appropriations and from funds made available by emergency appropriation acts. Major programs of public works are conducted by the Public Works Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Buildings Administration, and the United States Housing Authority, all of which have been component parts of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939. Construction work also is done by other Federal departments and agencies chiefly to improve and extend their own physical facilities.

The nation-wide program of PWA projects furnished employment to approximately 80,000 workers in June 1940. Seventy thousand of them were engaged on projects operated by state and local governments for which the PWA has made grants of up to 45 percent of total costs, often lending to sponsoring bodies some or all of the remainder. In the period since it was established in 1933, the PWA has also financed a large number of construction projects that are planned and supervised by other Federal departments and agencies, including the War and Navy Departments, the Public Roads Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Coast Guard.

Nearly 320,000 additional workers were employed on a wide variety of Federal construction projects in June 1940. Approximately 92,000 of them were engaged on Federal-aid highway work under the supervision of the Public

Roads Administration. The War Department employed about 35,000; the Navy Department, almost 80,000; and the United States Housing Authority, over 41,000 persons.

Public Assistance Programs

Public assistance programs serve chiefly those destitute persons who are unable to work on public projects. Dependent children, aged persons, and blind persons are aided through the three special assistance programs that are financed in part by the Social Security Board of the Federal Security Agency. The Federal Government also provides aid for certain low-income farm families by meeting the costs of a program of subsistence grants administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. State and local governments are entirely responsible for extending general relief to families and single persons who are in need but for various reasons cannot be aided through the employment or assistance programs in which the Federal Government participates.

Many needy families also receive agricultural commodities that are purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of the Department of Agriculture in order to remove surpluses of farm products. Most of the families to whom the commodities are distributed are primarily dependent on general relief or some other form of assistance, although in certain areas where general relief funds are inadequate some families receive no other type of aid. Surplus commodities are given in addition to, and not as a part of, earnings or assistance payments made under other programs. In an increasing number of areas, surplus commodities are distributed by means of a food stamp plan. Recipients of WPA earnings, general relief, and other forms of public assistance are given blue stamps which may be used at regular grocery stores to purchase any food currently designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a surplus commodity. In order to receive the free blue stamps, recipients are required to purchase orange colored stamps in amounts approximately equivalent to their normal food expenditures. The orange stamps may be used for all types of food. The plan, which was intro-

duced experimentally in a few cities early in 1939, was gradually extended to new areas in 1940. A similar program for the distribution of surplus cotton goods was undertaken experimentally in April 1940.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government participates in three special types of public assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and old-age assistance. Since February 1936, Federal grants-in-aid have been made to states in which programs meet the requirements of the act. Federal contributions are based on the amounts contributed by the states for the assistance of needy individuals who are 65 years of age or older and are not inmates of public institutions; for needy children under the age of 16, or under the age of 18 if regularly attending school, who have been deprived of the support of one or both parents and who are living in the home of a relative; and for needy blind individuals who are not inmates of a public institution. Up to specified limits for each type of recipient, the Federal Government currently pays for one-half of the assistance given to each individual and for part of the costs of administration. In June 1940, payments were made to 1,970,000 recipients of old-age assistance, 72,000 recipients of aid to the blind, and 346,000 families on behalf of 831,000 dependent children.

Farm Security Administration Grants

The Farm Security Administration makes subsistence grants to destitute and low-income farmers, farm tenants, and sharecroppers to supply them with food, medical care, clothing, and other items needed for family subsistence. Approximately 60,000 grants were made by the FSA in June 1940. In the past, chief emphasis has been given to cases of extreme distress in farm areas devastated by drought, flood, storms, and similar catastrophes. Now, an increasing proportion of the grants are being given to families that are potential recipients of FSA loans. The FSA makes loans to low-income farm families who are unable to obtain adequate credit from any other source, for the

purchase of farm supplies, equipment, livestock, and land.

General Relief

A residual group of persons who for various reasons are not reached by programs in which the Federal Government participates receive general relief from local and state governments. The group includes physically handicapped and other unemployable persons who do not meet eligibility requirements for any of the special types of public assistance and also certain employable persons who cannot be assisted through the work programs because of limitations in their occupational backgrounds, shortage of available funds, or other factors. In some areas, general relief is also given to families who receive aid under other programs if the family income including such aid is considered insufficient to meet their minimum requirements.

The actual administration of general relief is characterized by lack of uniformity. Practices with respect to eligibility requirements and standards of care differ widely from community to community. In areas where general relief standards are highest, all of the types of cases mentioned above are aided. In a large number of communities, however, general relief is rarely given to any family that contains a member considered to be employable, and relief allowances in these communities fall far short of adequate subsistence requirements.

Nearly all of the general relief given by state and local governments after the discontinuation of Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants has been in the form of direct relief. During the past year, however, a number of the communities that assist families with employable members have developed some form of work relief for part of their general relief cases. Work relief administered by local agencies is usually limited to activities that do not require the variety of skills used on WPA projects, and the amounts paid to the workers are generally much lower than WPA wage rates for unskilled workers.

In the country as a whole, 1,373,000 families and single persons received general relief in June 1940. The average general relief case

has about three persons as compared to an average of nearly four (3.76) persons in families of certified WPA workers. Funds appropriated for general relief by state and local governments frequently are inadequate, and this factor, rather than actual need, often determines the volume of general relief payments.

Unduplicated Numbers of Households and Persons

The total number of recipients of all Federal work and public assistance programs cannot be obtained by simple addition. Payments made under some of the programs are intended to meet the needs of a family group; those made under others, such as the student work program, are intended only for certain individuals. Some family groups, moreover, benefit from more than one type of aid during a single month. One member may be enrolled in the CCC and the remainder of the family may receive general relief. Statistical duplication in monthly totals also may arise when a family receives one form of assistance in the first part of a month and is transferred to another in the latter part of

the month, and is therefore included in the recipient count for two programs during the same month.

No Federal agency collects complete statistics on the unduplicated number of recipients aided by all programs. The Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board have, however, prepared monthly estimates of the unduplicated numbers of *households* and the unduplicated numbers of *persons* in the households benefiting from Federal work programs and the various forms of public assistance. The coverage of these series and of the comparable series on payments to recipients is described in the technical notes beginning on page 104.

Changes in the Fiscal Year 1940

A total of about 5,700,000 households containing approximately 16,100,000 persons were benefiting from the various programs at the end of the fiscal year 1940. The number of persons was equivalent to 12 percent of the total population in 1940 reported in preliminary releases of the Bureau of the Census. These were the lowest June figures since 1937, as may be seen

TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Program	Program Reporting Unit			Persons Benefited ^B	
	Unit	Number	Percent change from June 1939	Number	Percent change from June 1939
Unduplicated Total	Households	5,700	-14	16,970	-18
Work Projects Administration	Employees	1,734	-33	6,460	-33
National Youth Administration:					
Student work program	Employees	313	+12	313	+12
Out-of-school work program	Employees	269	+26	289	+24
Civilian Conservation Corps	Enrollees	240	-10	1,040	-10
Public Works Administration:					
Non-Federal projects	Employees	70	-66	210	-66
Federal projects	Employees	7	-79	21	-79
Other Federal work and construction projects:					
Emergency funds	Employees	4	-52	13	-55
Regular funds	Employees	312	+30	936	+30
Special types of public assistance:					
Old-age assistance	Recipients	1,970	+7	3,849	+9
Aid to dependent children	Families	346	+11		
Aid to the blind	Recipients	72	+5		
General relief ^C	Cases	1,373	-12	4,256	-11
Farm Security Administration grants	Grant vouchers	60	-12	300	-12

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for source and description of data included; percentages computed from unrounded figures.

^B Number of persons benefited from special types of public assistance estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board; number for other individual programs estimated by WPA.

^C A relatively small number receiving only hospitalization or burial are included in figures for 1940 but not for 1939.

from Table 41 or Chart 15. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, was one in which a substantial decline occurred in the estimated net number of recipients of Federal work program earnings and public assistance. Starting from a lower level than that which marked the beginning of the previous fiscal year, the number of households was 14 percent smaller in June 1940 than in June 1939. The net reduction in the total number of persons amounted to 18 percent.

Because the WPA operates the largest single program of public work for the unemployed and because it is the most flexible of the Federal work programs, changes in the volume of WPA employment determine to a very large extent the trend in the aggregate numbers benefiting from all programs. The sharp drop in the totals between June 1939 and June 1940 was attributable chiefly to a heavy decline in WPA employment.¹

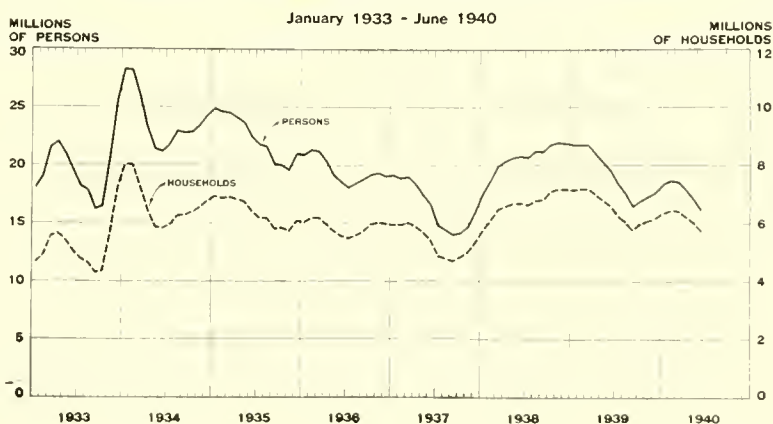
Month-to-month changes in employment on other Federal work programs during the fiscal year 1940 for the most part followed patterns established in previous years. NYA employment increased as the school year progressed; CCC enrollment showed little change other than the temporary declines that occur every three months at the end of enrollment periods; and employment on regular Federal construction projects followed the usual seasonal pattern associated with the effect of weather conditions on outdoor employment. Increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1940, however, permitted a substantial expansion of the NYA programs, and by the spring of 1940 the number of youths employed exceeded previous all-time highs. Nearly 340,000 youths were employed on the out-of-school work program in February and 480,000 students were employed on the student work program in April. Employment on regular Federal construction projects ranged from 200,000 to 315,000 workers

between June 1939 and June 1940, and fluctuated at a higher level than in any previous fiscal year. Noteworthy among the increases were those in the number of persons employed on projects of the Navy Department, the United States Housing Authority, and the United States Maritime Commission. Employment on PWA projects and other Federal work and construction projects financed from emergency appropriations dropped steadily as no new appropriations for the fiscal year 1940 were made for these activities.

Throughout the fiscal year the three special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates continued to register moderate growth. One state was added to the number operating programs for aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board, bringing the total to 41 states and the District of Columbia. As in the previous fiscal year, the Federal Government participated in the old-age assistance programs of all 48 states and the District of Columbia, and in the aid-to-dependent-children programs of 40 states and the District of Columbia. In January 1940 coverage of the old-age assistance program was broadened in three states in compliance with a provision of the original Social Security Act. The act specifies that after January 1, 1940, no state imposing a minimum-age requirement of more than 65 years will be eligible for Federal old-age assistance grants; until that

CHART 15

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF



¹ See pp. 1 and 2 for a more complete analysis of changes in WPA employment during the fiscal year.

date it permitted states to require a minimum age of as much as 70 years. The act, however, authorizes the Federal Government to share the cost of assistance given to individuals between the ages of 65 and 70 as well as those over 70; hence all but three states had adopted the 65-

year limit long in advance of the date required by the statute.

Also effective January 1 were liberalizations of Federal participation in the three special types of assistance made in accordance with amendments to the Social Security Act ap-

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds
1933											
January	4,656	18,076									152
February	4,908	19,080									144
March	5,526	21,539									168
April	5,646	21,986				21					190
May	5,403	20,966				91					221
June	5,032	19,485				243					237
July	4,787	18,186				294		(B)			208
August	4,628	17,841				286		5			180
September	4,295	16,215				274	1	43			167
October	4,356	16,438				222	3	132			122
November	5,648	20,735				289	9	223	1,532		91
December	7,230	25,573				290	25	239	3,597		66
1934											
January	8,019	28,228				297	21	226	4,311		45
February	8,011	28,203				293	23	226	3,854		36
March	7,268	25,972				268	21	229	2,609		32
April	6,436	23,182				256	34	284	1,105	19	38
May	5,869	21,387				294	51	380	23	19	44
June	5,817	21,179				284	76	448	(B)	19	42
July	5,964	21,779				316	95	446	(B)	18	41
August	6,260	22,905				357	111	411		17	44
September	6,283	22,771				330	120	348		17	42
October	6,375	22,849				350	125	309		18	44
November	6,552	23,431				352	124	288		17	42
December	6,746	24,261				330	107	224		14	39
1935											
January	6,934	24,835				358	94	168		12	34
February	6,856	24,572				347	78	144		12	31
March	6,885	24,465				306	83	158		12	32
April	6,823	24,068				293	100	200		13	38
May	6,735	23,646				338	114	244		13	42
June	6,404	22,457				351	120	269		14	44
July	6,180	21,817				401	127	253		18	46
August	6,175	21,627	220			481	135	240		39	49
September	5,792	20,153	374	35		483	128	199		86	58
October	5,836	20,000	705	184		459	123	172		137	74
November	5,731	19,604	1,815	234		480	110	139		183	77
December	6,083	20,998	2,667	283		459	98	106		216	68
1936											
January	6,053	20,910	2,880	321	17	426	95	83		232	50
February	6,184	21,336	3,019	360	79	403	87	74		265	44
March	6,192	21,256	2,960	393	163	355	123	76		286	49
April	5,960	20,384	2,626	417	181	322	172	81		351	61
May	5,698	19,183	2,397	401	178	348	213	90		392	78
June	5,545	18,549	2,286	215	184	336	240	96		419	105
July	5,479	18,095	2,245	(B)	165	350	247	75		416	140
August	5,582	18,472	2,332	2	162	338	246	71		405	156
September	5,715	18,819	2,449	63	167	299	234	64		385	162
October	5,968	19,187	2,548	341	166	330	214	58		364	165
November	6,042	19,356	2,546	399	172	343	200	49		331	159
December	5,986	19,055	2,243	411	178	328	175	39		302	141

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

proved in August 1939.² From July 1939 to June 1940 the number of old-age assistance

Effective January 1, 1940, the maximum monthly payment for old-age assistance or aid to the blind towards which the Federal Government contributes one-half was increased from \$30 to \$40; and the ratio of Federal participation in payments for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age was increased from one-third to one-half of the maximum amount

recipients rose from nearly 1,860,000 to about 1,970,000; the number of families receiving aid

of \$18 a month for the first child and \$12 a month for each additional child aided in the same home. Federal reimbursement provisions were also extended to cover needy children 16 and 17 years of age who are regularly attending school.

TABLE 41—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief				Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Transient	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
			Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief							
1933												
116	112	25	4,247	114	4,133	---	65	---	---	---	---	January.
116	108	24	4,512	112	4,400	---	65	---	---	---	---	February.
112	113	24	5,087	109	4,978	---	84	---	---	---	---	March.
110	111	25	5,185	114	5,071	---	67	---	---	---	---	April.
109	111	24	4,849	114	4,735	---	67	---	---	---	---	May.
108	108	24	4,328	114	4,214	---	64	---	---	---	---	June.
109	109	25	4,062	135	3,927	---	68	---	---	---	---	July.
105	110	24	3,940	152	3,788	---	63	---	---	---	---	August.
105	111	24	3,589	161	3,428	---	64	---	---	---	---	September.
104	111	25	3,647	171	3,476	---	67	(B)	---	---	---	October.
105	111	24	4,037	167	3,870	---	75	2	---	---	---	November.
107	112	25	3,246	153	3,093	---	90	11	(B)	---	---	December.
1934												
123	110	27	3,135	173	2,962	---	102	28	1	---	---	January.
123	109	26	3,284	171	3,113	---	104	34	31	---	---	February.
125	111	26	3,770	177	3,593	---	135	33	61	---	---	March.
125	109	27	4,544	181	4,363	112	167	26	66	(B)	---	April.
128	110	26	4,551	199	4,361	85	184	17	64	32	---	May.
130	109	29	4,441	175	4,266	67	204	9	34	42	---	June.
134	110	32	4,531	175	4,356	72	244	9	---	42	---	July.
141	110	31	4,766	191	4,575	75	273	10	---	40	---	August.
145	109	31	4,809	190	4,619	68	261	14	69	40	---	September.
154	111	33	4,848	199	4,649	72	268	24	96	46	---	October.
164	111	32	5,013	192	4,821	83	268	31	100	52	---	November.
206	113	33	5,285	207	5,078	82	243	35	100	69	---	December.
1935												
240	108	33	5,500	224	5,276	79	246	40	102	72	---	January.
256	107	32	5,470	230	5,240	72	240	42	103	87	---	February.
263	108	32	5,410	238	5,172	56	281	44	105	173	---	March.
274	110	33	5,254	241	5,013	59	288	44	104	210	---	April.
281	110	32	5,077	235	4,842	62	281	41	100	205	---	May.
293	108	33	4,764	230	4,534	65	269	32	52	204	---	June.
302	110	34	4,595	231	4,364	68	263	28	---	167	---	July.
314	110	33	4,460	240	4,220	55	249	32	---	108	---	August.
326	110	33	4,161	251	3,910	30	170	25	---	45	---	September.
347	112	35	3,975	252	3,723	20	140	19	---	10	---	October.
359	113	34	3,723	260	3,463	14	110	17	---	3	6	November.
378	117	35	2,879	269	2,610	7	83	8	---	1	130	December.
1936												
430	123	37	2,216	---	---	3	39	1	---	---	151	January.
473	132	41	2,136	---	---	3	27	(B)	---	---	139	February.
505	132	43	2,010	---	---	1	23	(B)	---	---	172	March.
571	144	42	1,827	---	---	1	15	(B)	---	---	108	April.
607	149	43	1,657	---	---	1	13	(B)	---	---	86	May.
650	156	44	1,555	---	---	1	11	(B)	---	---	62	June.
788	158	42	1,452	---	---	1	10	(B)	---	---	41	July.
807	148	43	1,434	---	---	(B)	9	(B)	---	---	60	August.
899	140	44	1,389	---	---	(B)	9	(B)	---	---	77	September.
973	154	44	1,396	---	---	(B)	9	(B)	---	---	88	October.
1,035	158	45	1,406	---	---	(B)	9	(B)	---	---	93	November.
1,106	160	45	1,510	---	---	(B)	11	(B)	---	---	135	December.

^A See notes on pp. 101 to 109 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

to dependent children increased from approximately 310,000 to almost 350,000; and recipients of aid to the blind increased by about 3,000 to nearly 72,000.

During the fiscal year 1940, general relief fluctuated at a somewhat lower level than in the preceding year.³ The downward trend in

the national total was attributable in part to general improvement in economic conditions, but shortages of funds and expansion of the Social Security programs were responsible to some extent for declines in certain areas. Changes in private employment have little effect on general relief in states where it is virtually restricted to cases having no employable member. This is not true of the larger industrial states in which a high percentage of

³ Because data for months beginning with January 1940 include a small number of cases that received only hospitalization and/or burial, they are not entirely comparable with those for prior months.

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940
[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Work and Construction	Federal Projects
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds
1937										
January	5,973	19,156	2,127	417	185	350	147	30	248	119
February	5,958	18,875	2,145	427	189	345	139	27	207	113
March	6,008	19,005	2,125	440	192	303	133	26	201	116
April	5,878	18,366	2,075	442	192	303	143	27	212	130
May	5,669	17,452	2,018	424	185	301	154	30	222	154
June	5,388	16,669	1,874	249	173	277	152	29	232	175
July	4,885	14,817	1,628		150	276	144	28	220	194
August	4,782	14,408	1,509	(B)	133	278	135	26	178	205
September	4,696	13,985	1,454	36	127	233	120	24	169	209
October	4,838	14,163	1,460	244	123	263	107	21	166	205
November	4,992	14,685	1,501	283	127	298	91	18	160	196
December	5,338	15,967	1,594	304	136	284	77	15	147	165
1938										
January	5,771	17,506	1,801	310	146	285	65	11	120	138
February	6,089	18,638	2,001	320	152	278	63	9	114	130
March	6,480	19,967	2,319	327	155	262	65	9	122	141
April	6,578	20,357	2,538	334	159	262	73	8	152	158
May	6,686	20,685	2,638	329	179	257	82	9	209	187
June	6,684	20,774	2,741	219	209	245	84	8	243	206
July	6,637	20,685	2,996		215	284	81	7	153	219
August	6,772	21,192	3,122	2	219	290	78	8	16	236
September	6,812	21,217	3,209	49	221	268	80	22	17	246
October	7,076	21,760	3,282	322	220	291	94	24	16	243
November	7,162	21,964	3,330	364	230	293	105	34	13	225
December	7,156	21,892	3,156	372	240	275	122	35	13	199
1939										
January	7,131	21,740	3,016	372	237	295	140	34	10	168
February	7,170	21,759	2,990	382	242	296	144	31	9	158
March	7,177	21,739	3,004	380	236	259	150	31	8	161
April	6,987	20,986	2,786	384	228	285	170	34	8	180
May	6,806	20,233	2,638	372	225	292	188	36	9	206
June	6,605	19,487	2,570	280	214	266	205	35	9	239
July	6,251	18,466	2,279	(B)	207	288	197	30	6	258
August	6,032	17,627	1,967	1	211	289	192	27	6	271
September	5,767	16,492	1,715	70	225	255	180	25	6	281
October	5,999	16,969	1,867	362	238	288	160	23	6	286
November	6,098	17,283	1,946	423	261	292	150	19	5	278
December	6,183	17,695	2,109	434	296	266	123	15	5	260
1940										
January	6,378	18,436	2,203	437	322	293	94	12	4	209
February	6,451	18,716	2,293	456	336	296	78	10	4	203
March	6,431	18,638	2,294	473	335	264	71	10	4	221
April	6,247	17,941	2,125	480	320	272	72	9	4	254
May	6,039	17,165	1,963	476	296	270	72	8	4	284
June	5,700	16,070	1,734	313	269	240	70	7	4	312

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

the total number of cases is concentrated. The national general relief totals were therefore influenced materially by changes in the volume of private employment and public employment, principally that provided on WPA projects, and to some extent by benefits paid under the unemployment compensation program.

From the comparatively low level of 1,540,000 in July 1939, the number of general relief cases rose to more than 1,670,000 in September and

then fell almost to 1,560,000 in December, the lowest December figure since 1936. The unusual trend during these months reflected to a marked degree an especially large volume of turnover between the general relief and the WPA programs. Many of the workers terminated from WPA employment in July and August because they had completed the legal maximum of 18 months' continuous employment were added to the general relief rolls.

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES								
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940								
[In thousands]								
Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs		Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief	Nonrelief	Transient	Emergency education		
1937								
1,150	166	47	1,662	(B)	10	(B)	335	January.
1,200	171	47	1,726	(B)	6	(B)	229	February.
1,256	178	48	1,684	(B)	6	(B)	323	March.
1,296	183	49	1,550	-----	-----	-----	300	April.
1,327	189	49	1,382	-----	-----	-----	218	May.
1,290	192	50	1,277	-----	-----	-----	191	June.
1938								
1,392	196	50	1,257	-----	-----	-----	54	July.
1,432	203	51	1,271	-----	-----	-----	78	August.
1,467	209	52	1,265	-----	-----	-----	67	September.
1,503	215	54	1,270	-----	-----	-----	71	October.
1,541	220	55	1,368	-----	-----	-----	83	November.
1,577	228	56	1,626	-----	-----	-----	109	December.
1939								
1,600	234	57	1,893	-----	-----	-----	108	January.
1,623	241	59	1,996	-----	-----	-----	119	February.
1,646	247	60	1,994	-----	-----	-----	126	March.
1,662	252	60	1,815	-----	-----	-----	117	April.
1,677	256	62	1,696	-----	-----	-----	112	May.
1,657	258	62	1,648	-----	-----	-----	93	June.
1940								
1,707	260	63	1,610	-----	-----	-----	70	July.
1,716	265	64	1,581	-----	-----	-----	62	August.
1,731	268	65	1,526	-----	-----	-----	69	September.
1,746	271	65	1,497	-----	-----	-----	79	October.
1,762	274	66	1,518	-----	-----	-----	89	November.
1,776	280	67	1,631	-----	-----	-----	115	December.
1939								
1,787	287	67	1,772	-----	-----	-----	126	January.
1,799	296	67	1,844	-----	-----	-----	123	February.
1,813	298	67	1,851	-----	-----	-----	127	March.
1,830	296	68	1,724	-----	-----	-----	114	April.
1,832	299	68	1,644	-----	-----	-----	87	May.
1,842	311	68	1,568	-----	-----	-----	69	June.
1940								
1,858	312	69	1,540	-----	-----	-----	46	July.
1,871	312	69	1,583	-----	-----	-----	72	August.
1,884	313	69	1,671	-----	-----	-----	50	September.
1,894	313	69	1,633	-----	-----	-----	50	October.
1,903	313	69	1,565	-----	-----	-----	65	November.
1,908	315	70	1,563	-----	-----	-----	97	December.
1940								
1,924	325	70	1,689	-----	-----	-----	107	January.
1,929	329	70	1,687	-----	-----	-----	115	February.
1,935	334	71	1,630	-----	-----	-----	119	March.
1,944	339	71	1,545	-----	-----	-----	86	April.
1,956	342	71	1,461	-----	-----	-----	71	May.
1,970	346	72	1,373	-----	-----	-----	60	June.

Conversely, large numbers of WPA replacements were later made from the relief rolls. The large increase between December and January was attributable in part to the suspension of certain WPA project operations in many areas because of unusually severe weather conditions. During the first quarter of 1940 the number of general relief cases ranged between 1,630,000 and 1,690,000, but by April the total had dropped below 1,550,000. Decreased seasonal needs and increased employment opportunities contributed to the reduction in the number of cases during the last quarter of the fiscal year to 1,373,000 in June, the lowest point since 1937. There is reason to believe that declines would have been greater if WPA project employment had not been curtailed simultaneously.

The number of Farm Security Administration grants, ranging between 40,000 and 120,000, was also smaller, on the average, than it had been during the preceding fiscal year. Pronounced fluctuations characterized the figures for the states in which the FSA expanded its grant program temporarily to meet emergencies created by droughts, floods, and unusually cold weather in southern states. Outstanding were increases in the numbers of grants made in the drought and flood areas of southeastern states in the fall of 1939 and the following winter. In February 1940, this form of assistance was expanded in Florida and other southern states where freezing weather caused widespread crop destruction.

Changes in the Period 1933-40

Fluctuations in the unduplicated numbers of households and persons benefiting from Federal work programs and public relief have been influenced primarily by seasonal variations in relief needs and by changes in the volume of unemployment and in general economic conditions. Changes in the adequacy and coverage of individual relief and employment programs and, to some extent, in the adequacy of funds supplied for these programs are also influences that should be taken into consideration in interpreting fluctuations in the aggregate numbers of recipients. At times, these factors have been temporarily overshadowed by emergency needs

arising from hurricanes, floods, and widespread drought.

Both the number of households and the number of persons benefiting rose during the first quarter of 1933. From the total of 5,650,000 households and 22,000,000 persons reached in April, the number assisted declined steadily during the next five months. A parallel movement occurred in the volume of unemployment as Federal recovery measures got under way.

Figures for the winter of 1933-34 reflect seasonal increases in need and the rapid growth of the Civil Works program initiated in November 1933, which recruited approximately one-half of its employees from relief rolls and the remainder from the large group of unemployed persons who had not been receiving relief. In January 1934, when Civil Works employment was at its maximum, the numbers of households and persons benefiting from all programs rose to the highest points recorded during the seven and one-half year period. About 8,000,000 households containing over 28,000,000 persons, a number equivalent to more than a fifth of the national population, received assistance in that month. The curtailment of the Civil Works program in the first quarter of 1934 marked the beginning of a gradual downward trend in the unduplicated numbers of recipients which continued until the autumn of 1937. The usual seasonal pattern was distorted in the summers of 1934 and 1936 by the necessity of aiding thousands of distressed families in areas that were devastated by severe drought conditions.

Relief needs were met much more adequately in 1934 and 1935 than in 1933. One of the primary objectives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which financed most of the assistance given between the date of its establishment in May 1933 and the latter part of 1935, was to raise relief standards, particularly in those areas where they had been lowest. Standards were again raised when new programs were introduced in 1935 to replace the system of FERA grants to the states.

The declines in the aggregate numbers of recipients, which became especially pronounced in the summer of 1937, were interrupted by the sharp contraction in business activity that took place in the latter part of that year. The numbers of households and persons were greatly

expanded to meet the increased needs resulting from the steep rise in the volume of unemployment. The number of recipients, however, did not increase as rapidly as did unemployment, a lag which may be attributed in part to the fact that many workers, before becoming unemployed, had accumulated sufficient resources to finance several weeks or months of unemployment and in part to the limitations of funds available for the several programs. After reaching a high point in 1938 the trend in recipients was generally downward until the fall of 1939, following improvement in economic conditions. Since September 1939, the trend has followed the winter increase in unemployment and the subsequent improvement during the spring.

Indexes of Unemployment and Persons Benefited

In Chart 16 changes in the total number of persons benefited by the Federal work and public assistance programs are compared with changes in the volume of unemployment estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board. The chart suggests that unemployment has generally predominated among the factors that have determined the unduplicated numbers of persons benefited by the several programs, although part of the recipients are not directly affected by unemployment, and other factors, noted above, have been of importance in certain periods. Clearly evident are the different levels of the two series during the first nine months of 1933, the rapid rise in recipients with the development of the Civil Works program, and the relatively high degree of conformity in general movement in the period following the curtailment of this program in 1934—a period in which the needs of the unemployed were met more adequately than they were in 1933.

The curves indicate that winter peaks in unemployment, as well as in needs for fuel and

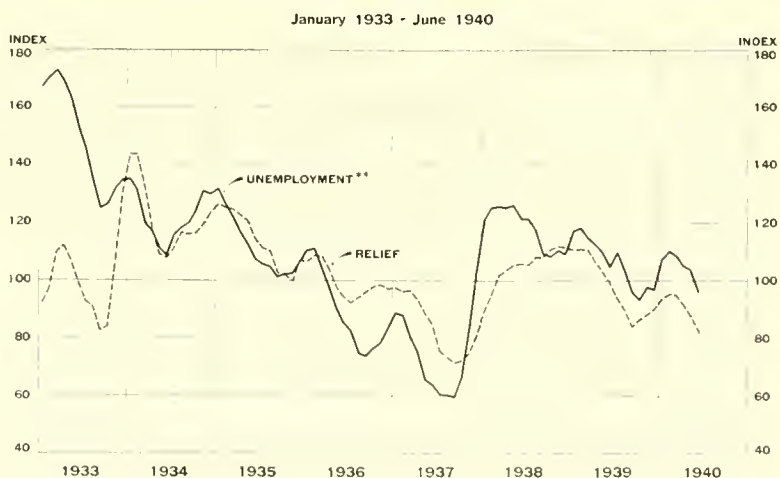
TABLE 42. INDEX OF UNEMPLOYMENT ^A
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940
[1935-39 = 100]

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January	167.2	135.3	131.7	110.6	88.8	121.1	117.4	107.4
February	170.4	131.3	126.3	111.1	88.0	125.3	118.4	110.4
March	173.0	119.7	121.8	104.1	80.5	125.7	114.9	108.6
April	168.9	116.8	116.5	97.8	75.4	125.2	112.5	105.1
May	162.8	111.2	112.2	90.3	65.5	126.1	110.0	103.5
June	152.7	108.7	107.5	85.5	63.8	121.3	101.7	96.1
July	145.1	116.0	105.7	82.4	60.4	121.3	110.0	-----
August	134.5	118.2	104.9	74.9	60.2	117.5	103.6	-----
September	124.8	119.9	101.3	73.8	59.4	109.2	96.0	-----
October	126.5	124.2	102.3	76.4	66.7	108.4	93.4	-----
November	131.8	131.4	102.4	78.3	84.1	110.5	97.7	-----
December	134.8	129.9	106.7	83.5	103.6	109.1	96.8	-----

^A Based on estimates prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board.

clothing, contribute to the high degree of seasonality in the relief series. The effects of the extra drought relief employment provided by the WPA in the last half of 1936 and the delayed expansion in relief activities following the rise in unemployment that began in the autumn of 1937 are also apparent. When large groups of workers become unemployed, as they did in the winter of 1937-38, only a part of them are forced to apply for assistance immediately. Many are able to finance short periods of unemployment from previously accumulated savings or resources, assistance given by friends and relatives, or, in recent years,

CHART 16
INDEXES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM
EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
AND PUBLIC RELIEF ^A



^A Based on estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board.

WPA 3604

TABLE 43.—INDEX OF PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF^A

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

[1935-39=100]

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January	92.1	143.8	126.5	106.5	97.6	89.2	110.8	93.9
February	97.2	143.7	125.2	108.7	96.2	95.0	110.9	95.4
March	109.8	132.3	124.7	108.3	96.8	101.7	110.8	95.0
April	112.0	118.1	122.6	103.9	93.6	103.7	106.9	91.4
May	106.8	109.0	120.5	97.7	88.9	105.4	103.1	87.5
June	99.3	107.9	114.4	94.5	84.9	105.9	99.3	81.9
July	92.7	111.0	111.2	92.2	75.5	105.4	94.1	---
August	90.9	116.7	110.2	94.1	73.4	108.0	89.8	---
September	82.6	116.0	102.7	95.9	71.3	108.1	84.0	---
October	83.8	116.4	101.9	97.8	72.2	110.9	86.5	---
November	105.7	119.4	99.9	98.6	74.8	111.9	88.1	---
December	130.3	123.6	107.0	97.1	81.4	111.6	90.2	---

^A Based on estimates shown in Table 41.

from unemployment compensation benefits. It is not until such resources are exhausted during continued periods of unemployment that it becomes necessary for many persons to apply for relief. As a result of these factors there is

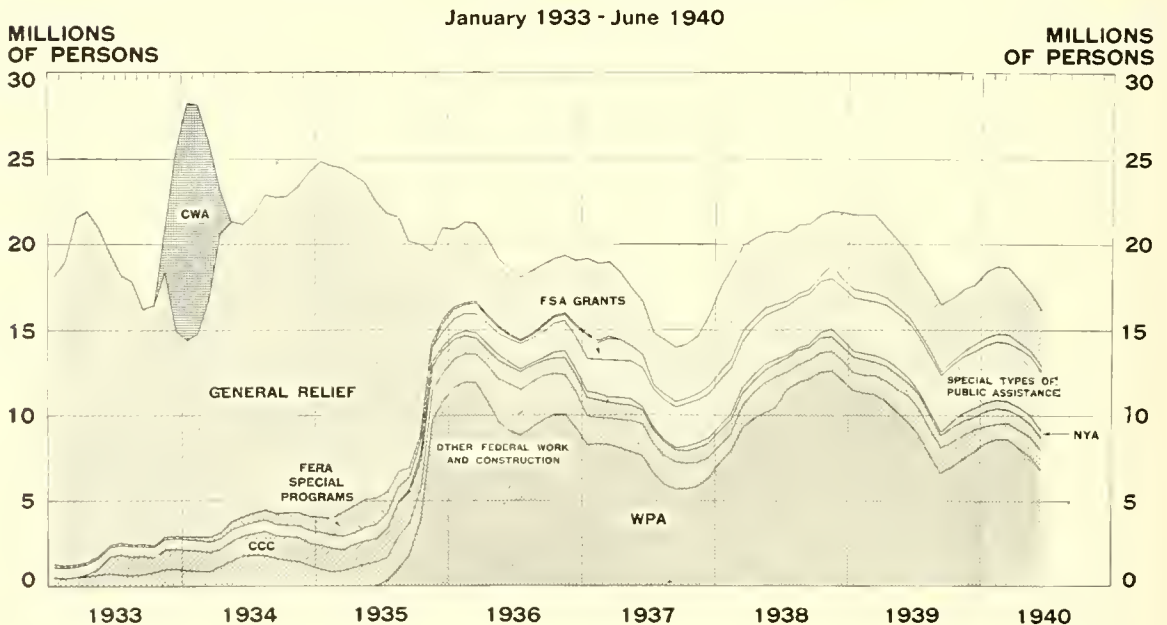
a tendency for rises in unemployment to anticipate increases in relief needs by several weeks or months. Because of this relationship and the expansion of the WPA program in southern states to aid sharecroppers who were in extreme distress because of the collapse of cotton prices, the rise in the total number of persons benefiting from relief and employment programs continued throughout most of 1938.

Number of Persons Benefited

During the seven and one-half year period beginning with January 1933, there has been a gradual decline in the average number of persons per household receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance. Part of the change is attributable to the tendency for two-family relief cases to separate during the FERA period; part of it has resulted from an increase in the relative number of small house-

CHART 17

PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM



holds included in the totals. This tendency has been particularly marked in the period beginning with 1936, when increasingly large numbers of one- and two-person families have been aided under the old-age assistance program.

Wide differences exist in the average number of persons per household benefiting under the various programs included in the unduplicated totals. Changes in the numbers aided are therefore more significant when measured in terms of persons than in terms of households. The program composition of the unduplicated numbers of persons benefiting from employment on Federal work programs and public assistance is shown in Chart 17. In preparing this chart, persons who benefited under more than one program during the month were included only in that program which occupies the lower position in the chart. Because of this arbitrary allocation of duplication, the chart does not indicate precisely the relative numbers benefiting under the various programs. It does, however, indicate the relationship between the number of persons, including dependents, who have benefited from WPA employment and the total number aided by all programs combined.

Payments to Recipients

Total payments made to recipients of Federal work program employment and of public relief totaled \$3,263,600,000 during the year ending June 1940, as may be seen from Table 44. Earnings on Federal work and construction projects accounted for \$2,188,200,000, or 67 percent of the total, and \$1,075,400,000, or 33 percent, represented payments for public assistance. WPA earnings accounted for nearly 41 percent of the total.

Aggregate payments for each month of the period were substantially lower than those for corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Payments for June 1940 amounted to \$256,400,000, a decrease of 16 percent from the figure for June 1939. Most of the decline occurred in earnings of persons employed on WPA projects, which dropped from \$141,000,000 to \$101,000,000, or 28 percent, although a much larger relative decrease (64 percent) occurred in the PWA program, which was

greatly curtailed during the year. The amount of general relief extended fell from \$37,100,000 to \$32,400,000. These declines were offset to some extent by increases in other programs. Earnings on regular Federal construction projects rose from \$27,400,000 to \$36,000,000, and payments for the two NYA programs expanded from \$5,900,000 to \$7,800,000. Total payments for the three special types of public assistance in which the Social Security Board participates—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—continued their gradual expansion, increasing from \$47,100,000 to \$52,400,000.

Changes in the total amounts paid to recipients of the various programs are determined primarily by changes in the total numbers of such recipients, which were discussed in the preceding sections of this statement. Total payments have also been greatly influenced by the amounts paid to individual recipients under the several programs, by changes in the relative importance of these programs, and to some extent by technical factors.

Since 1933, aggregate payments have increased relative to the unduplicated number of households aided. In the first three years of the period, general relief issued on a budgetary deficiency basis was the principal form of assistance. Average general relief benefits increased substantially during this period when the FERA program was in operation and definite attempts were being made to improve relief standards. With the introduction of specialized employment and relief programs after the end of fiscal year 1935, payments made under the general relief program declined. The security wages paid on WPA projects were more adequate than average general relief benefits. The expansion of the PWA and other Federal construction work, most of which is done through private contractors at prevailing wages, also tended to increase average payments for all programs combined.

Aggregate payments have frequently registered somewhat sharper month-to-month fluctuations than have the unduplicated numbers of recipients. A part of this variation arises from payroll and accounting procedures which result in some lag between employment and payroll

reports and the inclusion of more payrolls in reports for some months than in others.

Payments made to recipients of the various programs in June 1940 are shown by states in appendix Table XX. The state figures reflect local differences in costs of living, incidence of

unemployment, and, for certain programs, differences in the adequacy of state and local funds.

Notes on Coverage and Sources of Data

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in the preceding pages and

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES										
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940										
[In thousands of dollars]										
Year and Month	Grand Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds
1933—total	1,358,159				140,736	1,816	28,902	214,956		134,830
January	77,336									10,910
February	81,074									10,090
March	95,747									11,670
April	90,917				1,474					12,690
May	95,629				6,387					14,810
June	102,404				16,992					15,770
July	98,536				20,579		26			13,990
August	97,942				19,996		134			12,260
September	95,856				19,169	37	1,860			12,000
October	99,189				15,575	157	5,810			8,810
November	144,307				20,245	501	10,290	31,932		6,755
December	279,222				20,319	1,121	10,782	183,024		5,075
1934—total	2,436,328				260,957	58,434	216,727	503,060	14,393	41,325
January	311,822				20,810	1,118	9,973	218,799		3,628
February	250,995				20,489	1,477	11,374	154,549		3,113
March	229,511				18,761	1,082	11,124	123,630		2,811
April	154,128				17,894	1,799	14,821	5,968	1,522	3,258
May	166,381				20,560	2,842	20,342	102	1,654	3,685
June	167,573				19,907	4,416	25,827	11	1,675	3,517
July	173,725				22,113	5,395	25,412	1	1,623	3,439
August	192,197				25,019	7,282	24,931		1,708	3,724
September	180,183				23,114	7,926	21,164		1,668	3,570
October	193,001				24,510	8,330	18,952		1,591	3,730
November	208,498				24,674	9,303	18,695		1,669	3,540
December	208,314				23,706	7,464	14,112		1,283	3,310
1935—total	2,594,764	238,018	6,364		332,851	97,679	157,993		48,529	47,950
January	223,080				25,036	6,770	11,409		1,098	2,880
February	207,299				24,305	5,842	10,099		1,142	2,670
March	210,889				21,437	5,834	11,018		1,060	2,780
April	215,188				20,499	7,492	13,858		1,237	3,240
May	218,920				23,675	8,585	15,606		1,339	3,500
June	204,359				24,539	9,072	16,850		1,378	3,730
July	205,738				28,088	9,122	16,352		1,688	3,890
August	206,176	5,312			33,687	10,328	15,920		2,463	4,130
September	197,029	16,592			33,777	9,496	13,905		5,425	4,760
October	216,464	32,617	1,653		32,106	9,361	13,242		8,171	5,630
November	229,981	65,015	2,095		33,582	8,641	10,982		10,954	5,650
December	259,641	118,480	2,395		32,120	7,136	8,752		12,574	5,090
1936—total	3,258,776	1,592,039	26,329	28,883	292,397	180,043	84,188		249,855	124,284
January	262,143	134,237	2,528	196	29,792	6,816	7,526		13,354	4,418
February	266,551	140,672	2,865	1,061	28,188	5,931	7,223		14,253	3,709
March	274,757	147,930	3,099	2,153	24,858	7,861	7,339		16,050	4,018
April	270,467	138,834	3,295	2,903	22,575	12,920	8,014		19,494	5,606
May	266,559	130,241	3,580	2,866	24,348	16,363	8,631		22,612	6,251
June	266,919	124,986	1,842	3,070	23,518	19,274	9,125		25,062	9,632
July	265,366	121,621	1	2,574	24,496	19,966	7,300		25,107	14,168
August	270,047	125,068	7	2,582	23,629	20,285	7,051		25,456	15,053
September	272,099	128,971	342	2,729	20,903	19,780	6,496		24,628	15,097
October	284,112	135,188	2,516	2,787	23,133	18,370	6,077		23,240	16,864
November	285,441	137,502	3,122	2,933	24,012	17,323	5,128		21,353	15,329
December	274,315	126,789	3,132	3,029	22,945	15,154	4,278		19,246	14,139

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.

presented in Tables 40, 41, and 43 and appendix Table XIX, include relief and nonrelief recipients in the continental United States benefiting under the following agencies and programs: emergency relief (general work and direct relief and FERA special programs) financed in part from FERA funds; general relief, including outdoor poor relief, financed from state and local funds;

subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration; the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) which, from February 1936, have been financed in part from Federal funds under the Social Security Act; the Civil Works program; the Work Projects Administration; the Civilian Conservation

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM^A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES												
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940												
[In thousands of dollars]												
Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief				Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Transient	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
			Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief							
26,071	40,504	5,839	758,752	16,379	742,373	-----	5,307	443	3	-----	-----	1933—total.
2,322	3,670	493	59,615	1,049	58,566	-----	326	-----	-----	-----	-----	January.
2,313	3,431	474	64,438	1,031	63,407	-----	328	-----	-----	-----	-----	February.
2,249	3,487	479	77,442	1,011	76,431	-----	420	-----	-----	-----	-----	March.
2,207	3,406	496	70,309	1,098	69,211	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	April.
2,175	3,406	479	68,037	1,128	66,909	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	May.
2,159	3,322	480	63,359	1,142	62,217	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	June.
2,131	3,252	500	57,719	1,318	56,401	-----	339	-----	-----	-----	-----	July.
2,107	3,281	478	59,372	1,521	57,851	-----	314	-----	-----	-----	-----	August.
2,098	3,293	479	56,598	1,604	54,994	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	September.
2,073	3,293	501	62,531	1,904	60,627	-----	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	October.
2,098	3,297	483	67,971	1,899	66,072	-----	671	64	-----	-----	-----	November.
2,139	3,366	497	51,361	1,674	49,687	-----	1,160	375	3	-----	-----	December.
32,244	40,686	7,073	1,143,164	23,963	1,119,201	57,196	33,150	12,800	7,775	7,344	-----	1934—total.
2,342	3,389	543	48,353	1,812	46,541	-----	1,679	1,169	19	-----	-----	January.
2,331	3,361	516	50,219	1,829	48,390	-----	1,736	1,519	311	-----	-----	February.
2,373	3,413	514	61,025	1,921	59,104	-----	2,266	1,675	837	-----	-----	March.
2,371	3,353	543	91,940	2,026	89,914	5,977	2,398	1,332	950	2	-----	April.
2,426	3,385	530	99,830	2,132	97,698	6,112	2,494	871	948	600	-----	May.
2,474	3,353	591	95,435	1,891	93,544	6,050	2,444	403	287	1,183	-----	June.
2,553	3,381	637	99,417	1,848	97,569	5,981	2,681	384	-----	708	-----	July.
2,672	3,401	618	111,519	2,003	109,516	7,030	3,037	531	-----	725	-----	August.
2,750	3,357	628	105,411	1,998	103,413	5,591	3,058	491	547	908	-----	September.
2,919	3,409	662	115,788	2,148	113,640	6,238	3,576	1,102	1,268	926	-----	October.
3,114	3,413	639	128,376	2,093	126,283	7,404	3,722	1,594	1,340	1,015	-----	November.
3,919	3,471	652	135,851	2,262	133,589	6,813	4,059	1,729	1,268	1,277	-----	December.
64,966	41,727	7,970	1,380,959	30,726	1,350,233	52,221	40,012	18,545	7,137	49,302	2,541	1935—total.
4,406	3,417	655	150,879	2,448	148,431	7,205	4,304	2,271	1,346	1,404	-----	January.
4,626	3,397	639	138,128	2,468	135,660	6,035	3,822	2,178	1,347	3,069	-----	February.
4,738	3,422	638	139,917	2,587	137,330	5,261	4,029	2,344	1,378	7,033	-----	March.
4,920	3,472	659	135,852	2,550	133,302	5,296	3,848	2,284	1,385	11,146	-----	April.
5,109	3,463	641	133,098	2,499	130,599	6,138	3,784	2,235	1,297	10,450	-----	May.
5,306	3,417	658	119,442	2,377	117,065	5,627	3,476	1,548	384	8,932	-----	June.
5,541	3,468	681	121,287	2,474	118,813	5,786	3,732	1,322	-----	4,779	-----	July.
5,656	3,488	660	112,862	2,482	110,380	4,524	3,775	1,564	-----	1,807	-----	August.
5,817	3,472	669	95,479	2,610	92,869	2,646	3,184	1,024	-----	562	-----	September.
6,002	3,526	693	97,689	2,672	95,017	2,147	2,755	794	-----	78	-----	October.
6,306	3,559	683	78,605	2,737	75,868	1,092	1,994	688	-----	36	99	November.
6,539	3,626	694	57,721	2,822	54,899	464	1,309	293	-----	6	2,442	December.
155,241	49,462	12,813	437,135	-----	-----	1,809	3,748	125	-----	-----	20,365	1936—total.
7,019	3,523	884	47,921	-----	-----	324	778	39	-----	-----	2,788	January.
7,713	3,760	979	46,858	-----	-----	193	534	15	-----	-----	2,597	February.
8,273	3,797	1,019	44,555	-----	-----	182	458	14	-----	-----	3,151	March.
9,247	3,942	1,024	40,070	-----	-----	198	320	11	-----	-----	2,014	April.
9,902	3,993	1,045	34,977	-----	-----	163	268	12	-----	-----	1,307	May.
10,609	4,221	1,070	33,184	-----	-----	142	227	12	-----	-----	945	June.
13,088	4,254	1,082	30,831	-----	-----	114	191	10	-----	-----	563	July.
14,947	4,017	1,102	29,679	-----	-----	92	178	6	-----	-----	895	August.
16,288	4,212	1,122	30,057	-----	-----	136	188	2	-----	-----	1,148	September.
18,004	4,379	1,144	30,722	-----	-----	132	187	2	-----	-----	1,367	October.
19,363	4,567	1,163	31,934	-----	-----	105	190	1	-----	-----	1,416	November.
20,788	4,797	1,179	36,347	-----	-----	88	229	1	-----	-----	2,174	December.

Corps; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and all other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. The estimates do not cover recipients of institutional care or of Federal surplus commodities, or persons employed on regular construction activities of state and local governments that are carried on without Federal grants-in-aid. The scope of the compilation has not been extended to include recipients of rural rehabilitation loans made by the Farm Security Admin-

istration, recipients of unemployment compensation and old-age retirement and survivors' benefit payments made through the insurance programs of the Social Security Board, or similar payments made under the program of the Railroad Retirement Board.

The monthly figures on aggregate payments made to these recipients, which are presented in Table 44 and appendix Table XX, were obtained by adding the amounts reported or estimated for the various programs. In order to arrive at the total numbers of house-

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and Month	Grand Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds
1937—total.....	2,869,379	1,186,266	24,287	32,664	245,756	141,918	34,155	158,213	205,013
January.....	260,564	114,838	2,967	3,087	24,485	12,664	3,374	15,157	12,512
February.....	258,303	116,047	3,227	3,245	24,158	11,639	2,990	13,284	11,653
March.....	259,306	116,912	3,316	3,226	21,238	11,074	2,862	12,877	12,067
April.....	258,944	113,831	3,347	3,191	21,228	13,232	3,116	14,333	14,536
May.....	253,149	112,178	3,642	3,106	21,039	13,742	3,076	14,977	15,411
June.....	244,203	106,368	1,992	2,920	19,356	14,112	3,123	15,722	17,687
July.....	227,288	91,690		2,491	19,334	13,315	3,154	13,844	20,480
August.....	219,097	82,778	(B)	2,348	19,439	12,030	2,924	12,982	20,339
September.....	216,419	81,146	164	2,193	16,312	11,961	2,872	12,049	22,676
October.....	217,751	81,369	1,599	2,165	18,379	10,337	2,540	11,957	20,654
November.....	224,386	82,634	1,977	2,263	20,876	9,413	2,249	11,154	20,057
December.....	229,969	86,475	2,056	2,429	19,912	7,499	1,875	9,877	16,941
1938—total.....	3,487,185	1,750,836	19,598	41,560	230,318	97,355	21,360	73,041	245,345
January.....	237,244	93,060	1,996	2,552	19,940	6,298	1,317	7,919	15,451
February.....	245,819	103,092	2,166	2,688	19,461	6,000	1,070	7,241	13,848
March.....	263,216	119,693	2,203	2,739	18,336	5,706	1,042	7,193	14,971
April.....	273,946	131,419	2,255	2,766	18,311	6,824	1,078	9,056	17,320
May.....	283,621	137,916	2,406	3,075	18,014	7,966	961	12,473	19,576
June.....	294,349	146,068	1,550	3,585	17,174	8,601	890	14,986	21,167
July.....	298,990	155,709		3,701	19,848	8,019	706	7,658	23,637
August.....	307,207	167,999	6	3,903	20,334	8,220	757	1,531	24,282
September.....	312,263	169,659	211	3,930	18,767	8,326	2,597	1,573	27,299
October.....	320,295	176,100	1,980	4,028	20,367	9,070	2,722	1,313	24,527
November.....	325,585	177,229	2,408	4,193	20,514	10,664	3,946	1,099	22,985
December.....	324,650	172,892	2,417	4,400	19,252	11,661	4,271	999	20,282
1939—total.....	3,494,488	1,565,224	22,707	51,538	230,513	204,122	38,707	7,798	307,245
January.....	316,274	160,606	2,266	4,347	20,642	12,781	4,031	829	18,782
February.....	310,087	154,765	2,457	4,472	20,689	13,059	3,283	826	16,990
March.....	318,468	162,596	2,446	4,451	18,103	12,903	3,276	707	18,538
April.....	309,348	152,457	2,494	4,318	19,974	15,908	4,095	734	19,648
May.....	308,041	147,979	2,494	4,286	20,432	18,383	4,206	787	22,389
June.....	304,526	140,597	1,935	3,993	18,637	21,600	4,216	783	27,349
July.....	279,112	122,112	(B)	2,561	19,317	19,867	3,078	555	27,012
August.....	276,549	111,593	5	4,145	19,372	20,683	3,025	536	29,988
September.....	258,231	93,050	306	4,222	17,097	20,054	2,819	554	32,706
October.....	268,538	101,986	2,390	4,437	19,308	18,126	2,572	541	31,723
November.....	271,760	105,589	2,952	4,864	19,321	16,765	2,279	515	31,783
December.....	273,534	111,894	2,962	5,442	17,621	13,993	1,834	428	30,337
1940.....	270,511	109,759	2,852	5,816	19,426	10,822	1,447	355	24,766
January.....	274,083	115,032	3,114	6,138	19,605	9,477	1,267	388	24,075
February.....	280,520	124,363	3,266	6,251	17,479	8,099	1,155	409	25,244
March.....	279,533	119,959	3,361	5,911	18,051	8,734	1,138	392	30,088
April.....	274,807	114,346	3,423	5,554	17,908	8,903	1,000	361	34,038
May.....	256,371	100,638	2,314	5,510	15,872	8,394	886	424	36,016

A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.

B Less than \$500.

holds and persons, however, it was necessary to make several types of adjustment. Basic recipient data reported for the majority of programs correspond fairly closely to the number of households (families and single persons), but, for certain programs, reported recipient data were converted to a household basis. The number of *persons* benefited, including dependents of family heads, was reported monthly for only a few programs; data for other programs were estimated from information available from special reports and sample studies.

Allowances were made for duplication because some households and persons benefit from more than one program in the course of any given month. Duplication between programs is sometimes technical in nature, a result of the fact that assistance or work may be provided during part of a month under one program and during the remainder of the same month under another program; this type of duplication has attained important proportions at certain times, as, for example, in the fall of 1935.

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM ^A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

(In thousands of dollars)

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs		Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief	Nonrelief	Transient	Emergency education		
310,441	71,253	16,171	406,718	163	464	3	35,894	1937—total.
21,644	4,941	1,217	37,889	96	208	1	5,484	January.
22,535	5,107	1,234	39,260	40	128	1	3,755	February.
23,602	5,378	1,259	39,786	27	128	1	5,553	March.
24,361	5,496	1,268	35,745				5,260	April.
24,753	5,660	1,279	30,615				3,671	May.
24,410	5,740	1,311	28,226				3,236	June.
25,799	5,896	1,329	29,015				941	July.
26,577	6,125	1,354	29,955				1,346	August.
27,832	6,303	1,440	30,274				1,197	September.
28,607	6,555	1,464	30,729				1,396	October.
29,626	6,885	1,492	33,981				1,779	November.
30,695	7,167	1,524	41,243				2,276	December.
392,384	97,442	19,156	476,203				22,587	1938—total.
31,186	7,357	1,560	46,404				2,204	January.
31,403	7,572	1,598	47,207				2,473	February.
31,782	7,874	1,629	47,471				2,577	March.
32,072	7,880	1,527	41,113				2,325	April.
32,319	7,886	1,536	37,337				2,156	May.
32,276	7,987	1,562	36,747				1,756	June.
32,826	8,013	1,583	35,999				1,291	July.
32,915	8,300	1,599	36,244				1,117	August.
33,259	8,389	1,616	35,406				1,231	September.
33,625	8,506	1,631	34,934				1,492	October.
33,981	8,739	1,648	36,476				1,703	November.
34,740	8,939	1,667	40,865				2,262	December.
430,470	114,934	20,456	481,724				19,050	1939—total.
35,006	9,226	1,666	43,701				2,391	January.
35,120	9,392	1,679	45,028				2,327	February.
35,188	9,496	1,685	46,587				2,492	March.
35,299	9,210	1,692	41,277				2,242	April.
35,198	9,277	1,686	39,237				1,687	May.
35,797	9,583	1,700	37,052				1,284	June.
36,184	9,631	1,703	36,264				828	July.
36,378	9,665	1,714	38,234				1,211	August.
36,511	9,709	1,717	38,647				846	September.
36,335	9,836	1,726	38,699				876	October.
36,626	9,896	1,737	38,277				1,156	November.
36,828	10,013	1,751	38,721				1,710	December.
38,526	10,389	1,764	42,597				1,992	1940.
38,896	10,518	1,770	41,194				2,309	January.
38,726	10,727	1,778	40,218				2,805	February.
38,915	10,851	1,786	37,817				2,500	March.
39,059	10,899	1,793	35,379				2,144	April.
39,603	10,990	1,814	32,394				1,516	May.
								June.

Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are presented only on a nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in nearly all instances were based on sample information which was believed to be adequate only for making adjustments in totals for the country as a whole. Such information is not suited for use in adjusting individual state figures because of the existence of wide variation in the extent of duplication among the different states. Unduplicated state totals consequently have not been developed. Recipient data for individual programs, however, are shown by states, for June 1940 in appendix Table XIX.

The unduplicated estimates were prepared jointly by the Social Security Board and the WPA. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and between these programs and general relief for months subsequent to June 1936 was estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board. All other adjustments for duplication were prepared in accordance with methods developed by the Division of Research and the Division of Statistics of the WPA.

The coverage of the basic statistics on the numbers of recipients and amount of payments to recipients for each of the Federal employment and public relief programs, which are shown in text Tables 40, 41, and 44 and in appendix Tables XIX and XX, is reviewed in the detailed notes that follow. All figures relate to the continental United States or its political subdivisions and, unless otherwise specified, refer to the calendar month. The source of basic statistics, unless otherwise specified, is the WPA.

Work Projects Administration

Employees: Data represent averages of weekly counts made during the month on all WPA projects.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings as shown on payrolls ending within the month for all persons employed on WPA projects.

National Youth Administration

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed under the student work program and the number of different persons employed on the out-of-school work program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on payrolls ending within the month for persons employed under the NYA programs as specified above.

Source: National Youth Administration for months subsequent to June 1939.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Enrollees: Data represent averages computed from reports on numbers of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division for which averages are computed from daily reports.

Amounts: Data are estimated on the basis of average monthly enrollment and average monthly benefits of \$70 per enrollee for months prior to July 1939, of \$67 for the months July-October 1939, and of \$66.25 for subsequent months.

Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

Public Works Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified calendar month on projects financed in whole or in part from PWA funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the monthly period noted above, for persons employed on the projects described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment.

Civil Works Program

Employees: Data represent aggregates of the maximum weekly numbers employed on Civil Works program projects in each state during the month.

Amounts: Data represent total monthly earnings of persons employed on Civil Works program projects estimated from weekly payroll reports.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified calendar month on all work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds other than those of CWA, WPA, PWA, NYA, and CCC. These include projects financed from RFC funds; from funds appropriated or allocated to agencies other than those specified, under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939; and from regular Federal appropriations, including Federal-aid highway grants.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period, of persons employed on the Federal agency projects described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, with the exception of data for regular Federal construction projects for months prior to January 1936; the latter are partly estimated.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Recipients: Data include recipients assisted from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board; and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Beginning with January 1940, data also include

recipients of hospitalization and/or burial only. Data on the number of recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind relate to the number of grants made under the program; in most states separate grants are made to each eligible individual, but in some states a single grant may cover the needs of two or more eligible individuals. For the aid to dependent children program, data represent the number of families receiving aid. During June 1940 programs for aid to dependent children were operating under state laws without Federal participation in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas; programs for aid to the blind were operating under similar conditions in Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania. Kentucky has a state law for aid to the blind but data on the status of the program are not available.

Amounts: Data represent payments to recipients from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Beginning January 1940 data include cost of hospitalization and burials.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, with the exception of figures prior to 1936, which were jointly estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, and the Division of Research, WPA.

General Relief

Recipients: Data on the number of emergency relief cases represent the number of different families and single persons receiving work and direct relief during the month under the general relief program of state and local emergency relief administrations. From May 1933 to December 1935 a major portion of the cost of this program was financed with Federal funds granted to the states by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The estimated number of outdoor poor relief cases aided by local authorities during each month under provisions of the poor laws is shown separately for the period from 1933 through 1935; after 1935 this type of relief is included in the general relief figures. Data on nonrelief employees represent aggregates of the maximum weekly numbers employed on emergency work relief program projects in each state during the month. Beginning January 1940, data include cases receiving only hospitalization and/or burial. All general relief recipient totals are partly estimated for January through June 1933 and for January 1936 to date.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for relief extended to cases and earnings of nonrelief persons as described above, and beginning January 1940 also include the cost of hospitalization and burials.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, for months subsequent to March 1937.

Transient Relief (FERA)

Recipients: Data represent the estimated number of families and single persons receiving transient relief during the month from state and local emergency relief administrations. Beginning with September 1933, a major part of the cost of this program was financed with Federal funds granted to the states by the FERA.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations. Data for the first six months of 1933 and for months subsequent to June 1935 are partly estimated.

Emergency Education (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different persons employed on the emergency education program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent the obligations incurred during the month for earnings of persons employed on the program.

College Student Aid (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed on the college student aid program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for earnings of students employed on the program.

Rural Rehabilitation (FERA)

Recipients: Data represent the number of cases receiving advances for subsistence or capital goods during the month. Data are partly estimated for months beginning with July 1935, when this program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Amounts: Data represent the amount of obligations incurred during the month for advances to cases specified above. Data for months beginning with July 1935 are partly estimated.

Farm Security Administration Grants

Recipients: Data represent the net number of grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration). Ordinarily only one grant voucher is certified per month for a given case. Beginning in April 1938, the number of cases receiving grants in the form of commodities purchased by the Farm Security Administration is included.

Amounts: Data represent the net amount of grant vouchers certified during the month for subsistence payments to cases as described above. Also included are commodity grants made by the Farm Security Administration during the month.

Source: Farm Security Administration.

APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

WPA statistics presented in this report relate to activities conducted under the program from its initiation in the summer of 1935 through June 30, 1940. The figures cover activities on all WPA projects financed in whole or in part with WPA funds. Most of these projects have been operated by the WPA itself, but in the period beginning with July 1938 a few have been operated by other Federal agencies with funds appropriated to the WPA and allocated to these agencies. Unless otherwise specified, all statistics presented in this report cover the continental United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Employment Statistics

WPA employment data shown in the first three tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on all WPA projects. Tables IV, V, and VII relate to employment on projects operated by the WPA itself, and Table VI relates only to employment on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. None of the figures shown in these tables include administrative employees or workers paid by project sponsors.

Monthly WPA employment figures have usually been used in both the appendix and the text tables except for certain items that were reported only for selected weeks. The monthly statistics are averages of the numbers employed on Wednesday of each week. The basic weekly figures are summarized for the United States in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables VIII and IX are based on reports of the Department of the Treasury and relate to Federal funds allocated or appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. Some of the terms used in these tables are defined in the following paragraphs.

1. "Allocations" represent amounts directly appropriated to the agency or ordered transferred to it, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations. Items such as payrolls, rents, travel expenses, which are certain to become due in a short period, are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate measure of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations, and expenditures lag behind current operations because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables X to XV, dealing with expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds on projects operated by WPA, are based on data compiled from WPA project registers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the several states. Totals of WPA expenditures shown in these tables are in agreement with figures reported by the Treasury Department.

Project Accomplishment Statistics

Tables XVI, XVII, and XVIII relate to the number of physical units of work that were completed on project operations from the beginning of WPA activities through December 1939 (through June 1940 on items of airport and airway work). The figures shown for certain types of professional and service projects, however, refer to the extent of public participation during specified periods in December 1939 and January 1940. The state data presented in Tables XVII and XVIII are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance Statistics

Two state tables—XIX and XX—supplement statistics presented in the text on the several work and public-assistance programs. A detailed explanation of the technical coverage of these figures is given on pages 104 to 109.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1940

Month	Year Ending June 30, 1936		Year Ending June 30, 1937		Year Ending June 30, 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939				Year Ending June 30, 1940			
	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies
	1935		1936		1937		1938				1939			
July.....			1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,937,489	2,853,129	84,360	5	2,388,080	2,358,179	29,901
July.....			8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,983,167	2,898,597	84,570	12	2,289,702	2,248,611	41,091
July.....			15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	20	3,022,103	2,937,926	84,177	19	2,250,368	2,197,226	53,142
July.....			22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495	26	2,200,195	2,143,662	56,533
July.....			29	2,264,056										
Average.....				2,245,328		1,631,203		2,999,022	2,914,121	84,901		2,282,086	2,236,919	45,167
August.....			5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	3,076,588	2,992,876	83,712	2	2,082,366	2,025,246	57,120
August.....	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,101,344	3,016,775	84,569	9	2,053,552	1,994,736	58,816
August.....	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,123,988	3,038,875	85,113	16	1,977,396	1,916,525	60,871
August.....	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,153,113	3,066,895	86,218	23	1,897,896	1,834,747	63,149
August.....							31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422	30	1,842,230	1,778,175	64,055
Average.....		220,163		2,332,380		1,510,894		3,125,243	3,040,236	85,007		1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September.....	4	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,197,459	3,108,921	88,538	6	1,662,447	1,603,275	59,172
September.....	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,210,312	3,121,091	89,221	13	1,695,794	1,633,095	62,699
September.....	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,218,584	3,127,757	90,827	20	1,735,580	1,667,836	67,744
September.....	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577	27	1,790,163	1,719,872	70,291
September.....			30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411								
Average.....		374,317		2,453,603		1,455,977		3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041		1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October.....	2	506,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,233,932	3,144,433	89,499	4	1,834,192	1,764,361	69,831
October.....	9	594,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,266,075	3,175,259	90,816	11	1,875,190	1,802,225	72,965
October.....	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377	18	1,898,671	1,823,729	74,942
October.....	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484	25	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765
October.....	30	986,837												
Average.....		705,169		2,552,574		1,462,605		3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044		1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
November.....	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,363,841	3,271,398	92,443	1	1,901,147	1,824,113	77,034
November.....	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,358,525	3,266,550	91,975	8	1,929,219	1,851,244	77,975
November.....	20	1,923,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,345,032	3,252,555	92,477	15	1,960,806	1,883,825	76,981
November.....	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,318,983	3,225,625	93,358	22	1,987,202	1,909,236	77,966
November.....							30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934	29	2,024,214	1,945,352	78,862
Average.....		1,814,957		2,551,041		1,503,720		3,354,594	3,241,957	92,637		1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
December.....	4	2,563,996	2	2,389,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,240,677	3,148,437	92,240	6	2,075,387	1,996,804	78,493
December.....	11	2,660,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,185,821	3,093,927	91,894	13	2,122,821	2,044,516	78,305
December.....	18	2,704,377	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,123,968	3,032,759	91,209	20	2,143,670	2,066,171	77,499
December.....	25	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614	27	2,151,847	2,075,977	75,870
December.....			30	2,152,212	29	1,670,620								
Average.....		2,667,190		2,247,461		1,596,676		3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739		2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
	1936		1937		1938		1939				1940			
January.....	1	2,782,252	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	3,069,932	2,979,997	89,935	3	2,159,939	2,085,577	74,362
January.....	8	2,840,214	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	3,029,765	2,939,574	90,191	10	2,189,563	2,115,169	74,394
January.....	15	2,890,016	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	3,001,062	2,910,907	90,155	17	2,222,006	2,148,903	73,103
January.....	22	2,925,605	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495	24	2,244,452	2,170,935	73,517
January.....	29	2,960,577									31	2,265,609	2,192,356	73,253
Average.....		2,879,733		2,131,078		1,803,101		3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194		2,216,314	2,142,688	73,726
February.....	5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,966,202	2,876,649	89,553	7	2,287,797	2,212,789	75,008
February.....	12	3,017,649	10	2,160,299	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,875,724	90,262	14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909
February.....	19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	3,010,659	2,922,029	88,630	21	2,318,940	2,244,540	74,400
February.....	26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345	28	2,324,089	2,249,912	74,177
February.....				2,149,391		2,003,840		2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198		2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
Average.....														
March.....	4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	3,032,247	2,948,175	84,072	6	2,323,491	2,248,890	74,601
March.....	11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	3,009,253	2,927,115	82,138	13	2,318,914	2,244,323	74,591
March.....	18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	3,014,585	2,926,730	87,855	20	2,311,525	2,235,992	75,533
March.....	25	2,971,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406	27	2,288,233	2,212,239	75,994
March.....			31	2,110,949	30	2,445,415	29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750				
Average.....		2,960,315		2,129,475		2,321,541		3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044		2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180
April.....	1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,905,791	2,801,613	104,178	3	2,204,440	2,127,384	77,055
April.....	8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,760,733	2,649,886	110,849	10	2,161,901	2,082,546	79,356
April.....	15	2,671,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,752,282	2,635,369	116,913	17	2,117,741	2,037,282	80,459
April.....	22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325	24	2,092,081	2,010,598	81,483
April.....	29	2,504,892												
Average.....		2,626,367		2,078,221		2,540,464		2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316		2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
May.....	6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,736,329	2,610,082	126,247	1	2,059,045	1,977,473	81,572
May.....	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,660,236	2,527,958	137,278	8	2,008,537	1,924,388	84,149
May.....	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	132,230	15	1,970,251	1,885,683	84,568
May.....	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847	22	1,944,039	1,857,813	87,126
May.....							31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772	29	1,925,534	1,837,854	87,680
Average.....		2,396,718		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675		1,981,661	1,896,642	85,019
June.....	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	144,160	5	1,857,900	1,770,289	87,611
June.....	10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	144,178	12	1,785,264	1,696,620	88,644
June.....	17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,255	139,420	19	1,714,321	1,628,137	86,184
June.....	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677	26	1,664,620	1,583,242	81,378
June.....			30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931								
Average.....		2,285,622		1,878,008		2,743,025		2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609		1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954

A Average for three weeks.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE ^A

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1939

State	December 1935	June 1936	December 1936	June 1937	December 1937	June 1938	December 1938 ^B	June 1939 ^B
Total	2,667,190	2,285,622	2,247,461	1,878,008	1,596,676	2,743,025	3,161,080	2,578,041
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069
Colorado	37,907	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,017	3,468
District of Columbia	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,686	45,387
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,889	222,158	246,738	201,590
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,549	34,717	37,126	30,116
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,735	62,596	68,563	57,913
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	4,231	8,169	10,986	8,264
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,085	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185
Mississippi	31,585	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,939	17,693
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,696	2,184	2,072	1,951
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536
New Jersey	89,666	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,606	91,140	104,570	82,940
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	37,004	43,879
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970
Oregon	18,814	14,809	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428
Tennessee	45,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,802
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,969	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,260	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820
Alaska				8			80	754
Hawaii			4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333
Puerto Rico							46	4,018
Virgin Islands							1,345	1,361
Undistributed by state								139

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

TABLE III. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE ^A

QUARTERLY, SEPTEMBER 1939-JUNE 1940

State	September 1939			December 1939			March 1940			June 1940		
	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies
Total	1,720,906	1,656,019	64,977	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180	1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954
Alabama	37,947	37,199	448	50,900	50,174	726	51,524	50,824	700	34,523	33,654	869
Arizona	5,382	4,730	652	6,868	5,821	1,047	8,568	7,620	948	5,740	5,178	562
Arkansas	32,235	31,705	530	42,995	42,132	863	44,791	43,824	967	26,941	25,907	1,034
California	74,235	69,984	4,251	90,020	86,096	3,924	96,614	92,852	3,762	75,571	70,079	5,492
Colorado	17,990	16,123	1,867	24,019	21,811	2,208	29,013	26,996	2,017	17,234	14,256	2,978
Connecticut	18,141	17,282	859	19,026	18,296	730	20,256	19,500	756	16,724	15,936	788
Delaware	2,135	2,044	91	2,515	2,383	132	2,776	2,752	24	2,736	2,671	65
District of Columbia	9,211	7,190	2,021	10,821	8,599	2,222	12,032	9,702	2,330	10,799	8,205	2,594
Florida	34,729	33,119	1,610	37,716	35,433	2,283	43,757	41,657	2,100	25,379	23,352	2,027
Georgia	39,567	38,137	1,430	47,707	45,477	2,230	49,936	47,770	2,165	35,388	32,737	2,651
Idaho	7,955	6,763	1,192	10,387	9,697	690	11,979	11,356	623	7,237	5,769	1,468
Illinois	131,791	129,756	2,035	160,098	157,939	2,159	180,965	179,435	1,530	135,737	134,369	1,368
Indiana	48,654	48,024	630	61,166	60,365	801	64,726	64,035	691	47,345	46,588	757
Iowa	18,709	18,332	377	23,917	23,615	302	26,611	26,333	278	19,093	18,387	706
Kansas	18,068	16,843	1,225	26,716	25,325	1,391	28,486	26,419	2,067	20,374	18,681	1,693
Kentucky	36,532	35,014	1,518	45,008	43,394	1,614	49,683	48,343	1,340	34,463	32,896	1,567
Louisiana	29,979	29,493	486	36,197	35,305	892	36,024	35,265	759	24,783	23,803	980
Maine	5,847	5,189	658	7,438	6,682	756	9,927	9,637	290	6,246	5,769	477
Maryland	12,047	9,990	2,057	14,796	12,652	2,144	16,099	14,169	1,930	15,230	13,093	2,127
Massachusetts	72,937	69,925	3,012	86,609	83,818	2,791	102,481	100,387	2,094	65,910	62,919	2,991
Michigan	78,999	78,266	733	88,095	87,120	975	89,150	88,190	960	67,155	65,995	1,160
Minnesota	37,010	36,193	817	46,174	45,177	997	49,752	48,741	1,011	35,674	34,472	1,202
Mississippi	29,605	28,911	694	43,924	43,074	850	41,014	40,115	899	25,758	25,057	701
Missouri	59,442	58,715	727	76,718	76,757	861	88,885	88,065	820	64,411	63,065	1,346
Montana	10,241	9,078	1,166	13,175	11,953	1,222	14,894	13,665	1,229	8,736	7,146	1,590
Nebraska	18,815	18,356	459	27,124	26,507	617	30,139	29,436	703	20,196	19,202	994
Nevada	1,265	1,155	110	1,799	1,656	143	2,019	1,899	120	1,470	1,352	118
New Hampshire	5,861	5,593	268	6,873	6,716	157	8,905	8,359	546	6,234	5,456	778
New Jersey	56,143	54,263	1,880	70,128	68,157	1,971	76,756	74,694	2,062	58,511	56,623	1,888
New Mexico	9,822	9,397	425	12,446	11,877	569	13,988	13,389	599	9,024	8,381	643
New York	131,847	128,407	3,440	154,321	150,880	3,441	158,602	155,234	3,368	145,146	141,652	3,494
North Carolina	32,984	31,675	1,309	42,098	40,360	1,738	51,796	50,115	1,681	37,460	35,533	1,924
North Dakota	8,253	7,763	490	13,637	13,164	473	14,409	13,944	465	9,598	8,201	1,397
Ohio	123,717	122,657	1,060	140,163	138,828	1,335	148,626	146,663	1,963	118,994	116,704	2,297
Oklahoma	40,025	38,240	1,785	48,031	45,906	2,125	52,948	50,303	2,645	37,843	35,589	2,250
Oregon	10,571	10,014	557	15,176	14,498	678	15,574	14,855	719	12,658	11,620	1,038
Pennsylvania	124,143	120,137	4,006	147,270	142,762	4,508	146,444	143,016	3,428	158,605	154,850	3,755
Rhode Island	10,285	9,950	335	12,252	11,773	479	13,914	13,575	339	10,952	10,533	419
South Carolina	30,761	28,883	1,878	39,627	37,780	1,847	46,292	44,644	1,648	28,668	27,035	1,633
South Dakota	10,731	10,008	723	15,159	14,383	776	15,319	14,476	843	9,463	8,124	1,339
Tennessee	30,079	29,139	940	38,846	37,972	874	44,160	43,411	749	33,600	32,608	992
Texas	70,343	66,630	3,713	92,806	88,680	4,126	106,056	101,866	4,190	73,246	69,375	3,871
Utah	8,194	7,548	646	11,531	10,690	841	12,489	11,749	740	8,702	7,446	1,256
Vermont	3,670	3,209	461	4,400	3,833	567	5,525	4,896	629	3,833	3,289	544
Virginia	19,874	17,123	2,751	25,434	21,784	3,650	28,210	24,588	3,622	26,259	22,826	3,433
Washington	23,631	21,906	1,725	27,801	25,608	2,193	33,018	31,222	1,796	23,557	22,170	1,387
West Virginia	28,451	28,210	241	32,929	32,639	290	38,571	38,293	278	30,011	29,710	301
Wisconsin	44,014	43,425	589	51,847	51,166	681	55,759	55,268	491	38,713	37,627	1,086
Wyoming	2,811	2,411	400	3,587	3,126	461	4,345	3,925	420	2,577	2,204	373
Alaska				120		120	460		460	241		241
Hawaii	1,615	1,615		1,755	1,755		1,776		1,776	1,672	1,672	
Puerto Rico	3,989		3,989	11,088	4,260	6,828	13,215	6,067	7,148	17,356	9,756	7,600
Virgin Islands	311		311	1,278	34	1,244	1,283	46	1,237	1,760	50	1,710

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.

TABLE V PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY STATE

JUNE 26, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Airways	Conservation	Sanitation	Professional and Service					Miscellaneous
									Community service	Research and records	Welfare		Other	
											Sewing	Other		
Total	100.0	42.5	9.1	5.7	10.0	1.4	2.5	1.5	6.8	4.7	7.0	6.2	0.5	2.1
Alabama	100.0	58.3	8.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	5.1	3.6	5.2	7.2	2.3	0.9
Arizona	100.0	53.1	10.9	0.4	8.3		1.7	3.1	8.5	3.5	4.0	3.1		3.1
Arkansas	100.0	62.1	9.2	1.5	1.1	1.0		1.0	3.5	5.4	6.4	7.3		1.1
California	100.0	19.0	16.1	5.2	11.7	3.4	6.1	0.2	12.3	4.3	8.7	7.6	0.6	4.8
Colorado	100.0	33.5	18.4	2.8	9.4	4.1	3.7	1.2	5.3	3.5	8.7	6.3	0.5	2.6
Connecticut	100.0	32.7	14.3	6.5	16.1	1.2	2.0	2.7	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	1.0	1.3
Delaware	100.0	22.3	16.2	3.6	16.7		6.4	1.2	6.5	1.5	16.6	2.6	1.3	5.1
District of Columbia	100.0	7.1	6.4	1.6	16.0	37.2		0.9	5.5	12.5	3.3	8.1	0.3	1.1
Florida	100.0	33.7	19.1	1.4	3.9	7.1	1.8	2.1	6.7	3.2	9.7	9.0	0.7	1.3
Georgia	100.0	52.5	6.7	1.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	3.1	6.3	3.9	9.0	8.2	0.2	2.7
Idaho	100.0	30.0	13.8	2.2	9.7		26.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	4.4	2.1		3.1
Illinois	100.0	38.1	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	9.9	5.4	4.9	9.9	0.6	1.3
Indiana	100.0	51.7	10.2	3.4	9.4	0.4	2.3	1.2	7.0	2.9	5.8	4.1	0.4	1.2
Iowa	100.0	19.2	8.0	4.2	6.4	2.2	3.3	0.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	5.0	0.3	1.9
Kansas	100.0	38.8	9.0	12.2	8.1	3.1	1.7	2.6	6.1	2.6	9.5	4.9	0.4	1.0
Kentucky	100.0	60.4	8.7	0.9	6.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.5	3.8	5.6	4.4		3.9
Louisiana	100.0	36.8	8.8	6.8	10.4	1.3	3.7	1.9	8.2	4.9	8.2	4.6		4.4
Maine	100.0	56.7	7.1	2.4	7.3	2.6	0.8		3.3	4.4	11.8	2.4	0.2	1.0
Maryland	100.0	12.2	6.9	2.1	6.9	7.8	8.1	1.0	5.1	4.5	5.0	1.1	0.3	8.7
Massachusetts	100.0	23.6	11.6	5.8	14.3	2.7	4.3	(A)	7.2	8.7	9.3	7.3	0.6	4.6
Michigan	100.0	55.4	3.9	3.5	10.9	0.6	1.0		8.2	3.9	6.9	3.7	0.5	1.5
Minnesota	100.0	32.6	9.9	11.7	12.1	1.1	4.5		8.1	5.9	7.3	3.5	0.4	2.6
Mississippi	100.0	17.2	6.8	1.1	2.6	0.1	2.5	9.4	6.0	4.8	7.4	11.0	0.8	0.3
Missouri	100.0	48.5	7.1	3.9	12.1	0.2	3.3	0.4	4.8	4.6	5.2	7.0	0.8	2.1
Montana	100.0	30.1	11.2	5.5	4.8	1.9	6.3	1.4	8.2	8.0	12.1	4.7	(A)	5.8
Nebraska	100.0	51.8	9.4	3.3	5.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	7.4	3.4	7.2	5.2	0.3	3.5
Nevada	100.0	23.9	8.1	16.0	8.2		1.6	2.7	10.8	5.0	17.7	2.7		3.3
New Hampshire	100.0	21.4	7.9	13.1	26.5		1.6		3.9	2.9	17.3	2.5		2.6
New Jersey	100.0	37.5	7.9	8.7	11.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	6.1	8.4	6.4	5.9	0.1	1.9
New Mexico	100.0	34.5	29.1	2.0	8.6	1.4	6.3	0.1	5.0	1.9	6.9	2.4		1.8
New York	100.0	22.8	14.6	12.0	17.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	8.3	7.0	4.5	6.6	0.1	3.6
North Carolina	100.0	47.3	9.5	3.9	6.4	1.0	0.9	3.3	7.6	2.3	7.7	7.3	1.6	1.2
North Dakota	100.0	33.2	15.2	5.7	5.5	0.4	10.2	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.6	3.5	1.5	1.0
Ohio	100.0	56.2	3.1	6.6	9.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	4.3	0.7	1.1
Oklahoma	100.0	48.1	14.5	1.0	3.0	0.2	3.3	2.6	4.6	2.2	7.1	12.4	0.1	0.9
Oregon	100.0	44.8	10.1	3.9	10.2	0.6	3.0	1.9	7.6	4.4	7.2	2.6	0.2	3.5
Pennsylvania	100.0	55.1	6.7	5.4	7.2	0.3	2.3	0.8	5.7	4.3	8.3	3.1	0.1	0.7
Rhode Island	100.0	20.1	3.6	9.4	32.5		2.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	12.2	2.0	0.2	4.0
South Carolina	100.0	32.9	11.5	1.3	21.5	1.5	0.1	3.0	5.5	0.7	7.2	12.2		2.6
South Dakota	100.0	28.6	12.0	1.6	7.9	1.3	14.0	4.6	7.9	5.2	9.6	6.6		0.7
Tennessee	100.0	61.9	3.0	1.8	2.9	0.8	2.3	10.3	3.2	2.6	1.6	8.6	0.1	0.9
Texas	100.0	42.0	13.3	2.5	5.4	0.2	1.3	1.3	7.4	3.2	14.6	8.2	0.2	0.1
Utah	100.0	32.8	21.5	1.0	11.3		8.9	2.1	8.2	3.6	7.6	1.9		1.1
Vermont	100.0	47.1	3.9	2.6	12.0	1.0	3.1		9.0	11.5	7.3	1.6		0.6
Virginia	100.0	45.2	5.6	1.8	7.6	0.8	1.9	2.0	7.3	4.0	12.2	7.3	2.6	1.7
Washington	100.0	23.6	6.0	6.1	18.8	10.5	12.6	0.5	6.4	3.6	7.0	3.5	0.4	1.0
West Virginia	100.0	66.3	4.1	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.6	5.3	5.8	1.8	2.7	5.2	0.4	1.5
Wisconsin	100.0	29.5	6.9	12.4	16.0	0.6	7.1	0.5	7.4	8.4	3.5	3.3	1.3	3.1
Wyoming	100.0	37.5	9.8	3.9	7.2	1.2	2.9	1.6	9.4	4.5	12.1	5.9		4.0
Hawaii	100.0	41.7	43.0	1.9	4.8				4.2	1.6				2.8
Puerto Rico	100.0	70.8	1.6	2.6	4.3		0.6	6.7		0.2		4.0		6.2
Virgin Islands	100.0												100.0	

(A) Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE VII. -TOTAL HOURS AND TOTAL EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Cumulative through June 30, 1940		Years Ending June 30, 1936, 1937, and 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939		Year Ending June 30, 1940	
	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Total.....	14,418,525,274	\$6,914,435,814	7,758,651,180	\$3,751,306,734	3,747,868,967	\$1,876,810,114	2,912,005,127	\$1,286,318,966
Alabama.....	264,216,395	80,772,075	119,522,467	34,097,293	81,361,062	24,493,592	63,332,866	22,181,190
Arizona.....	49,698,135	25,146,110	29,019,622	14,187,004	11,420,602	6,553,521	9,227,911	4,405,585
Arkansas.....	234,113,880	67,571,663	108,357,812	28,950,819	69,527,404	19,935,504	56,228,664	18,685,340
California.....	594,511,964	347,311,353	345,177,169	200,859,781	126,384,086	83,075,843	122,950,709	63,375,729
Colorado.....	153,279,653	75,501,188	91,097,407	43,511,762	31,673,853	18,155,509	30,508,393	13,834,217
Connecticut.....	136,879,971	77,728,483	72,303,008	42,061,437	37,853,804	21,755,407	26,723,159	13,911,639
Delaware.....	17,361,322	7,528,631	9,045,682	3,814,994	4,758,629	2,095,639	3,557,011	1,617,998
District of Columbia.....	54,427,566	26,850,798	26,885,084	12,121,075	15,101,744	8,224,419	12,440,738	6,505,304
Florida.....	225,303,851	76,140,261	102,521,141	31,985,136	69,848,396	23,957,637	52,934,314	20,197,488
Georgia.....	273,850,187	81,335,404	127,133,000	37,303,480	84,493,250	25,145,977	62,223,937	21,885,947
Idaho.....	52,830,615	23,386,268	27,452,576	11,766,145	12,225,316	5,819,477	13,152,723	5,800,646
Illinois.....	1,058,962,835	524,574,892	538,945,375	264,193,708	288,733,839	153,276,128	231,283,621	107,105,056
Indiana.....	413,062,545	214,071,627	245,619,069	118,606,039	112,731,301	58,794,166	84,712,175	36,671,422
Iowa.....	156,886,611	70,783,079	83,945,648	37,422,572	38,931,520	18,726,478	34,009,443	14,634,029
Kansas.....	205,557,711	79,002,852	127,323,716	46,820,378	43,906,775	18,202,673	34,327,220	13,979,801
Kentucky.....	321,428,354	98,587,601	166,673,218	45,119,805	90,441,040	31,274,983	64,314,096	22,192,816
Louisiana.....	230,409,918	83,127,405	118,428,723	42,531,774	64,883,069	22,863,139	47,098,126	17,732,492
Maine.....	50,150,986	20,195,455	26,059,811	10,417,606	13,529,238	10,561,937	10,561,937	4,388,710
Maryland.....	90,672,706	37,446,167	51,374,374	20,553,874	21,086,781	8,870,040	18,211,551	8,022,253
Massachusetts.....	580,766,274	349,892,728	307,869,805	191,688,755	148,469,242	94,621,622	124,427,227	63,582,351
Michigan.....	599,251,284	304,691,504	278,403,107	136,909,429	192,368,682	107,418,839	128,479,495	60,363,236
Minnesota.....	313,153,343	166,945,056	171,705,351	90,955,244	76,964,669	46,082,340	64,482,325	29,907,472
Mississippi.....	195,640,260	58,126,209	84,541,765	24,230,782	59,728,092	17,309,519	51,370,403	16,585,908
Missouri.....	497,418,913	207,096,301	257,122,001	103,539,908	131,433,616	57,852,254	108,862,612	45,704,139
Montana.....	71,915,015	45,178,331	36,995,001	24,264,777	18,288,720	13,163,007	16,631,294	7,750,457
Nebraska.....	160,002,107	65,519,812	82,501,797	32,710,788	41,776,949	17,570,317	35,723,361	15,238,707
Nevada.....	10,129,674	5,832,401	5,564,075	3,354,481	2,207,449	1,419,428	2,358,150	1,058,132
New Hampshire.....	50,716,475	22,573,402	26,269,057	11,600,284	14,063,742	6,496,911	10,383,676	4,476,207
New Jersey.....	511,302,409	281,970,071	281,170,196	158,462,548	130,223,908	73,560,989	99,908,215	49,946,534
New Mexico.....	68,212,185	27,253,013	34,429,448	13,224,216	17,157,498	6,816,135	16,625,239	7,212,662
New York.....	1,499,568,563	973,291,622	972,633,150	644,658,901	300,712,973	205,267,140	226,222,140	123,365,581
North Carolina.....	221,632,185	65,191,559	100,562,338	26,682,795	64,154,272	18,959,618	56,915,575	19,549,146
North Dakota.....	85,013,032	37,213,199	52,017,862	22,743,483	16,684,648	7,969,546	16,310,522	6,500,170
Ohio.....	1,027,511,974	545,001,699	519,883,131	272,554,158	311,680,766	179,475,998	195,948,077	92,971,543
Oklahoma.....	326,782,321	106,730,784	179,533,521	54,745,440	84,466,799	30,317,347	62,782,001	21,667,997
Oregon.....	91,791,226	49,609,986	50,670,999	27,339,566	21,197,241	12,295,126	19,922,986	9,975,294
Pennsylvania.....	1,305,797,157	715,121,014	772,690,790	427,181,896	321,701,411	185,665,087	211,404,956	102,274,031
Rhode Island.....	86,225,791	43,438,237	45,034,847	22,085,109	24,049,679	12,985,584	17,141,265	8,367,553
South Carolina.....	217,441,484	61,993,968	97,516,712	24,745,108	67,173,038	18,622,093	52,751,704	18,626,767
South Dakota.....	107,045,132	41,815,521	68,529,159	26,025,893	20,256,258	8,673,271	18,259,715	7,116,357
Tennessee.....	251,960,449	67,947,651	125,498,598	30,742,960	72,602,541	18,932,186	53,859,307	18,272,505
Texas.....	487,207,443	153,723,240	240,581,199	70,801,394	128,023,135	41,201,619	118,603,109	41,720,227
Utah.....	59,350,718	30,907,396	31,459,491	16,131,576	13,476,752	7,940,738	14,414,475	6,835,082
Vermont.....	31,357,397	12,350,966	15,660,834	5,943,026	9,971,031	4,031,852	5,725,472	2,376,088
Virginia.....	166,117,219	48,304,349	95,150,438	25,425,081	39,972,541	12,631,760	30,994,240	10,847,508
Washington.....	193,647,895	107,321,676	101,216,478	56,163,715	53,070,589	31,886,789	39,360,828	19,271,172
West Virginia.....	223,585,339	98,965,777	121,702,636	53,588,471	53,588,160	25,652,075	48,294,543	19,725,231
Wisconsin.....	317,883,871	182,278,758	161,312,316	96,850,124	83,500,591	51,745,511	73,070,964	33,683,123
Wyoming.....	22,770,563	10,288,311	13,250,070	5,896,728	4,978,758	2,412,519	4,541,735	1,979,064
Alaska.....	13,587	10,977	13,587	10,977				
Hawaii.....	17,842,057	6,629,409	10,214,535	3,724,448	5,033,355	1,823,533	2,564,167	1,081,428
Puerto Rico.....	5,823,917	1,144,551					5,823,917	1,144,551
Virgin Islands.....	42,838	15,081					42,838	15,081

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939			ERA Act of 1938			ERA Act of 1939		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total	\$8,358,189,574	\$8,335,274,677	\$8,254,191,131	\$2,291,047,067	\$2,226,058,513	\$2,224,333,550	\$1,509,360,278	\$1,493,702,624	\$1,415,198,942
Work Projects Administration									
Allocations to Federal agencies under ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939 ^a	\$,218,437,117	\$,199,022,594	\$,122,625,762	2,140,050,750	2,145,372,813	2,144,136,079	1,451,624,138	1,438,136,241	1,363,531,044
	130,732,457	136,252,083	131,805,369	81,996,317	80,685,700	80,197,471	57,736,140	55,566,383	51,667,898
Department of Agriculture	44,130,226	43,300,128	41,987,205	26,313,685	26,192,384	26,065,916	18,116,541	17,107,744	15,921,289
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	227,124	222,234	217,140	127,124	122,313	122,313	100,000	99,921	94,827
Bureau of Agric. Chemistry and Engineering	32,895	32,895	32,895	3,898	3,898	3,898			
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	125,917	98,943	97,130				125,917	98,943	97,130
Agricultural Marketing Service	42,726	42,726	33,037				167,708	42,726	33,037
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	13,353,424	13,153,333	12,793,839	7,470,304	7,467,408	7,462,664	5,883,120	5,685,755	5,330,875
Forest Service	13,363,940	13,024,443	12,744,416	6,774,226	6,762,987	6,751,973	6,619,411	6,296,806	5,742,443
Bureau of Home Economics	184,295	173,552	171,315	144,116	143,987	143,987	239,662	231,565	203,124
National Agricultural Research Center	1,143,397	1,049,420	1,031,315	1,004,200	993,193	914,391	140,137	116,722	103,124
Rural Electrification Administration	3,863,382	3,853,806	3,834,646	3,66,525	3,663,428	3,651,625	198,857	189,121	188,121
Soil Conservation Service	13,724,600	13,553,382	13,444,069	9,081,294	9,064,203	9,039,456	4,643,366	4,289,179	4,054,633
Weather Bureau	58,333	54,945	51,320				58,333	54,945	51,320
Undistributed	1,176,335	1,132,016	1,086,630	1,136,535	1,128,115	1,065,244	40,000	23,901	21,400
Dept. of Commerce—Coast and Geodetic Survey	30,817	21,316	19,798				30,817	21,316	19,798
Department of the Interior	18,964,213	18,408,787	17,825,454	11,406,852	11,361,769	11,340,012	7,557,361	7,047,018	6,485,442
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,180,877	2,121,030	2,056,906	1,334,803	1,334,515	1,334,062	855,014	786,515	722,844
Bureau of Fisheries	880,085	811,999	785,858	662,283	636,240	637,440	226,802	172,759	148,438
Office of Indian Affairs	97,745	49,165	42,892				67,745	42,892	42,892
General Land Office ^c	95,625	68,349	62,391				95,625	68,349	62,391
National Park Service	14,015,880	13,716,657	13,294,672	8,322,501	8,303,677	8,286,097	5,093,379	5,412,980	5,008,575
Bureau of Reclamation	37,273	15,802	10,960				37,273	15,802	10,960
Territories and Island Possessions:									
Alaska Railroad	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762			
Alaska Road Commission	8,042	2,692	1,136				8,042	2,692	1,136
Alaska—miscellaneous	278,453	251,034	241,846	113,360	113,360	113,259	165,093	137,674	128,587
Virgin Islands	815,225	765,933	705,933	406,837	406,716	406,294	406,388	400,962	359,639
Undistributed	334,246	331,199	330,068	334,246	331,199	330,068			
Executive Office of the President:									
National Resources Planning Board ^c	14,000	13,712	13,119	14,000	13,712	13,119			
Department of Justice	56,130	55,150	55,439	56,130	55,150	55,439			
Attorney-General's Office	3,500	3,465	3,465						
Bureau of Prisons	52,630	51,985	51,974	52,630	51,985	51,974			
Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,811,595	2,799,095	2,769,024	824,120	824,120	824,120	1,966,756	1,905,875	1,777,702
Library of Congress	254,944	254,624	248,063	128,444	128,444	138,196	116,500	116,080	104,867
Dept. of the Navy—Bureau of Yards and Docks	24,761,030	24,485,294	24,017,964	14,761,035	14,753,596	14,745,323	9,939,995	9,731,698	9,272,641
Federal Security Agency	1,270,785	1,210,293	1,207,226	782,044	748,215	748,128	488,741	402,068	459,098
Office of Education	1,082,290	1,021,727	1,018,670	593,488	559,572	559,572	488,741	462,068	459,098
Public Health Service	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556			
Department of the Treasury	2,974,846	2,866,549	2,808,773	2,010,837	1,936,506	1,934,566	964,009	950,049	934,207
U. S. Coast Guard	410,210	393,223	386,750	337,009	332,859	331,008	73,201	60,364	55,742
Office of the Secretary ^d	2,564,636	2,493,326	2,482,023	1,673,828	1,603,641	1,603,558	890,808	880,685	878,465
Veterans' Administration	1,555,712	1,471,101	1,414,504	592,008	580,122	579,687	963,704	890,979	834,817
War Department	42,600,159	41,467,072	39,600,808	25,988,443	24,075,516	23,747,861	17,511,716	17,333,556	15,853,037
Corps of Engineers	3,044,499	2,659,789	2,659,789	3,044,499	2,659,789	2,659,789			
Quartermaster Corps	39,555,660	39,347,283	37,833,444	22,043,944	22,013,727	21,980,407	17,511,716	17,333,556	15,853,037
Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Admin	8,000	7,872	7,872	8,000	7,872	7,872			

^a Total allocations do not include \$9,884,299 of 1938 Act funds which continued to be available for obligation during the 1940 fiscal year through provisions of the 1939 Act; of this amount \$7,685,976 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$2,198,323 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

^b WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies for project and administrative expenses under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

^c 1939 Act funds allocated to the National Resources Planning Board were transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior in January 1940.

^d For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939 as of June 30, 1940.

APPENDIX

TABLE IX.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXTENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Years Ending June 30—				Year Ending June 30, 1939			Year Ending June 30, 1940		
	Grand Total	1936 A	1937 A	1938 A	Total	Activities conducted by WPA ^a	WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies ^c	Total	Activities conducted by WPA ^a	WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies ^c
Total	\$8,254,491,130	\$1,258,130,249	\$1,818,130,501	\$1,427,374,309	\$2,230,749,963	\$2,157,200,362	\$73,549,631	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,461,790,340	\$88,315,738
Alabama	100,345,019	13,643,540	17,529,282	13,874,917	28,829,353	28,268,531	560,822	26,497,926	26,106,826	391,100
Arizona	30,920,166	6,515,069	6,515,069	5,544,932	8,271,569	8,271,569	566,104	5,775,738	5,102,910	672,828
Arkansas	85,692,307	10,924,888	14,720,096	12,248,923	25,198,835	24,298,818	900,017	22,504,946	22,062,354	442,592
California	415,521,034	70,803,941	100,570,770	71,180,906	97,785,785	91,955,156	5,830,629	75,179,632	71,183,166	3,996,466
Colorado	93,269,848	16,505,945	20,295,120	15,190,717	23,470,100	20,900,636	2,569,464	17,830,661	16,050,510	1,780,151
Connecticut	89,081,560	13,543,902	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,407,097	23,988,603	1,418,494	15,655,292	15,216,739	438,553
Delaware	8,896,493	1,311,868	1,617,706	1,590,628	2,510,944	2,320,704	190,240	1,865,347	1,788,674	76,673
District of Columbia	35,440,866	4,015,917	5,563,830	4,904,026	11,733,719	8,817,379	2,916,340	9,643,374	7,122,601	2,520,773
Florida	95,994,675	11,404,337	15,721,399	15,242,704	28,763,917	27,771,290	992,627	23,543,097	23,543,097	1,319,221
Georgia	106,800,669	14,486,291	18,494,971	14,956,532	31,989,572	30,146,844	1,842,728	26,933,303	25,579,508	1,353,795
Idaho	29,934,925	4,132,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,075,013	772,052	7,256,620	6,549,175	707,445
Illinois	165,676,200	81,651,070	126,562,973	107,039,012	179,584,129	177,851,441	1,716,681	120,808,327	119,586,796	1,221,531
Indiana	246,286,938	40,322,363	51,871,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	66,262,500	1,182,404	42,047,839	41,539,992	507,847
Iowa	11,306,009	1,305,009	1,741,795	1,554,633	21,963,713	21,367,360	596,353	17,156,249	16,886,719	269,530
Kansas	98,946,355	15,965,150	26,021,699	17,903,457	37,487,389	37,487,389	1,032,294	37,487,389	36,324,831	1,162,558
Kentucky	125,272,291	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,808,490	37,592,494	1,215,996	27,847,378	26,596,731	1,250,647
Louisiana	101,154,280	15,937,716	21,011,902	16,435,634	27,133,398	26,782,754	350,644	20,635,356	20,220,498	414,858
Maine	26,073,493	3,984,076	5,900,647	3,831,634	6,822,928	6,323,908	498,930	5,532,208	5,033,010	499,198
Maryland	51,652,172	8,571,859	11,974,008	7,190,098	10,022,426	10,022,426	2,588,285	8,434,141	8,979,548	1,816,069
Massachusetts	387,473,629	53,925,063	91,365,070	68,765,431	103,292,166	100,810,480	2,421,686	70,185,959	68,664,391	1,531,568
Michigan	350,700,902	43,033,076	57,249,028	59,118,520	122,791,220	121,341,111	1,450,109	67,969,058	67,207,700	761,358
Minnesota	74,702,303	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,144,147	53,166,377	52,228,025	938,352	34,817,009	34,013,677	803,332
Mississippi	76,294,837	9,092,125	14,402,992	10,977,009	21,496,967	21,027,374	469,593	20,855,754	19,965,654	890,100
Missouri	243,959,661	30,652,292	52,340,893	41,134,680	68,047,427	66,466,022	1,581,405	51,784,359	51,190,331	615,028
Montana	55,771,041	6,739,540	11,580,244	10,813,255	16,652,033	15,321,936	1,330,097	9,985,969	8,953,515	1,032,454
Nebraska	79,139,215	8,688,746	15,682,574	15,405,637	21,112,484	20,349,194	763,290	18,239,774	17,549,882	689,892
Nevada	7,339,593	1,112,879	1,598,374	1,443,885	1,826,285	1,744,358	81,927	1,338,171	1,297,592	40,609
New Hampshire	25,774,307	3,188,419	5,948,188	4,442,942	7,250,519	7,020,574	229,943	4,944,239	4,792,147	152,092
New Jersey	300,008,036	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,464,376	83,548,544	80,707,854	2,840,690	56,608,048	54,785,523	1,822,525
New Mexico	35,032,046	4,970,656	7,098,142	5,557,180	8,740,379	8,285,336	455,043	8,065,689	8,250,472	415,217
New York	1,157,334,334	253,297,689	313,719,647	209,965,960	239,399,240	234,221,727	5,177,513	140,341,848	137,150,837	3,191,011
North Carolina	52,542,271	10,164,282	13,091,023	11,253,453	23,810,151	22,751,727	1,058,424	24,223,362	23,196,004	1,027,358
North Dakota	46,876,554	4,569,073	15,033,231	8,354,161	10,326,835	9,033,751	1,293,084	8,170,254	7,605,963	564,291
Ohio	616,436,884	87,571,816	116,949,136	106,831,773	202,091,629	201,223,066	868,563	103,409,490	102,262,908	1,147,582
Oklahoma	37,752,963	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,603,922	37,046,841	35,322,665	1,724,176	25,965,484	24,634,201	1,331,283
Oregon	58,336,470	8,556,038	12,951,136	11,007,484	14,456,063	13,058,088	1,397,975	11,375,719	10,841,269	534,450
Pennsylvania	814,676,098	126,825,387	207,832,412	154,449,788	209,181,264	204,909,632	4,271,662	116,337,217	112,895,691	3,441,526
Rhode Island	46,979,383	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,379	14,275,241	13,945,989	329,252	9,374,695	8,979,548	395,147
South Carolina	7,543,228	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	21,869,441	1,873,327	23,200,382	21,848,642	1,351,740
South Dakota	52,531,594	5,114,421	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,515	10,245,382	699,132	9,013,741	8,284,225	729,516
Tennessee	87,364,321	12,588,070	16,675,779	11,473,760	24,198,880	23,325,846	872,984	22,427,864	21,911,894	515,970
Texas	202,103,168	28,111,195	36,966,467	28,687,929	55,262,108	52,325,520	2,936,588	53,172,459	50,333,042	2,839,417
Utah	37,943,093	6,173,405	7,297,181	6,282,974	9,986,496	8,490,437	1,496,059	8,108,625	7,596,827	508,895
Vermont	14,701,546	1,934,320	2,463,800	2,265,280	4,926,102	4,600,730	325,372	3,105,732	2,702,422	403,310
Virginia	63,694,592	6,694,100	12,104,778	16,867,194	14,381,443	14,381,443	2,425,751	15,186,968	12,773,910	2,413,058
Washington	127,611,365	16,501,804	24,156,684	24,209,416	30,803,523	35,200,125	4,563,398	22,930,938	21,276,901	1,654,037
West Virginia	116,880,755	18,400,335	27,335,179	19,872,105	28,913,276	28,692,334	2,220,942	22,275,860	22,044,307	231,553
Wisconsin	200,807,995	30,501,827	44,586,545	36,751,813	59,674,143	59,045,821	628,322	32,584,308	32,884,737	499,571
Wyoming	13,483,431	2,388,486	2,993,489	2,170,970	3,315,578	2,960,644	354,934	2,638,907	2,288,382	350,525
Alaska	564,726		2,392	18,469	341,922	—	341,922	201,943	—	201,943
Hawaii	8,009,174		2,523,302	2,015,536	2,192,592	2,191,592	1,000	1,277,144	—	1,277,144
Puerto Rico	4,529,029				870,367	—	870,367	3,658,662	—	3,658,662
Virgin Islands	84,664		3,993	22	372,447	—	372,447	468,202	—	468,202
Undistributed by state	59,521,758	6,154,967	9,120,266	7,492,888	22,971,077	21,132,877	1,818,200	13,342,460	10,531,818	2,810,642

^a Includes expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.^b Includes expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.^c Includes expenditures for projects and administration made from WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.^d Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, tornado relief, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, settlement of property damage claims, and WPA administration.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Grand Total			WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Total		Nonlabor
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount
Total	\$9,578,382,136	100.0	\$7,784,993,583	\$9,915,348,760	88.8	\$1,793,418,553	\$1,489,540,987	18.7	\$3.1
Highways, roads, and streets	3,727,392,468	38.9	2,931,737,719	2,542,102,583	86.7	795,654,749	676,329,261	21.3	85.0
Primary roads	420,473,192	4.4	359,337,804	314,315,166	87.5	61,135,388	50,720,745	14.5	83.0
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	1,507,251,445	16.4	1,107,340,854	1,035,673,772	86.5	369,910,591	314,015,214	23.6	84.9
Streets and alleys	1,075,637,847	11.2	862,973,650	735,800,141	85.3	212,964,197	182,576,372	19.8	85.7
Other	663,729,984	6.9	512,085,411	456,313,504	89.1	151,644,573	129,016,930	22.8	85.1
Public buildings	998,896,803	10.4	797,997,960	677,084,712	88.2	230,898,843	194,125,887	23.1	84.1
Educational	339,196,706	3.5	247,800,293	220,179,997	89.0	91,396,413	77,102,432	26.9	84.1
Other	659,700,097	6.9	550,197,667	456,904,715	82.9	139,592,430	117,023,353	26.9	83.9
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	855,246,233	8.9	713,329,295	646,931,851	87.0	111,916,938	89,707,120	13.1	80.2
Sewer systems and other utilities	964,742,044	10.1	756,994,825	667,971,316	88.2	297,747,219	172,552,750	21.5	83.1
Water purification and supply	237,396,066	2.5	164,180,396	112,290,343	86.6	73,246,660	62,352,155	30.8	85.2
Sewage collection and disposal	643,352,487	6.7	531,431,723	471,483,370	88.7	111,917,764	90,524,825	17.4	80.9
Other	83,992,591	0.9	61,379,796	54,227,633	88.3	22,612,795	19,675,770	26.9	87.0
Airports and airways	200,505,453	2.1	150,811,719	112,656,229	74.7	49,038,734	45,676,108	24.8	91.9
Conservation	378,585,501	4.0	325,983,909	285,109,062	87.5	52,591,592	41,969,256	13.9	79.8
Land and water conservation	276,139,353	2.9	241,380,556	207,131,711	86.8	34,758,797	28,034,813	12.6	82.4
Other	102,446,148	1.1	84,603,353	77,977,348	92.2	17,832,705	13,334,443	17.4	74.8
Sanitation	201,426,069	2.1	160,767,805	152,328,992	94.8	40,718,264	38,122,583	20.2	93.6
Professional and service	2,659,925,688	21.5	1,809,312,734	1,690,355,717	93.9	259,613,954	181,091,515	12.2	73.5
Community service	596,391,634	6.2	513,150,736	495,294,777	96.5	83,240,808	63,121,540	11.0	75.8
Education	192,773,120	2.0	165,390,255	157,502,072	95.2	27,382,865	22,231,303	11.2	81.2
Recreation	183,381,311	1.9	147,195,554	133,529,471	97.5	36,234,757	27,068,744	19.8	71.7
Library	91,513,435	1.0	78,565,681	76,060,165	98.0	12,947,754	8,912,056	11.1	68.8
Museum	22,710,805	0.2	19,833,228	19,187,512	96.7	2,877,577	1,015,294	12.7	56.2
Art	25,595,061	0.3	21,653,151	23,193,691	94.1	941,910	837,887	3.7	89.0
Music	60,788,738	0.6	58,308,864	56,643,361	97.1	2,479,874	2,156,554	1.1	87.0
Writing	19,629,164	0.2	19,253,093	18,293,902	95.0	376,161	296,732	1.9	78.9
Research and records	413,081,844	4.3	355,832,296	315,712,415	97.2	57,240,519	28,218,154	13.9	49.3
Research and surveys	252,143,711	2.6	215,154,721	207,164,638	96.3	36,988,990	16,736,354	14.7	46.3
Public records	140,061,784	1.5	126,594,756	119,302,884	98.9	19,497,028	10,841,683	13.9	55.7
Historical records survey	632,908,404	6.6	580,745,805	519,910,151	88.6	46,162,599	44,040,754	7.3	96.7
Sewing	312,288,806	3.3	255,239,933	246,009,048	96.4	57,048,873	43,657,261	18.3	76.5
Welfare, excluding sewing	61,123,390	0.6	50,101,607	49,247,963	98.3	11,021,723	5,231,315	18.0	47.5
Public health and hospital work	61,419,940	0.6	54,764,326	52,479,911	95.8	6,635,614	3,897,674	10.8	58.6
Production	63,137,823	0.7	60,701,543	60,138,357	99.1	2,730,280	1,988,739	4.3	72.7
Housekeeping able	3,028,885	(A)	2,771,612	2,555,408	92.2	277,273	224,841	8.5	87.4
Household workers' training	51,786,805	0.6	34,524,101	32,932,781	95.4	17,262,104	16,381,365	33.3	94.9
School lunches	71,492,023	0.8	52,376,441	48,652,358	92.9	19,115,579	13,933,307	26.7	72.9
Distribution of surplus commodities	105,256,000	1.1	98,343,965	92,131,456	94.0	6,912,035	4,153,506	6.6	64.4
Other	191,660,877	2.0	138,677,617	131,198,368	95.0	53,583,290	46,966,157	28.0	87.7

A Less than 0.05 percent.

Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, paid leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Grand Total		WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$1,962,949,771	100.0	\$1,408,571,637	\$1,289,469,619	91.5	\$494,378,134	\$414,861,437	83.9
Highways, roads, and streets	791,863,207	41.6	564,179,031	505,901,442	80.7	227,084,176	197,883,774	86.9
Primary roads	69,538,552	3.6	49,143,528	44,381,875	90.3	20,395,024	17,128,926	84.0
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	384,078,311	20.0	274,451,647	243,639,841	88.8	106,616,064	92,424,540	86.7
Streets and alleys	210,457,997	11.1	149,670,802	134,436,701	89.8	60,787,195	53,338,374	87.8
Other	130,788,347	6.9	90,903,054	83,443,625	91.8	39,885,293	34,971,734	87.7
Public buildings	183,447,897	9.6	128,113,046	116,852,240	91.2	55,334,851	47,916,020	86.6
Educational	63,995,157	3.3	42,224,748	38,397,153	90.9	21,770,409	18,879,564	86.7
Other	119,452,740	6.3	85,888,298	78,455,077	91.3	33,564,442	29,036,456	86.5
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	119,339,923	6.3	93,008,294	84,581,170	90.9	26,331,429	21,725,215	82.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	199,898,640	10.5	143,281,526	131,070,549	91.5	56,557,114	47,610,148	84.2
Water purification and supply	47,390,363	2.5	29,102,167	26,734,713	91.9	18,288,196	15,989,378	87.4
Sewage collection and disposal	130,845,013	6.9	99,263,735	91,124,456	91.8	31,381,308	25,765,924	82.1
Other	21,603,254	1.1	14,915,624	13,211,430	88.6	6,087,610	5,854,846	87.5
Airports and airways	37,279,450	2.0	22,261,788	19,199,672	86.2	15,017,662	14,100,005	93.9
Conservation	64,818,819	3.4	50,430,110	45,589,175	90.4	14,388,769	11,590,255	80.6
Land and water conservation	39,672,117	2.1	31,273,055	27,449,774	87.8	8,399,062	7,118,352	84.5
Other	25,146,702	1.3	19,157,055	18,139,401	94.7	5,989,647	4,471,903	74.7
Sanitation	29,788,136	1.6	21,517,617	20,606,607	95.8	8,270,519	7,753,171	93.7
Professional and service	451,083,001	23.7	368,484,207	350,202,143	95.0	82,598,794	60,281,044	73.0
Community service	131,897,325	6.9	103,828,576	100,003,036	96.4	28,098,749	21,205,986	75.8
Education	36,398,521	1.9	28,513,653	27,102,152	95.0	7,884,808	6,507,619	82.6
Recreation	43,717,174	2.3	31,800,284	30,832,687	96.8	11,836,893	8,716,313	73.6
Library	23,460,763	1.2	18,752,386	18,248,350	97.3	4,706,377	3,253,213	69.1
Museum	7,288,503	0.4	6,110,217	5,919,929	96.9	1,178,228	1,067,707	90.8
Art	5,752,330	0.3	5,173,878	4,888,867	94.5	1,578,452	1,309,110	83.1
Music	11,587,605	0.6	10,025,859	9,824,976	98.0	1,561,146	1,338,270	85.8
Writing	3,692,429	0.2	3,392,242	3,276,078	96.6	300,187	222,238	74.0
Research and records	98,474,461	5.2	80,471,884	78,583,698	97.7	18,002,577	9,042,592	50.2
Research and surveys	55,781,677	2.9	44,774,091	43,524,484	97.2	11,007,586	5,043,923	45.8
Public records	35,789,303	1.9	29,408,299	28,962,808	98.5	6,381,904	3,532,030	55.4
Historical records survey	6,903,481	0.4	6,289,494	6,006,346	96.9	613,987	466,579	76.0
Sewing	118,135,603	6.2	103,538,209	92,230,196	89.1	14,597,454	13,891,031	95.2
Welfare, excluding sewing	90,114,556	4.7	69,845,064	68,645,906	98.3	20,269,492	15,039,267	74.2
Public health and hospital work	13,863,900	0.7	10,328,742	10,225,817	99.0	3,535,158	1,595,305	44.5
Production	15,324,960	0.8	13,074,310	12,683,782	97.0	2,250,650	1,985,736	88.2
Household aide	20,725,545	1.1	19,552,060	19,374,886	99.1	1,173,485	842,145	71.8
Household workers' training	771,072	(A)	696,517	620,073	89.0	74,555	65,029	87.2
School lunches	19,250,830	1.0	12,854,501	12,472,720	97.0	6,396,329	5,950,039	93.0
Distribution of surplus commodities	20,178,249	1.1	13,338,934	13,268,628	99.5	6,839,315	4,601,013	67.3
Other	12,460,996	0.7	10,800,474	10,649,307	98.6	1,660,525	1,042,228	62.5
Miscellaneous B	25,490,698	1.3	17,296,018	15,496,581	89.4	8,194,680	6,001,805	73.2

A Less than 0.05 percent.

B Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Grand Total	WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
		Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$9, 578, 382, 136	\$7, 784, 963, 583	\$6, 915, 348, 760	88. 8	\$1, 763, 118, 553	18. 7	\$1, 489, 540, 937	83. 1
Alabama.....	125, 380, 531	65, 498, 904	80, 644, 939	84. 4	29, 881, 627	23. 8	25, 759, 775	86. 2
Arizona.....	39, 785, 484	28, 145, 735	25, 037, 518	89. 0	11, 639, 089	29. 3	8, 983, 005	77. 2
Arkansas.....	100, 009, 377	80, 429, 603	67, 354, 111	83. 7	19, 579, 774	19. 6	17, 132, 125	87. 5
California.....	479, 960, 521	390, 592, 296	348, 352, 846	89. 2	89, 368, 225	18. 6	66, 627, 150	74. 6
Colorado.....	109, 009, 789	85, 615, 909	75, 531, 491	88. 2	23, 393, 880	21. 5	20, 076, 226	85. 8
Connecticut.....	105, 679, 482	84, 297, 649	77, 765, 820	92. 3	21, 381, 833	20. 2	18, 957, 167	88. 7
Delaware.....	9, 787, 114	8, 133, 858	7, 517, 742	92. 4	1, 653, 236	16. 9	1, 322, 692	80. 0
District of Columbia.....	35, 610, 803	29, 248, 101	26, 423, 107	90. 3	6, 362, 702	17. 9	5, 031, 657	61. 8
Florida.....	112, 768, 705	89, 069, 570	76, 821, 879	86. 2	23, 669, 135	21. 0	20, 426, 785	86. 3
Georgia.....	125, 529, 041	98, 138, 163	84, 279, 742	85. 9	27, 390, 878	21. 8	24, 916, 681	91. 0
Idaho.....	38, 092, 737	26, 777, 909	23, 359, 104	87. 2	11, 314, 828	29. 7	9, 277, 421	82. 0
Illinois.....	736, 053, 462	596, 979, 679	523, 639, 969	87. 7	139, 073, 784	18. 9	96, 576, 439	69. 4
Indiana.....	290, 684, 701	238, 186, 098	213, 732, 397	89. 7	52, 498, 603	18. 1	46, 785, 908	89. 1
Iowa.....	111, 139, 008	79, 986, 034	70, 886, 937	88. 6	31, 152, 974	28. 0	25, 954, 511	83. 3
Kansas.....	120, 048, 056	92, 481, 736	78, 969, 023	85. 4	27, 569, 329	23. 0	24, 312, 941	88. 2
Kentucky.....	147, 118, 550	116, 929, 338	98, 355, 347	84. 1	30, 189, 212	20. 5	25, 035, 440	82. 9
Louisiana.....	120, 990, 598	95, 976, 482	83, 056, 814	86. 5	25, 014, 026	20. 7	21, 350, 240	85. 4
Maine.....	29, 557, 078	23, 295, 887	20, 221, 090	86. 8	6, 253, 192	21. 2	5, 087, 032	81. 2
Maryland.....	55, 388, 215	41, 650, 186	37, 280, 856	89. 5	10, 738, 029	19. 4	7, 621, 317	71. 0
Massachusetts.....	439, 555, 993	379, 754, 798	349, 362, 738	94. 2	68, 810, 895	15. 7	58, 492, 542	85. 0
Michigan.....	415, 515, 537	339, 661, 772	303, 642, 798	89. 4	75, 833, 764	18. 3	56, 086, 532	74. 7
Minnesota.....	234, 730, 886	186, 819, 235	166, 553, 481	89. 1	47, 851, 651	20. 4	40, 459, 732	84. 5
Mississippi.....	99, 076, 757	71, 547, 148	58, 566, 261	81. 9	27, 529, 600	27. 8	24, 896, 640	88. 6
Missouri.....	279, 415, 922	234, 522, 897	206, 749, 407	88. 2	44, 893, 025	16. 1	37, 489, 512	83. 5
Montana.....	64, 086, 390	50, 670, 360	45, 466, 726	89. 7	13, 426, 030	20. 9	11, 537, 958	85. 9
Nebraska.....	97, 825, 019	74, 642, 774	65, 497, 531	87. 7	23, 182, 245	23. 7	19, 891, 246	85. 8
Nevada.....	9, 727, 211	6, 571, 582	5, 828, 223	88. 7	3, 155, 629	32. 4	2, 597, 978	82. 3
New Hampshire.....	30, 538, 254	24, 389, 248	22, 500, 858	92. 3	6, 149, 066	20. 1	5, 005, 734	81. 4
New Jersey.....	379, 613, 219	305, 644, 004	281, 561, 321	92. 1	73, 969, 245	19. 5	64, 023, 727	86. 6
New Mexico.....	40, 310, 122	32, 068, 826	27, 296, 512	85. 1	8, 241, 296	20. 4	7, 297, 603	88. 5
New York.....	1, 315, 786, 536	1, 107, 374, 043	974, 036, 848	88. 0	208, 412, 493	15. 8	185, 484, 062	89. 0
North Carolina.....	102, 551, 561	75, 790, 190	64, 986, 920	85. 7	26, 761, 371	26. 1	24, 504, 263	91. 6
North Dakota.....	55, 362, 358	43, 065, 275	37, 204, 639	86. 4	12, 297, 083	22. 2	10, 993, 679	89. 4
Ohio.....	706, 461, 611	600, 878, 761	544, 311, 188	90. 6	105, 582, 850	14. 9	86, 305, 167	81. 7
Oklahoma.....	164, 540, 170	128, 023, 670	108, 315, 616	84. 6	36, 516, 500	22. 2	29, 771, 090	81. 5
Oregon.....	69, 315, 185	54, 473, 046	49, 311, 668	90. 5	14, 842, 139	21. 4	12, 540, 502	84. 5
Pennsylvania.....	894, 919, 090	783, 780, 094	714, 211, 685	91. 1	111, 138, 996	12. 4	97, 153, 539	87. 4
Rhode Island.....	55, 849, 723	41, 708, 912	43, 465, 903	97. 2	11, 140, 811	19. 9	9, 683, 197	86. 9
South Carolina.....	92, 286, 771	70, 846, 750	61, 849, 693	87. 3	21, 440, 021	23. 2	19, 290, 271	90. 0
South Dakota.....	62, 243, 440	48, 925, 858	41, 826, 238	85. 5	13, 317, 582	21. 4	11, 553, 087	86. 8
Tennessee.....	119, 286, 317	81, 350, 958	67, 951, 946	83. 5	37, 935, 339	31. 8	28, 118, 605	74. 1
Texas.....	248, 793, 194	185, 929, 543	153, 504, 341	82. 6	62, 863, 651	25. 3	52, 207, 474	83. 0
Utah.....	47, 182, 089	34, 256, 462	30, 925, 993	90. 3	12, 925, 627	27. 4	10, 701, 712	82. 8
Vermont.....	17, 425, 061	13, 084, 295	12, 333, 313	94. 3	4, 340, 796	24. 9	3, 490, 444	80. 4
Virginia.....	73, 010, 654	55, 322, 638	48, 355, 293	87. 4	17, 688, 016	24. 2	14, 544, 770	82. 2
Washington.....	147, 253, 956	116, 674, 120	107, 172, 019	91. 9	30, 579, 896	20. 8	24, 771, 400	81. 0
West Virginia.....	136, 307, 624	111, 746, 821	98, 887, 585	88. 5	24, 560, 803	18. 0	21, 367, 719	87. 0
Wisconsin.....	252, 176, 837	201, 932, 674	182, 126, 426	90. 2	50, 241, 163	19. 9	41, 336, 327	82. 3
Wyoming.....	17, 293, 325	12, 007, 134	10, 288, 289	85. 7	5, 266, 191	30. 6	4, 428, 317	83. 8
Alaska.....	20, 743	20, 743	10, 208	49. 2				
Hawaii.....	11, 199, 958	7, 478, 935	6, 565, 978	87. 8	3, 721, 023	33. 2	2, 831, 023	76. 1
Puerto Rico.....	1, 767, 064	1, 168, 155	1, 086, 461	93. 0	598, 909	33. 9	451, 569	75. 4
Virgin Islands.....	19, 249	19, 249	18, 602	96. 6				
Undistributed by state.....	4, 321, 417	4, 321, 417	4, 344, 797					

* Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Grand Total	WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
		Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$1,902,949,771	\$1,108,571,637	\$1,289,469,619	91.5	\$494,378,134	26.0	\$414,861,437	83.9
Alabama.....	35,276,851	25,221,810	22,140,316	87.8	10,055,041	28.5	8,904,552	88.6
Arizona.....	7,803,673	4,906,902	4,394,851	89.6	2,896,771	37.1	2,316,455	80.0
Arkansas.....	28,810,241	21,384,630	18,734,443	87.6	7,425,611	25.8	5,990,908	80.7
California.....	93,238,636	69,086,284	63,809,220	92.4	24,152,352	25.9	19,457,182	80.6
Colorado.....	21,632,383	15,536,126	13,939,309	89.7	6,096,257	28.2	5,332,505	87.5
Connecticut.....	29,685,369	14,617,710	13,871,039	94.9	6,067,659	29.3	5,242,137	86.4
Delaware.....	2,242,426	1,705,540	1,606,075	94.2	536,886	23.9	454,672	84.7
District of Columbia.....	8,906,381	6,899,804	6,402,062	92.8	2,006,577	22.5	1,256,552	62.6
Florida.....	29,646,968	22,580,376	20,170,133	89.3	7,066,592	23.8	6,134,887	86.8
Georgia.....	33,259,720	24,454,123	21,819,469	89.2	8,805,597	26.5	7,865,644	89.3
Idaho.....	9,473,356	6,308,603	5,745,511	91.1	3,164,753	33.4	2,708,021	85.6
Illinois.....	154,979,063	116,974,130	108,113,860	92.4	38,004,933	24.5	27,759,548	73.0
Indiana.....	55,087,544	40,397,060	36,682,561	90.8	14,690,484	26.7	12,868,476	87.6
Iowa.....	24,943,271	16,319,195	14,700,609	90.1	8,624,076	34.6	7,313,742	84.8
Kansas.....	21,723,793	15,747,356	13,982,646	88.8	5,976,437	27.5	5,389,603	90.2
Kentucky.....	32,432,690	25,515,896	22,326,063	87.5	6,916,794	21.3	5,702,034	82.4
Louisiana.....	25,638,520	19,392,711	17,710,071	91.3	6,245,809	24.4	5,336,854	85.4
Maine.....	6,450,948	4,791,175	4,383,506	91.5	1,659,773	25.7	1,345,034	81.0
Maryland.....	11,592,127	8,584,116	7,963,257	92.8	3,008,011	25.9	2,372,971	78.9
Massachusetts.....	86,587,781	66,629,360	63,746,052	95.7	19,958,421	23.0	17,180,745	86.1
Michigan.....	86,730,838	65,508,373	61,148,257	93.3	21,222,465	24.5	16,852,604	79.4
Minnesota.....	46,434,521	33,026,862	30,114,235	91.2	13,407,659	28.9	11,459,529	85.5
Mississippi.....	27,943,640	19,163,848	16,607,585	86.7	8,779,792	31.4	7,798,679	88.8
Missouri.....	62,926,873	49,736,600	45,393,649	91.3	13,190,273	21.0	11,225,829	85.1
Montana.....	12,934,030	8,564,229	7,819,548	91.3	4,369,801	33.8	3,723,803	85.2
Nebraska.....	23,296,108	17,063,154	15,380,765	90.1	6,232,954	26.8	5,471,002	87.8
Nevada.....	1,849,893	1,138,908	1,049,793	92.2	710,985	38.4	590,556	83.1
New Hampshire.....	6,097,095	4,625,803	4,422,219	95.6	1,471,292	24.1	1,261,733	85.8
New Jersey.....	72,903,980	53,052,240	49,793,102	93.9	19,851,740	27.2	16,553,201	83.4
New Mexico.....	10,515,835	7,873,205	7,176,225	91.1	2,642,630	25.1	2,319,751	87.8
New York.....	181,509,724	131,952,545	123,788,196	93.8	49,557,179	27.3	44,054,781	88.9
North Carolina.....	32,148,188	22,318,191	19,337,114	86.6	9,829,997	30.6	9,053,460	92.1
North Dakota.....	10,588,559	7,287,598	6,543,032	89.8	3,300,961	31.2	2,984,392	90.4
Ohio.....	131,856,332	99,924,050	93,220,056	93.3	31,932,282	24.2	25,144,754	78.7
Oklahoma.....	31,321,478	23,630,301	21,375,940	90.5	7,691,177	24.6	6,269,611	81.5
Oregon.....	14,525,855	10,427,569	9,987,051	95.8	4,098,286	28.2	3,585,563	87.5
Pennsylvania.....	137,599,394	109,801,136	102,989,992	93.8	27,798,258	20.2	23,782,559	85.6
Rhode Island.....	12,416,699	8,701,740	8,305,030	95.4	3,714,929	29.9	3,093,669	83.3
South Carolina.....	28,318,977	21,029,699	18,537,843	88.2	7,289,278	25.7	6,490,693	89.0
South Dakota.....	11,696,149	7,948,085	7,145,352	89.9	3,748,064	32.1	3,307,632	88.2
Tennessee.....	39,168,293	21,026,310	18,396,431	87.5	9,141,983	30.3	7,011,085	76.7
Texas.....	66,826,022	48,363,110	41,507,461	85.8	18,462,912	27.6	16,184,420	87.7
Utah.....	10,736,751	7,331,985	6,892,609	94.0	3,404,766	31.7	2,904,840	85.3
Vermont.....	3,651,129	2,553,470	2,391,079	93.6	1,097,659	30.1	870,785	79.3
Virginia.....	17,199,564	12,179,734	10,797,756	88.7	5,019,830	29.2	3,994,211	79.6
Washington.....	29,604,011	20,528,234	19,198,374	93.5	9,075,777	30.7	7,650,643	84.2
West Virginia.....	28,684,661	21,421,795	19,743,951	92.2	7,262,866	25.3	6,301,660	86.8
Wisconsin.....	51,084,600	36,869,012	33,878,723	91.9	14,215,558	27.8	11,995,630	84.4
Wyoming.....	3,265,791	2,144,932	1,978,975	92.3	1,120,859	34.3	993,074	88.6
Hawaii.....	1,961,630	1,183,451	1,072,088	90.6	778,179	39.7	547,197	70.3
Puerto Rico.....	1,767,064	1,168,155	1,086,401	93.0	598,909	33.9	451,569	75.4
Virgin Islands.....	15,234	15,234	15,106	99.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undistributed by state.....	3,959,142	3,959,142	134,628	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

TABLE XIV. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities		Airports and Airways	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total.....	\$9,578,382,136	\$3,727,392,468	38.9	\$998,896,803	10.4	\$855,246,233	8.9	\$964,742,044	10.1	\$200,505,453	2.1
Alabama.....	125,380,531	66,077,919	52.7	14,311,133	11.4	2,536,502	2.0	7,511,083	6.0	2,002,731	1.6
Arizona.....	39,785,481	20,589,536	51.7	6,941,867	17.4	1,054,812	2.6	1,694,485	4.3	244,490	0.6
Arkansas.....	100,009,377	59,035,940	59.0	13,128,223	13.1	2,895,185	2.9	1,116,356	1.1	514,311	0.5
California.....	479,990,521	82,372,405	17.2	57,529,961	12.0	15,544,127	9.5	63,543,559	13.2	17,978,771	3.7
Colorado.....	109,009,789	39,672,978	36.4	12,554,977	11.5	4,917,080	4.5	9,051,364	8.3	3,334,063	3.0
Connecticut.....	105,679,482	36,350,299	34.4	13,446,443	12.7	9,777,662	9.3	15,606,483	14.8	2,610,560	2.5
Delaware.....	9,787,114	1,332,648	13.6	892,911	9.1	1,071,309	11.0	2,188,185	22.4	---	---
District of Columbia.....	35,610,803	5,951,885	16.7	5,544,041	15.6	1,730,789	4.9	6,523,328	18.3	1,593,023	4.5
Florida.....	112,768,705	40,611,401	36.0	17,286,969	15.3	4,501,683	4.0	7,469,837	6.6	4,353,698	3.9
Georgia.....	125,529,011	52,216,351	41.6	14,294,815	11.4	3,570,639	2.8	12,580,915	10.0	2,010,212	1.6
Idaho.....	38,092,737	11,487,766	30.2	3,803,067	10.0	1,370,433	3.6	3,565,859	9.4	840,824	2.2
Illinois.....	736,053,463	292,416,782	39.7	48,409,237	6.6	102,183,789	13.9	84,273,912	11.4	9,110,105	1.2
Indiana.....	290,684,701	146,811,545	50.5	24,764,601	8.5	23,178,710	8.0	19,034,894	6.6	3,125,598	1.1
Iowa.....	111,139,008	52,121,598	46.9	7,891,458	7.1	6,164,763	5.6	13,353,652	12.0	1,662,955	1.5
Kansas.....	120,048,056	49,965,432	41.6	9,030,416	7.5	14,501,823	12.1	6,563,558	5.5	1,626,368	1.4
Kentucky.....	147,118,550	81,233,721	57.3	19,279,289	13.1	2,997,467	2.0	9,133,194	6.2	619,465	0.4
Louisiana.....	120,990,508	48,344,455	40.0	14,702,502	12.1	17,639,100	14.6	8,373,016	6.9	698,696	0.6
Maine.....	29,557,078	14,830,316	50.2	1,581,171	5.3	1,595,197	5.4	3,872,616	13.1	1,376,594	4.7
Maryland.....	55,388,215	21,115,735	38.1	6,633,456	12.0	4,033,734	7.3	8,317,112	15.0	608,627	1.1
Massachusetts.....	439,506,603	104,786,675	23.8	55,752,690	12.7	27,529,194	6.3	60,512,871	13.8	4,055,524	0.9
Michigan.....	415,515,537	210,065,918	50.6	29,926,418	7.2	23,270,698	5.6	60,890,854	14.6	3,579,883	0.9
Minnesota.....	231,730,886	82,552,858	35.2	32,957,925	14.0	27,489,526	11.7	22,313,618	9.5	3,083,920	1.3
Mississippi.....	99,076,757	46,178,162	46.6	9,149,312	9.2	1,833,880	1.6	2,833,880	2.9	1,790,158	1.8
Missouri.....	279,115,922	118,346,794	42.4	25,355,952	9.1	15,852,536	5.7	28,461,488	10.2	2,289,130	0.8
Montana.....	64,096,300	27,537,084	42.8	5,251,527	8.2	4,218,222	6.6	3,819,890	6.0	961,963	1.5
Nebraska.....	97,825,019	41,387,144	45.4	7,213,884	7.4	6,055,181	6.2	12,080,891	12.3	1,943,344	2.0
Nevada.....	9,727,211	3,135,214	32.2	620,163	6.4	1,513,295	15.6	545,463	5.6	216,067	2.2
New Hampshire.....	30,538,254	7,305,148	23.9	1,452,718	4.8	3,189,272	10.4	6,966,698	22.8	832,325	2.8
New Jersey.....	379,613,249	138,374,659	36.5	42,090,656	11.1	47,859,118	12.6	49,583,972	10.7	6,384,570	1.7
New Mexico.....	40,310,122	12,886,122	32.0	10,494,651	26.0	2,168,915	5.4	2,127,608	5.3	892,520	2.2
New York.....	1,315,786,536	259,219,726	19.7	209,930,950	16.0	213,737,186	16.2	169,727,455	12.9	62,020,917	4.7
North Carolina.....	102,551,561	35,758,461	34.9	13,093,477	12.8	6,823,949	6.7	6,598,062	6.4	2,351,191	2.3
North Dakota.....	55,362,358	23,264,520	42.0	6,965,352	12.6	2,905,101	5.2	3,011,382	5.4	402,113	0.7
Ohio.....	706,461,611	357,414,877	50.6	45,171,369	6.4	72,030,976	10.3	74,361,621	10.5	8,070,289	1.1
Oklahoma.....	164,540,170	84,887,031	51.6	25,633,632	15.7	4,561,265	2.8	9,101,201	5.5	889,123	0.5
Oregon.....	69,315,185	29,557,585	42.6	5,463,594	7.9	3,824,638	5.5	4,925,520	7.1	3,386,655	4.9
Pennsylvania.....	894,919,090	517,823,333	57.9	58,046,801	6.5	47,376,143	5.3	55,313,162	6.2	17,683,149	2.0
Rhode Island.....	55,849,723	11,754,706	21.0	5,761,825	10.3	6,822,380	12.2	11,304,492	20.2	173,226	0.3
South Carolina.....	92,286,771	30,127,067	32.6	16,692,411	18.1	2,382,937	2.6	5,035,752	5.5	2,488,014	2.7
South Dakota.....	62,243,440	28,002,054	45.0	5,313,322	8.5	1,995,104	3.2	3,531,477	5.7	865,397	1.4
Tennessee.....	119,286,317	67,255,379	56.4	6,871,810	5.8	3,559,663	3.0	3,577,127	3.0	4,933,792	4.1
Texas.....	248,793,194	103,686,710	41.7	25,038,073	10.1	10,206,050	4.1	14,932,290	6.0	2,321,354	0.9
Utah.....	47,182,089	13,102,883	28.4	7,160,767	15.2	1,819,167	3.9	6,454,127	13.7	1,658,053	3.5
Vermont.....	17,425,061	8,144,747	48.3	773,150	4.1	487,733	2.8	2,060,276	11.8	253,957	1.5
Virginia.....	73,010,654	22,869,282	31.3	6,987,640	9.6	2,870,495	3.9	5,563,480	7.6	1,138,073	2.0
Washington.....	147,253,956	53,120,819	36.1	11,995,081	8.1	13,377,838	9.1	18,690,820	12.7	5,370,819	3.6
West Virginia.....	136,307,621	85,918,324	63.0	7,598,821	5.6	1,897,902	1.4	4,625,582	3.4	2,571,516	1.9
Wisconsin.....	252,176,837	60,753,835	24.1	23,855,972	9.5	43,809,529	17.4	39,395,210	15.6	2,121,459	0.8
Wyoming.....	17,293,325	6,233,032	36.0	1,472,906	8.5	1,311,180	7.6	1,185,715	6.9	335,609	2.0
Alaska.....	20,743	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	11,199,958	5,579,876	49.8	2,688,388	24.0	473,873	4.2	353,141	3.2	817,312	7.3
Puerto Rico.....	1,767,061	1,253,725	71.0	61,969	3.5	33,243	1.9	32,541	1.8	---	---
Virgin Islands.....	19,249	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undistributed by state A.....	4,321,417	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Conservation		Sanitation		Sewing		Professional and Service, Excluding Sewing		Miscellaneous ^a	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$378,585,501	4.0	\$201,426,069	2.1	\$632,908,404	6.6	\$1,427,018,284	14.9	\$191,660,877	2.0
Alabama	1,341,673	1.1	6,130,694	4.9	6,931,363	5.5	17,541,795	14.0	995,638	0.8
Arizona	608,250	1.5	1,185,863	3.0	2,289,434	5.8	5,202,778	13.1	-26,031	(b)
Arkansas	2,166,559	2.2	2,283,591	2.3	6,499,452	6.5	11,145,368	11.2	1,224,401	1.2
California	34,968,024	7.3	1,921,797	0.4	49,930,186	10.4	116,906,457	24.4	9,268,234	1.9
Colorado	8,381,536	7.7	1,488,645	1.4	11,262,843	10.3	15,112,811	13.9	3,233,492	3.0
Connecticut	4,039,604	3.8	3,112,130	2.9	3,957,956	3.7	15,575,615	14.7	1,202,730	1.2
Delaware	541,203	5.5	188,712	1.9	1,557,378	15.9	1,365,598	14.0	649,290	6.6
District of Columbia	378,972	1.1	197,571	0.5	3,217,705	9.0	9,647,952	27.1	825,537	2.3
Florida	2,862,716	2.5	2,985,119	2.7	13,181,950	11.7	18,400,238	16.3	1,115,094	1.0
Georgia	710,245	0.6	5,768,930	4.6	12,812,073	10.2	18,208,774	14.5	3,356,027	2.7
Idaho	10,310,629	27.1	1,084,647	2.8	1,792,910	4.7	3,216,059	8.4	620,543	1.6
Illinois	20,582,256	2.8	14,655,005	2.0	30,014,120	4.1	130,158,352	17.8	4,249,875	0.5
Indiana	24,427,415	8.4	5,647,111	1.9	13,601,939	4.7	21,867,706	8.6	5,204,882	1.7
Iowa	5,856,082	5.3	715,129	0.6	7,102,653	6.4	12,663,380	11.1	3,607,338	3.2
Kansas	12,170,124	10.1	3,106,352	2.6	11,525,612	9.6	10,849,095	9.0	709,276	0.6
Kentucky	542,959	0.4	2,725,378	1.9	10,018,120	6.8	15,034,936	10.2	2,534,018	1.7
Louisiana	2,609,063	2.2	2,788,843	2.3	7,598,573	6.3	16,951,447	14.0	1,284,003	1.0
Maine	859,434	2.9	9,806	(b)	2,132,993	7.2	2,544,713	8.6	753,878	2.6
Maryland	1,243,880	2.2	849,518	1.6	2,981,834	5.4	6,597,378	11.9	3,006,941	5.4
Massachusetts	25,072,551	5.7	1,929,163	0.4	47,654,023	10.8	87,809,001	20.0	24,464,001	5.6
Michigan	22,693,503	5.5			14,972,243	3.6	41,225,450	10.6	5,890,570	1.4
Minnesota	9,721,196	4.1	640,454	0.3	16,327,887	7.0	33,693,730	14.1	5,949,772	2.5
Mississippi	1,741,759	1.8	8,747,239	8.8	8,111,191	8.2	18,529,853	18.7	366,985	0.4
Missouri	23,768,922	8.5	7,435,849	2.6	23,417,682	8.3	26,140,614	9.4	8,366,955	3.0
Montana	6,598,433	10.1	1,715,002	2.7	6,308,661	9.9	6,783,598	10.6	871,990	1.4
Nebraska	2,426,213	2.5	2,061,851	2.1	6,695,967	6.8	12,919,087	13.2	2,011,154	2.1
Nevada	670,185	6.9	269,463	2.8	956,336	9.8	1,377,953	14.2	423,072	4.3
New Hampshire	2,169,413	7.1	37,353	0.1	4,171,869	13.7	2,648,521	8.7	1,734,967	5.7
New Jersey	11,124,346	2.9	4,655,142	1.2	21,502,503	5.7	60,629,194	16.0	6,409,089	1.6
New Mexico	4,047,126	10.0	1,670,841	4.1	2,225,899	5.5	3,002,657	7.5	793,780	2.0
New York	6,763,586	0.5	26,508,596	2.0	38,317,414	2.9	281,052,466	21.4	48,508,240	3.7
North Carolina	1,448,525	1.4	7,363,184	7.2	11,817,968	11.5	16,244,514	15.8	1,052,230	1.0
North Dakota	5,732,220	10.4	2,250,326	4.1	3,583,908	6.5	6,993,424	12.6	254,013	0.5
Ohio	17,070,530	2.4	6,083,762	0.9	39,377,026	5.6	77,900,678	11.0	8,080,483	1.2
Oklahoma	4,864,076	3.0	6,658,629	4.0	10,415,724	6.3	15,973,259	9.7	1,556,227	0.9
Oregon	4,845,056	7.0	1,251,960	1.8	5,455,316	7.9	8,317,664	12.0	2,286,197	3.3
Pennsylvania	24,671,579	2.7	11,605,513	1.3	70,047,715	7.8	89,517,818	10.0	2,833,577	0.3
Rhode Island	4,511,127	8.1	2,280,570	1.1	5,900,348	10.6	5,621,346	10.1	1,719,703	3.1
South Carolina	892,760	1.0	8,081,212	8.7	8,017,604	8.7	16,889,540	18.3	1,676,465	1.8
South Dakota	7,343,488	11.8	4,961,647	2.7	4,961,647	8.0	7,879,086	12.7	653,887	1.0
Tennessee	1,533,623	1.3	13,034,282	10.9	5,631,099	4.7	11,660,720	9.8	1,228,822	1.0
Texas	11,369,527	4.6	7,530,967	3.0	37,804,524	15.2	35,047,480	14.1	856,189	0.3
Utah	3,975,128	8.4	2,328,638	4.9	2,505,839	5.3	6,314,510	13.5	1,532,977	3.2
Vermont	1,013,382	5.8			1,284,313	7.4	2,815,565	16.2	321,938	1.8
Virginia	567,837	0.8	4,719,898	6.5	7,838,115	10.7	17,153,354	23.5	2,972,180	4.1
Washington	13,432,591	9.1	1,021,193	0.7	9,680,987	6.6	18,487,845	12.6	2,075,963	1.4
West Virginia	1,166,325	0.9	10,533,237	7.7	8,444,535	6.2	12,139,974	8.9	1,408,418	1.0
Wisconsin	21,122,729	8.4	1,699,947	0.7	9,113,164	3.6	38,118,559	15.1	12,186,433	4.8
Wyoming	1,275,392	7.4	571,365	3.3	1,957,137	11.3	2,455,024	14.2	495,965	2.8
Alaska							20,743	100.0		
Hawaii	344,934	3.1					942,186	8.4	248	(b)
Puerto Rico	6,795	0.4	161,592	9.3	35	(b)	174,025	9.8	40,139	2.3
Virgin Islands							19,249	100.0		
Undistributed by state ^c							5,490,235		-1,177,818	

^a Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the major types.

^b Less than 0.05 percent.

^c Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities		Airports and Airways	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$1,902,949,771	\$791,863,207	41.6	\$183,447,897	9.6	\$119,339,923	6.3	\$199,838,640	10.5	\$37,279,450	2.0
Alabama	35,276,851	21,539,539	61.1	3,309,820	9.4	437,696	1.2	1,161,784	3.3	106,585	0.3
Arizona	7,803,673	4,780,006	61.3	1,152,356	14.8	42,496	0.5	536,192	6.9		
Arkansas	28,810,241	19,293,798	67.0	2,918,718	10.1	464,415	1.6	268,614	0.9	90,656	0.3
California	93,238,636	16,340,682	17.5	13,611,951	14.6	7,176,324	7.7	8,968,495	9.6	3,662,501	3.9
Colorado	21,632,383	7,692,079	35.6	2,566,702	11.9	866,427	4.0	2,341,465	10.8	1,198,187	5.5
Connecticut	20,685,369	7,046,911	34.1	2,933,673	14.2	1,721,640	8.3	3,189,129	15.4	380,906	1.8
Delaware	2,242,426	463,231	20.7	317,011	14.1	134,769	6.0	454,674	20.3		
District of Columbia	8,906,381	906,409	10.2	1,123,128	12.6	206,288	2.3	1,580,232	17.7	956,939	10.7
Florida	29,646,968	12,421,021	41.9	4,051,190	13.7	878,923	3.0	1,338,229	4.5	831,377	2.8
Georgia	33,259,720	18,539,386	55.7	2,913,549	8.8	759,414	2.3	1,760,592	5.3	150,637	0.5
Idaho	9,473,356	3,386,991	35.8	1,000,905	10.6	302,045	3.2	912,530	9.6	153,701	1.6
Illinois	154,979,063	62,489,244	40.3	8,777,130	5.7	14,124,513	9.1	19,464,394	12.6	859,613	0.5
Indiana	55,087,544	30,603,630	55.6	3,971,415	7.2	2,521,316	4.6	4,766,954	8.7	125,431	0.2
Iowa	24,943,771	12,291,795	49.3	1,826,511	7.3	780,207	3.1	2,775,554	11.1	871,971	3.5
Kansas	21,723,793	9,894,535	45.5	1,795,072	8.3	3,295,382	15.2	1,545,273	7.1	541,062	2.5
Kentucky	32,432,690	19,228,730	59.3	4,162,968	12.8	430,489	1.3	2,340,063	7.2	12,693	(A)
Louisiana	25,638,521	10,898,881	42.5	2,324,905	9.1	3,036,381	11.8	1,780,147	6.9	304,249	1.2
Maine	6,450,948	3,684,060	57.1	601,988	9.3	261,328	4.1	749,490	11.6	59,048	0.9
Maryland	11,592,127	5,080,550	43.8	1,066,625	9.2	408,190	3.5	1,247,287	10.8	294,519	2.5
Massachusetts	86,587,781	21,018,396	24.3	10,419,994	12.0	5,439,798	6.3	14,721,593	17.0	524,953	0.6
Michigan	86,730,168	45,182,268	52.1	4,386,160	5.1	3,973,963	4.6	11,575,766	13.3	439,186	0.5
Minnesota	46,434,520	15,935,578	34.3	5,301,542	11.4	5,080,754	10.9	6,397,170	13.8	770,318	1.7
Mississippi	27,943,640	15,078,364	54.0	1,733,843	6.2	331,146	1.2	831,297	3.0	65,210	0.2
Missouri	62,926,873	29,833,818	47.4	5,306,445	8.4	3,360,842	5.3	7,992,609	12.7	171,581	0.3
Montana	12,934,030	5,840,785	45.2	1,133,285	8.8	470,896	3.7	661,834	5.1	200,674	1.6
Nebraska	23,296,108	11,208,468	48.1	2,141,845	9.2	955,041	4.1	2,731,442	11.7	113,623	0.5
Nevada	1,849,893	667,203	36.1	162,853	8.8	189,569	10.2	221,979	12.0	1,790	0.1
New Hampshire	6,097,095	1,297,711	21.3	306,589	5.0	565,009	9.3	1,617,305	26.5	489	(A)
New Jersey	72,903,980	29,900,789	41.0	6,549,368	9.0	6,682,274	9.2	6,905,384	9.5	441,080	0.6
New Mexico	10,515,835	3,306,931	31.5	2,925,851	27.8	376,288	3.6	745,648	7.1	88,590	0.8
New York	181,509,724	40,863,839	22.5	26,905,672	14.8	17,127,047	9.5	28,186,131	15.5	16,423,819	9.1
North Carolina	32,148,188	15,160,971	47.2	4,103,221	12.8	1,704,939	5.3	2,064,451	6.4	423,032	1.3
North Dakota	10,588,559	5,089,229	48.1	1,430,823	13.5	431,195	4.1	592,797	5.6	156,284	1.5
Ohio	131,856,332	68,106,651	51.6	4,352,956	3.3	11,917,653	9.0	12,740,942	9.7	1,198,890	0.9
Oklahoma	31,321,478	16,268,935	51.9	5,003,282	16.0	699,682	2.2	1,104,517	3.5	175,246	0.6
Oregon	14,525,855	6,761,430	46.6	1,647,892	11.3	789,580	5.4	1,351,984	9.3	220,690	1.5
Pennsylvania	137,599,394	68,554,905	49.8	10,549,211	7.7	6,772,116	4.9	10,640,419	7.7	573,790	0.4
Rhode Island	12,416,669	2,368,300	19.1	677,271	5.5	1,258,538	10.1	4,174,250	33.6		
South Carolina	28,318,977	11,866,426	41.9	5,044,816	17.8	588,807	2.1	2,784,614	9.8	361,402	1.3
South Dakota	11,696,149	5,112,295	43.7	1,272,707	10.9	328,331	2.8	917,029	7.8	136,469	1.2
Tennessee	30,168,293	19,253,353	63.8	1,260,909	4.2	739,142	2.5	1,173,380	3.9	206,136	0.7
Texas	66,826,021	29,529,839	44.2	8,237,286	12.3	1,807,922	2.7	4,227,542	6.3	334,037	0.5
Utah	10,736,751	3,827,902	35.6	1,663,275	15.5	236,775	2.2	1,658,314	15.1	86,809	0.8
Vermont	3,651,129	1,710,395	46.9	154,432	4.2	59,831	1.7	486,638	13.3	19,024	0.5
Virginia	17,199,564	7,064,760	41.1	1,711,505	9.9	442,280	2.6	1,384,587	8.0	258,238	1.5
Washington	29,604,011	9,124,571	30.8	2,606,769	6.8	1,899,069	6.4	5,272,429	17.8	1,912,452	6.5
West Virginia	28,684,661	18,131,509	63.2	1,524,912	5.3	352,076	1.2	779,519	2.7	901,259	3.2
Wisconsin	51,084,601	13,746,750	26.9	3,817,380	7.5	6,748,018	13.2	8,334,261	16.3	402,223	0.8
Wyoming	3,265,791	1,391,663	42.6	323,626	9.9	115,026	3.5	292,630	9.0	9,305	0.3
Hawaii	1,961,630	823,970	42.0	904,501	46.1	14,832	0.8	56,720	2.9	62,857	3.2
Puerto Rico	1,767,064	1,253,725	71.0	61,969	3.5	33,243	1.9	32,541	1.8		
Virgin Islands	15,234										
Undistributed by state ^B	3,958,142										

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Concluded

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Conservation		Sanitation		Sewing		Professional and Service, Excluding Sewing		Miscellaneous	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$64,818,819	3.4	\$29,788,136	1.6	\$118,135,663	6.2	\$332,947,338	17.5	\$25,490,698	1.3
Alabama	674,519	1.9	1,476,977	4.2	1,080,905	3.1	4,947,095	14.0	541,931	1.5
Arizona	43,491	0.6	198,041	2.5	173,055	2.2	1,018,166	13.0	-140,130	-1.8
Arkansas	158,546	0.5	162,340	0.6	1,628,367	5.7	3,657,952	12.7	166,835	0.6
California	10,485,326	11.3	196,751	0.2	9,183,581	9.9	21,109,566	22.6	2,503,459	2.7
Colorado	636,240	2.9	324,129	1.5	1,670,431	7.7	3,535,662	16.4	801,061	3.7
Connecticut	901,715	4.4	442,741	2.1	633,542	3.1	3,381,634	16.3	53,478	0.3
Delaware	82,059	3.7	26,719	1.2	290,555	12.9	280,389	12.5	193,019	8.6
District of Columbia	185,825	2.1	86,066	1.0	449,829	5.0	3,282,292	36.9	129,373	1.5
Florida	569,864	1.9	635,679	2.2	3,004,040	10.1	5,852,791	19.7	63,854	0.2
Georgia	165,631	0.5	1,206,161	3.6	2,315,799	7.0	5,004,501	15.0	444,050	1.3
Idaho	2,526,930	26.7	152,083	1.6	285,252	3.0	674,734	7.1	78,365	0.8
Illinois	1,954,927	1.3	1,716,933	4.1	7,669,683	4.9	37,786,092	24.4	136,534	0.1
Indiana	3,149,439	5.7	641,718	1.2	2,703,139	1.9	6,405,113	12.5	-303,911	-0.6
Iowa	915,768	3.7	55,069	0.2	1,436,285	5.8	3,521,656	14.1	408,455	1.9
Kansas	543,966	2.5	353,869	1.6	1,479,774	6.8	2,232,453	10.3	42,377	0.2
Kentucky	50,074	0.2	257,116	0.8	1,799,708	5.6	4,238,769	13.1	-87,920	-0.3
Louisiana	529,504	2.1	533,156	2.1	1,554,780	6.1	4,159,746	16.2	516,772	2.0
Maine	45,830	0.7	—	—	150,107	7.0	538,745	8.4	60,352	0.9
Maryland	611,428	5.3	172,832	1.5	476,718	4.1	1,443,728	12.5	790,250	6.8
Massachusetts	6,618,140	7.7	72,498	0.1	5,314,442	6.1	18,619,478	21.5	3,838,489	4.4
Michigan	2,310,182	2.6	—	—	4,394,000	5.1	13,549,180	15.6	920,133	1.1
Minnesota	1,775,765	3.8	—	—	2,955,934	6.4	7,742,741	16.7	474,718	1.0
Mississippi	501,030	1.8	2,660,299	9.5	1,576,258	5.6	5,083,571	18.2	82,622	0.3
Missouri	3,499,358	5.6	82,484	0.1	3,305,733	5.3	8,007,305	12.7	1,366,698	2.2
Montana	1,131,194	8.8	233,726	1.8	1,318,273	10.2	1,911,674	14.8	31,689	(B)
Nebraska	398,898	1.7	420,129	1.8	1,286,649	5.5	3,629,720	15.6	410,293	1.8
Nevada	14,547	0.8	78,444	4.2	189,536	10.2	304,602	16.5	19,370	1.1
New Hampshire	863,291	14.2	—	—	846,977	13.9	470,516	7.7	129,211	2.1
New Jersey	1,593,957	2.2	871,287	1.2	3,812,440	5.2	15,114,090	20.7	1,033,311	1.4
New Mexico	1,199,718	11.4	256,635	2.4	522,987	5.0	871,382	8.3	221,886	2.1
New York	790,528	0.4	1,942,918	1.1	6,590,559	3.6	40,131,980	22.1	2,547,201	1.4
North Carolina	335,195	1.0	1,348,573	4.2	1,936,418	6.0	5,117,072	15.9	-45,684	-0.1
North Dakota	594,371	5.6	376,139	3.6	520,922	4.9	1,285,615	12.1	110,953	1.0
Ohio	1,202,794	0.9	206,200	0.2	8,788,380	6.7	22,784,988	17.3	556,878	0.4
Oklahoma	266,571	0.9	606,554	1.9	2,212,905	7.1	5,149,793	16.4	-166,007	-0.5
Oregon	554,534	3.8	198,087	1.4	667,172	4.6	1,887,699	13.0	446,817	3.1
Pennsylvania	2,965,205	2.2	1,697,049	1.2	14,226,361	10.3	21,401,776	15.6	218,562	0.2
Rhode Island	486,244	3.9	376,139	3.0	1,252,523	10.1	1,521,214	12.3	301,890	2.4
South Carolina	110,903	0.4	1,421,377	5.0	1,468,446	5.2	4,519,518	16.0	152,668	0.5
South Dakota	887,144	7.6	394,972	3.4	732,159	6.3	1,865,318	15.9	49,725	0.4
Tennessee	447,794	1.5	3,191,899	10.6	458,200	1.5	3,599,386	11.9	-161,997	-0.6
Texas	2,874,285	4.3	1,036,245	1.6	8,836,376	13.2	9,897,150	14.8	45,339	0.1
Utah	804,663	7.5	224,716	2.1	503,869	4.7	1,488,730	13.9	241,698	2.3
Vermont	237,810	6.5	—	—	230,815	6.3	718,294	19.7	33,890	0.9
Virginia	153,566	0.9	423,824	2.5	1,506,201	8.8	3,936,894	22.9	317,709	1.8
Washington	3,702,270	12.5	121,805	0.4	1,711,317	5.8	3,914,681	13.2	-61,352	-0.2
West Virginia	196,192	0.7	2,286,706	8.0	642,910	2.2	3,648,510	12.7	220,768	0.8
Wisconsin	3,935,323	7.7	328,764	0.6	1,719,942	3.4	10,185,154	19.9	1,866,786	3.7
Wyoming	129,110	3.9	124,164	3.8	321,074	9.8	527,651	16.2	31,512	1.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,901	5.0	-151	(B)
Puerto Rico	6,795	0.4	164,592	9.3	35	(B)	174,025	9.8	40,139	2.3
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,234	100.0	—	—
Undistributed by state C	—	—	—	—	—	—	202,412	5.1	3,756,730	94.9

A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the major types.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA
 CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	Item	Unit of Measurement	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:			Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities. Continued.				
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles	470,118	Traffic signs erected	Number	643,000		30,278
Rural roads—total	Miles	412,204	Traffic-control line painted	Miles of road	1,925		1,133
High type surface—total	Miles	29,062	Roadside landscaping	Miles			
New construction	Miles	15,198	Car and railroad track removal				
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	13,561	Public buildings, excluding utility plants and buildings at airports				
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	383,142	Public buildings—total				
Urban streets—total	Miles	50,341	Educational—total	Number	23,195	2,848	63,131
High type surface—total	Miles	20,576	Educational—total	Number	1,115	1,518	28,562
New construction	Miles	11,583	Libraries	Number	108	53	761
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	8,993	Schools	Number	1,007	1,495	27,801
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	29,765	Recreational—total	Number	6,501	386	4,286
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	7,573	Auditoriums	Number	317	91	308
High type surface—total	Miles	1,608	Gymnasiums	Number	859	161	567
New construction	Miles	913	Other	Number	5,328	111	3,411
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	695	Offices and administrative				
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	5,965	Hospitals	Number	1,013	193	3,402
High type surface—total	Miles	913	Penal institutions	Number	132	66	1,482
New construction	Miles	695	Firehouses	Number	127	22	450
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	218	Garages	Number	290	52	1,910
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	10,214	Storage	Number	1,739	129	1,306
New construction	Miles	3,613	Armories	Number	1,479	83	2,077
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	6,601	Other	Number	216	30	344
Bridges and viaducts—total	(Number) (Linear feet)	37,511 1,594,391	Outdoor recreational facilities:				
New construction	(Number) (Linear feet)	57,290 1,824,263	Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers	(Number) (Seating capacity)	1,642 2,700,000	79 218,000	581 2,485,000
Reconstruction or improvement	(Number) (Linear feet)	12,500 1,276,854	Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	(Number) (Area in acres)	37 2,152	5 16	235 10,886
Wood	(Number) (Linear feet)	21,633 672,101	Parks	(Number) (Area in acres)	1,306 59,552	123 2,387	5,375 346,992
Steel	(Number) (Linear feet)	12,265 773,336	Playgrounds—total	Number	2,332	84	7,880
Masonry	(Number) (Linear feet)	257,997 10,214	School	Number	1,403	73	6,805
Culverts	(Number) (Linear feet)	309,412 118,954	Other	Number	929	11	1,075
New construction	(Number) (Linear feet)	677,339 18,218,300	Athletic fields	Number	2,496	37	2,016
Reconstruction or improvement	(Number) (Linear feet)	83,783 2,009,223	Handball courts	Area in acres	13,963	135	12,488
Roadside drainage ditch and pipe—total	Miles	68,687	Horsehoe courts	Number	1,374		106
Ditch	Miles	10,681	Tennis courts	Number	1,795		114
Pipe	Miles	2,708	Swimming pools	Number	7,798		2,545
Sidewalks and paths—total	Miles	15,403	Wading pools	(Number) (Square feet of surface)	630 7,512,000	283 62	283 4,633,000
Paved	Miles	12,717	Ice-skating areas	(Number) (Square feet of surface)	610 2,270,000		62 219,000
Unpaved	Miles	2,686	Ski trails	(Number) (Square feet of surface)	1,047 43,539,000	74	74 15,430,000
Curbs	Miles	14,532	Bandshells	Miles	298	52	52
Gutters	Miles	4,190	Outdoor theatres	Number	56		12
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	1,727	Golf courses	Number	162		66
Road and street lighting	Number of light standards Miles of road	20,757 632		Number	115		23
				Number	294		298
				Area in acres	14,711		3,916
							28,532

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Continued

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

APPENDIX

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Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		Reconstruction or improvement
		New construction	Additions			New construction	Additions	
Public utilities and sanitation.								
Utility plants—total		1,471	68	Conservation, flood and erosion control, and irrigation—total		275,000	---	2,962,000
Electric power plants.		38	11	Irrigation systems	(Acres)	763	---	3,760
Incinerator plants.	(Capacity in kilowatts)	27,611	6,978	Airport and airway facilities: A	(Miles of ditch, canal, pipe, or flume)	---	---	---
Pumping stations	(Capacity in tons per day)	1,482	8	Facilities at airports and landing areas:				
Sewage treatment plants	(Capacity in millions per day)	1,087,442,000	41,812,000	Landing fields.	(Number)	197	50	317
Water treatment plants	(Capacity in gallons per day)	261,969,000	23,452,000	Runways	(Area in acres)	23,154	2,845	40,893
	(Capacity in gallons per day)	184,145,000	4,583,000		(Linear feet)	1,971,114	---	16,653,212
Water mains and distribution lines	(Capacity in gallons per day)	184,145,000	4,583,000	Airport buildings—total	(Number)	178	65	1,091
Water consumer connections	Miles	9,638	2,774	Administrative and terminal	(Number)	74	14	60
Water wells	(Number)	241,000	377,000	Hangers	(Number)	168	10	260
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc.	(Number)	3,182	1,026	Other	(Number)	236	41	771
Storage dams.	(Capacity in gallons)	2,094	441					
Storm and sanitary sewers	(Capacity in acre-feet)	1,475,953,000	20,940,174,000	Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	(Number)	25	---	9
Sewerage service connections	Miles	733,016	575,646	Landing areas floodlighted	(Number of areas)	60	---	17
Manholes and catch basins	(Number)	385,000	3,413	Airway facilities:	(Number of light standards)	1,915	---	191
Sanitary privies	(Number)	468,748	278,353	Airway markers	(Number)	10,493	---	2,870
Abandoned mine sealing	(Number)	1,791,000	29,000	Airway beacons	(Number)	67	---	13
Mosquito-control drainage	Openings sealed	173,000	---	Miscellaneous construction:	(Number)	17	62	754
Mosquito-control spraying	(Acres drained)	1,847,000	1,826,000	Cemeteries	(Area in acres)	226	678	8,413
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles of ditch and pipe	13,059	18,106					
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems	Gallons sprayed	2,060,000	1,588	Landscaping and beautification, other than roadside and parks	(Acres)	677	---	78,773
Gas, oil, and steam pipe lines	Miles	1,125	865	Ornamental pools and fountains	(Number)	---	---	60
Conservation, flood, and erosion control, and irrigation:	Miles	1,862	911	Monuments and historic markers	(Number)	---	---	122
		438	94	Drainage, other than roadside and mosquito-control	(Acres drained)	805	---	10,656,000
				Fencing	(Miles of ditch)	3,676	---	13,645
Fish hatcheries	(Number)	157	76		(Miles of pipe)	13,346	---	20,637
Firebreaks	(Annual capacity in finger-lings)	643,817,000	93,924,000	Tunnels—total	(Number)	658	---	78
Fire and forest trails	Miles	1,712	575,375,000		(Linear feet)	275,008	---	51,551
Reforestation	Miles	3,819	386	Vehicle	(Number)	20	---	5
Planting oysters	(Trees planted)	5,814,000	1,171	Pedestrian	(Number)	129	---	5,647
Levees and embankments	Miles	412	435,392	Other	(Number)	19,831	---	25
Jetties and breakwaters	Miles	57	161,191,000		(Linear feet)	312	---	8,901
Bulkheads	Miles	114	---		(Number)	252,391	---	18
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,252	110	Docks, wharves, and piers	(Number)	252	---	40,003
Riprap	Square yards	11,790,000	1,701,000	Artificial channels, other than drainage and irrigation.	(Miles)	62	---	290
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles	---	---					
Streambed improvement	Miles	---	---					
Conservation, flood, and erosion control dams	(Number)	13,179	712					

a Data relate to the cumulative period through June 30, 1940 and apply to the continental United States only.

b Includes surfacing.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Children	Adults
Education, art, and music activities—				Public health and hospital activities—				
Adult education:				Continued:				
Library and naturalization classes	Enrollees	293,000		Home visits	Persons receiving service	17,000	11,100	5,900
Vocational training classes	Enrollees	191,000		Examinations and tests	Persons receiving service	1,300	1,000	300
Other	Enrollees	8,000		Immunizations	Persons receiving service	1,700	600	1,100
Correspondence courses	Enrollees	531,000		School examinations and tests	Persons receiving service	36,000	36,000	
Lectures and forums	Persons attending	161,000		Other services:	Persons receiving service	33,100	33,100	
Nursery schools	Enrollees	1,354		Examinations and tests	Persons receiving service	3,100	3,100	
Special instruction for institutionalized and handicapped children	Enrollees	4,000		Immunizations	Persons receiving service	34,700	25,300	9,400
Art instruction classes	Enrollees	47,000		Tests	Persons receiving service	27,300	10,900	16,300
Music:	Enrollees	160,000		Immunizations	Persons receiving service	1,700	1,600	100
Instruction classes	Performances	2,500						
Concerts	Persons attending	1,100,000						
Sewing and food preserving:								
Articles produced—total	Number	290,613,000						
Garments	Number	222,653,000		Housekeeping and services:				
Men's	Number	47,260,000		Families assisted	Number		6,57,000	
Women's	Number	57,793,000		Visits made	Number		17,159,000	
Boys'	Number	41,288,000		School lunch services:				
Girls'	Number	48,312,000		On January 17, 1940	(Schools served)		11,180	
Infants' (excluding daycares)	Number	27,961,000		Cumulative through December 31, 1939	(Lunches served)		1,018,000	
Other articles	Number	67,360,000		Library and book-repair activity:	Lunches served	384,213,000		
Food preserving:				Libraries operated or assisted a—total				
Quarts canned	Number	42,203,000			Number		9,358	
Pounds dried	Number	1,819,000		General public libraries	Number		3,358	
				Public school libraries	Number		5,066	
Public health and hospital activities:				Other libraries	Number		790	
Clinic and other health services:				Bookmobiles	Number		135	
Dental clinics: Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	35,100		Book renovation—total volumes	Number		67,361,000	
Medical clinics:				General public library volumes	Number		32,611,000	
Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	119,300		Public school library volumes	Number		26,007,000	
Tests	Persons receiving service	20,900		Other library volumes	Number		8,346,000	
Immunizations	Persons receiving service	16,700		Braille	Pages transcribed		3,900,000	

^a Data relate to a two-week period in January 1940 only.
^b Data relate to the month of December 1939 only.

TABLE XVII.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON PROFESSIONAL AND SERVICE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in Sewing Rooms ^A		Number of School Lunches Served ^B	Number of Medical and Dental Examinations, Treatments, and Immunizations ^C	Number of Visits Made by House-keeping Aides ^A	Enrollment in Adult Education Classes ^C		Enrollment in Nursery Schools ^C	Attendance at Music Performances ^C	Number of Participant Hours in Recreation Activities ^D
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced				Naturalization and literacy	Other classes			
United States	222,683,000	67,960,000	1,018,000	342,400	17,159,000	293,000	773,000	38,000	1,100,000	15,680,000
Alabama	2,931,000	623,000	20,600	2,500	233,000	7,100	12,000	1,100		121,000
Arizona	916,000	167,000	3,300		47,000	600	2,700	300	10,600	96,000
Arkansas	1,809,000	309,000	5,600	9,100	516,000	2,700	9,100	800	1,200	98,000
California	15,720,000	5,089,000	28,500	6,600	1,418,000	7,200	89,900	1,400	46,100	1,721,000
Colorado	2,930,000	523,000	22,500		391,000	1,500	9,300	600	2,900	92,000
Connecticut	1,584,000	300,000	2,000	800	143,700		12,900	500	9,000	133,000
Delaware	228,000	119,000			16,000		200	100	1,500	25,000
District of Columbia	649,000	186,000	7,100		18,000	1,200	1,900		6,700	66,000
Florida	4,647,000	1,380,000	24,500	7,000	105,000	2,500	3,600	1,400	19,200	115,000
Georgia	7,767,000	848,000	47,700	19,400	639,000	17,100	8,300	800	1,300	192,000
Idaho	527,000	139,000	8,900		144,000	100	5,600	400		89,000
Illinois	13,238,000	3,557,000	33,800	67,100	2,303,000	14,700	46,300	1,400	259,700	1,297,000
Indiana	4,530,000	1,490,000	16,000		451,000	4,700	20,900	1,300	24,800	385,000
Iowa	2,751,000	1,138,000	2,400		321,000	1,800	4,300	800	6,300	328,000
Kansas	3,807,000	868,000	5,800	900	360,000	1,600	8,300	400		96,000
Kentucky	5,025,000	665,000	5,500	100	261,000	4,300	10,500	1,100		174,000
Louisiana	2,406,000	419,000	7,100	200	107,000	12,100	13,900	300	2,100	140,000
Maine	1,112,000	147,000	100		6,800	100	1,800	100	500	
Maryland	1,087,000	157,000	500			500	500	600	6,500	120,000
Massachusetts	20,691,000	2,156,000	5,600	16,800	476,000	1,000	14,800	3,200	98,800	1,014,000
Michigan	3,346,000	12,219,000	33,900	2,500	294,000	9,000	68,600	1,300	15,400	879,000
Minnesota	3,917,000	1,243,000	28,100	14,300	140,000	1,600	14,700	900	13,000	368,000
Mississippi	3,207,000	656,000	47,000	10,400	520,000	9,200	19,400	400	5,800	150,000
Missouri	5,630,000	1,514,000	16,100	800	192,000	40,000	34,600	800	22,600	268,000
Montana	1,471,000	238,000	6,900		32,000	1,300	9,100	600		99,000
Nebraska	2,306,000	1,829,000	5,100	2,600	174,000	1,500	10,300	400	35,000	134,000
Nevada	161,000	137,000	1,400		12,700	100	800	100		9,000
New Hampshire	1,550,000	357,000	300			1,500	6,500	300	1,800	2,000
New Jersey	5,281,000	1,244,000	4,000	12,000	618,000	3,900	21,300	600	168,200	532,000
New Mexico	529,000	23,000	5,800	700	5,000	1,500	3,100	700	2,700	42,000
New York	16,508,000	10,263,000	108,800	64,400	1,967,600	23,800	53,800	1,400	72,700	2,103,000
North Carolina	5,951,000	1,251,000	58,100	23,300	259,000	16,700	8,800	500	4,400	140,000
North Dakota	1,481,000	125,000	2,300		40,000	900	4,800	300		122,000
Ohio	10,524,000	3,623,000	49,500	8,300	1,030,000	19,600	33,700	1,700	72,000	1,059,000
Oklahoma	3,180,000	720,000	73,400		464,000	1,800	9,700	600	2,800	98,000
Oregon	1,141,000	452,000	24,500	7,200	85,000	1,200	8,800	400	5,700	82,000
Pennsylvania	16,498,000	2,719,000	2,800	8,900	808,000	21,900	54,900	1,500	96,700	808,000
Rhode Island	1,743,000	248,000	300		26,800	2,300	6,700	500	9,500	16,000
South Carolina	3,068,000	683,000	73,100	11,200	448,000	11,900	6,600	400	6,400	295,000
South Dakota	1,908,000	378,000	6,900		85,800	400	9,100	200		126,000
Tennessee	2,645,000	2,618,000	74,100	2,000	234,000	5,600	15,400	800	2,300	124,000
Texas	19,591,000	1,213,000	24,000		1,022,000	17,200	16,500	2,100	11,100	602,000
Utah	806,000	233,000	24,100			800	6,400	100	2,600	130,000
Vermont	611,000	148,000	400	500		100	2,700	200	2,000	42,000
Virginia	3,348,000	655,000	29,500	7,400	343,000	5,300	14,000	700	5,100	140,000
Washington	3,686,000	869,000	35,400		296,000	3,500	29,000	1,100		328,000
West Virginia	3,321,000	832,000	20,100		62,000	6,200	15,100	1,600	5,100	179,000
Wisconsin	4,508,000	1,097,000	11,800	35,100	29,000	1,900	10,600	400	39,900	467,000
Wyoming	374,000	92,000	2,100		43,700	800	1,200	200		34,000

^A Cumulative through December 31, 1939.^B On January 17, 1940.^C Two-week period in January 1940.^D Week ending February 18, 1939.

TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

State	Miles of Highways, Roads, and Streets (New and Improved)	Number of Public Buildings				Number of Bridges and Viaducts (New and Improved)	Number of Culverts (New and Improved)	Number of Parks (New and Improved)	Number of Playgrounds and Athletic Fields (New and Improved)
		Schools		All other					
		New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement				
Total	470, 118	5, 502	27, 801	20, 541	35, 330	94, 711	761, 122	6, 681	14, 724
Alabama	16, 210	182	500	336	487	8, 774	31, 306	28	189
Arizona	1, 714	37	209	199	129	272	3, 886	9	39
Arkansas	7, 881	334	397	503	247	3, 841	21, 060	34	105
California	8, 580	196	694	1, 382	2, 040	1, 209	14, 663	367	574
Colorado	6, 245	96	343	359	574	2, 693	14, 679	116	150
Connecticut	3, 112	10	404	179	466	291	3, 065	130	143
Delaware	89	3	40	17	194	7	32	16	20
District of Columbia	122		5	28	293		58	93	117
Florida	5, 419	222	277	569	255	1, 084	5, 480	138	166
Georgia	6, 635	274	472	368	1, 267	2, 315	21, 642	117	329
Idaho	2, 608	28	53	164	65	759	5, 042	37	49
Illinois	35, 159	62	844	634	1, 532	10, 138	79, 759	506	934
Indiana	18, 344	41	810	503	1, 090	2, 468	20, 068	323	327
Iowa	21, 617	23	153	359	392	5, 140	26, 180	250	153
Kansas	14, 772	61	126	355	257	790	14, 070	126	159
Kentucky	8, 843	281	752	341	667	3, 145	50, 722	29	149
Louisiana	3, 236	42	282	224	406	1, 559	6, 609	17	108
Maine	1, 591	15	88	49	68	210	3, 000	34	53
Maryland	899	11	386	133	601	183	3, 323	48	152
Massachusetts	3, 286	7	1, 246	397	1, 839	283	2, 468	247	430
Michigan	17, 215	119	1, 001	652	1, 381	541	52, 186	255	442
Minnesota	19, 511	131	865	996	971	1, 086	22, 683	284	432
Mississippi	11, 377	174	198	457	110	7, 336	14, 205	22	100
Missouri	16, 908	293	593	221	364	1, 248	31, 440	161	692
Montana	7, 239	23	283	298	452	2, 138	10, 664	86	208
Nebraska	10, 509	48	245	337	916	5, 742	17, 194	163	103
Nevada	1, 705	2	32	139	48	120	901	26	26
New Hampshire	1, 318		63	65	92	238	3, 595	39	67
New Jersey	4, 405	20	834	379	1, 635	322	1, 312	287	430
New Mexico	2, 967	269	210	264	57	1, 381	2, 268	30	124
New York	7, 761	15	856	977	3, 516	675	12, 041	437	744
North Carolina	7, 827	129	1, 015	532	374	323	3, 987	75	454
North Dakota	11, 133	45	1, 382	351	481	750	11, 688	122	239
Ohio	19, 623	84	1, 621	789	3, 105	5, 716	38, 654	447	682
Oklahoma	23, 980	678	1, 846	957	429	2, 902	39, 343	108	1, 866
Oregon	3, 850	35	102	262	266	314	6, 072	70	178
Pennsylvania	12, 803	87	2, 766	729	2, 468	1, 399	22, 955	301	1, 070
Rhode Island	569		149	43	260	32	100	29	51
South Carolina	7, 530	618	1, 251	892	565	976	6, 549	71	272
South Dakota	12, 703	69	150	232	218	1, 046	7, 453	90	69
Tennessee	29, 134	216	536	404	85	4, 618	39, 152	61	248
Texas	21, 217	184	229	637	1, 135	5, 559	18, 311	148	377
Utah	3, 337	27	147	226	306	843	6, 926	50	147
Vermont	1, 436	6	104	33	170	521	2, 957	14	23
Virginia	5, 029	130	805	203	758	276	5, 983	33	193
Washington	9, 216	43	431	547	447	722	22, 949	155	559
West Virginia	13, 520	45	1, 424	550	289	1, 032	16, 460	24	150
Wisconsin	16, 601	54	477	999	1, 385	580	13, 044	390	375
Wyoming	3, 240	17	80	156	152	1, 052	2, 822	28	53
Hawaii	77	15	25	113	26	21	100	9	4
Puerto Rico	16	1		2		41	16	1	

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

State	Miles of Water Mains and Distribution Lines		Miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers		Number of Sanitary Privies (New Construction)	Acres Drained (Excluding Roadside Drainage)		Miles of Bulkheads, Retaining Walls and Revetments (New Construction)
	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement	
Total	9,638	2,774	15,460	3,113	1,760,956	5,272,592	12,485,439	1,366
Alabama	89	7	164	30	25,060	25,518	200	29
Arizona	87	4	23	(A)	17,781	296	89	23
Arkansas	31	4	33	51	19,731	84,250	862,059	16
California	917	169	785	74	19,110	204,658	90,606	116
Colorado	171	74	144	3	23,734	16,003	26,253	50
Connecticut	58	13	267	24	66	13,616	434	20
Delaware	27	—	43	—	2,786	579,800	759,430	1
District of Columbia	26	1	82	12	—	234	150	2
Florida	155	27	244	47	20,192	905,109	178,515	13
Georgia	147	15	356	9	39,130	293,219	118,041	17
Idaho	135	67	87	8	17,960	9,732	99,479	17
Illinois	437	1,194	1,170	365	50,604	127,707	875,363	29
Indiana	169	13	386	94	87,883	14,434	58,569	33
Iowa	188	10	187	16	9,674	37,864	483,115	17
Kansas	301	30	110	47	39,176	231,746	112,109	27
Kentucky	82	2	339	48	55,390	35,000	57,835	25
Louisiana	181	14	332	20	41,457	68,736	325,323	6
Maine	43	1	73	3	—	158	—	2
Maryland	92	1	136	5	10,776	996	171,200	21
Massachusetts	410	44	567	115	180	20,321	23,722	47
Michigan	457	155	1,400	38	195	201,949	5,591,658	13
Minnesota	210	8	410	78	139	40,426	135,931	40
Mississippi	67	15	155	7	111,435	34,070	67,424	3
Missouri	342	25	510	58	1,945	106,178	756,672	30
Montana	103	17	100	2	14,014	7,272	30	7
Nebraska	189	86	246	62	27,498	19,701	4,941	22
Nevada	25	7	14	4	2,552	4,016	7,300	5
New Hampshire	25	4	113	(A)	33	15,654	176	7
New Jersey	59	30	452	217	19,594	55,831	141,992	60
New Mexico	59	15	116	(A)	15,223	6,578	14,919	22
New York	839	60	1,179	897	831	71,716	25,952	84
North Carolina	204	6	380	10	118,228	280,266	79,496	12
North Dakota	59	6	58	28	27,366	1,434	1,720	2
Ohio	519	82	1,381	118	70,442	32,524	506,528	70
Oklahoma	249	139	212	63	79,350	205,962	4,506	19
Oregon	188	73	56	18	13,673	22,502	34,225	26
Pennsylvania	344	51	857	271	41,750	54,026	28,314	161
Rhode Island	12	2	97	1	16	6,693	787	32
South Carolina	159	5	182	1	93,573	55,695	101,778	17
South Dakota	88	11	68	9	30,345	7,259	960	6
Tennessee	73	1	100	2	160,707	43,713	51,786	34
Texas	232	154	461	142	47,371	1,082,393	216,405	23
Utah	256	50	176	2	24,225	34,937	52,712	16
Vermont	38	7	34	7	—	25	10	8
Virginia	212	10	200	11	121,296	164,755	120,476	21
Washington	478	34	265	16	14,971	35,342	130,600	42
West Virginia	52	6	225	19	192,526	1,514	—	32
Wisconsin	275	32	730	60	14,975	8,890	23,137	29
Wyoming	54	16	34	1	5,380	1,434	2,540	5
Hawaii	25	24	1	—	68	230	109,801	5
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	243	—	—	2

* Less than 0.5 miles.

TABLE XIX. —NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

State	Work Projects Administration (Employees)	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps ^B (Enrollees)	Other Federal Agencies ^C (Employees)	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief ^D (Cases)	Farm Security Administration Grants (Grant Vouchers)
		Student work program (employees)	Out-of-school work program (employees)			Old-age assistance (recipients)	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind (recipients)		
United States	1,734,497	313,367	269,033	239,573	4,392,621	1,970,226	346,287	71,854	1,372,651	60,310
Alabama	34,523	1,903	6,196	6,950	9,889	19,940	5,914	600	2,498	1,262
Arizona	5,740	1,855	670	2,547	1,738	8,136	2,544	356	3,614	4,234
Arkansas	26,941	1,043	4,105	7,823	2,946	19,755	4,654	812	4,149	799
California	75,571	16,124	9,522	7,455	23,414	141,792	15,517	7,161	112,322	8,383
Colorado	17,234	2,564	1,425	2,282	3,684	41,152	5,960	640	14,133	3,001
Connecticut	16,724	3,666	2,471	1,545	5,508	17,148	F 1,400	246	19,053	2
Delaware	2,736	547	649	358	970	2,686	513		1,259	34
District of Columbia	10,799	1,682	1,337	688	13,078	3,353	933	210	2,131	
Florida	25,379	3,665	5,926	3,730	8,852	35,222	3,783	2,351	9,820	548
Georgia	35,388	3,398	8,863	7,600	7,942	28,243	3,815	1,111	6,744	1,127
Idaho	7,237	808	1,406	904	1,079	8,933	2,894	278	2,166	770
Illinois	135,737	24,434	14,805	11,545	17,218	138,291	F 7,500	F 7,700	148,035	469
Indiana	47,545	4,611	6,906	4,886	5,382	66,255	17,365	2,439	41,620	133
Iowa	19,093	7,307	4,989	2,651	4,197	55,109	F 3,000	1,460	28,789	141
Kansas	20,374	3,855	5,425	3,399	3,499	27,147	6,416	1,272	19,726	2,469
Kentucky	34,463	1,468	6,029	5,704	8,554	48,734	F 290		F 5,600	238
Louisiana	24,783	1,815	6,059	5,398	6,461	31,882	13,081	1,067	9,677	528
Maine	6,246	2,065	2,098	1,516	1,470	13,884	1,527	1,233	9,924	184
Maryland	15,220	3,138	3,988	2,167	6,407	18,516	7,326	683	8,458	210
Massachusetts	65,910	11,789	6,978	6,801	20,679	86,005	12,114	1,183	68,133	17
Michigan	67,155	15,577	7,803	7,473	5,603	73,302	18,639	863	53,976	430
Minnesota	35,674	10,148	6,555	6,286	3,861	62,908	8,864	935	35,948	983
Mississippi	25,758	3,262	5,932	5,439	8,449	21,510	F 104	780	1,166	1,103
Missouri	64,411	9,568	9,360	9,718	9,131	92,032	11,076	F 3,655	23,633	1,910
Montana	8,736	630	1,420	1,862	3,630	12,175	2,370	195	4,931	3,790
Nebraska	20,196	4,646	2,927	2,639	5,544	27,784	5,428	688	10,501	2,115
Nevada	1,470	143	327	233	1,173	2,272	F 100	F 15	869	
New Hampshire	6,234	566	1,508	527	4,925	5,785	673	321	F 6,900	22
New Jersey	58,511	11,707	6,737	6,505	21,508	31,143	11,174	720	48,138	102
New Mexico	9,024	1,771	2,162	1,947	2,032	4,483	1,888	233	2,152	5,873
New York	145,146	42,854	24,932	14,938	27,394	118,702	36,058	2,848	240,870	349
North Carolina	37,460	4,964	6,658	6,093	7,398	35,604	9,352	1,947	5,465	399
North Dakota	9,598	2,373	2,467	2,867	1,361	8,822	2,368	181	5,080	1,943
Ohio	118,994	17,080	10,969	11,018	10,942	122,885	9,934	3,947	86,345	292
Oklahoma	37,843	5,517	5,326	9,028	3,805	72,739	18,554	2,228	F 12,400	2,706
Oregon	12,658	1,610	1,185	1,801	3,640	19,173	1,080	452	9,491	279
Pennsylvania	158,605	29,071	20,477	14,942	35,877	98,218	38,049	12,962	183,601	445
Rhode Island	10,952	2,039	1,630	1,95	5,552	6,772	1,210	65	F 10,500	10
South Carolina	28,668	5,435	4,394	5,218	8,938	19,796	2,964	794	2,185	413
South Dakota	9,463	1,225	1,970	2,444	1,799	14,752	F 1,900	238	F 5,000	5,470
Tennessee	33,600	2,461	5,600	6,487	10,487	40,303	14,187	1,607	F 3,800	118
Texas	73,246	14,957	15,157	15,889	13,656	118,380	F 95		12,384	3,886
Utah	8,702	2,346	1,359	939	1,442	13,639	3,392	202	5,445	583
Vermont	3,833	1,128	746	374	1,774	5,412	569	153	2,488	44
Virginia	26,259	6,325	6,209	5,456	17,111	17,438	2,975	1,023	7,460	30
Washington	23,557	1,891	3,502	3,419	13,687	39,128	4,979	1,037	11,051	761
West Virginia	30,011	3,572	4,067	4,067	2,617	17,816	7,809	807	15,820	106
Wisconsin	38,713	11,956	5,513	5,262	2,130	51,545	12,303	2,008	45,803	825
Wyoming	2,577	808	618	558	2,091	3,403	747	148	1,398	713

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description and sources of data included.^B Average enrollment during the month by state from which enrolled.^C Includes employment on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from emergency and regular funds.^D Figures for a number of states include cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only.^E Includes four persons not reported by states.^F Estimated.

TABLE XX.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Grand Total	Work Programs						Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief ^C	Farm Security Administration Grants
		Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Other Federal agencies ^B	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind		
				Student work program	Out-of-school work program							
United States	D 256,371	D 170,054	100,638	2,314	5,510	15,872	D 45,720	39,003	10,990	1,814	32,394	1,516
Alabama	3,846	3,464	1,842	15	147	460	1,000	187	84	6	24	81
Arizona	1,212	784	381	13	13	169	208	225	82	9	50	62
Arkansas	2,397	2,145	1,307	6	84	518	230	149	56	7	23	17
California	18,961	9,135	5,256	139	177	494	3,069	5,383	707	345	E 3,186	205
Colorado	3,629	1,748	1,116	24	28	151	429	1,389	179	19	229	65
Connecticut	2,911	1,838	957	25	53	102	701	461	F 66	6	540	(G)
Delaware	361	288	153	4	11	24	96	30	17		25	1
District of Columbia	3,017	2,838	754	18	25	46	1,995	86	35	5	53	
Florida	3,083	2,474	1,353	26	84	247	764	423	83	30	58	15
Georgia	3,389	3,007	1,682	28	173	504	620	226	78	11	42	25
Idaho	967	625	416	9	34	60	106	196	83	6	32	25
Illinois	18,952	12,020	8,306	174	243	765	2,532	2,899	F 168	F 205	3,650	10
Indiana	6,067	3,777	2,658	44	123	324	628	1,193	488	57	549	3
Iowa	3,574	1,830	1,133	61	91	176	369	1,153	F 62	35	490	4
Kansas	2,798	1,703	1,121	26	68	225	263	530	188	28	308	41
Kentucky	3,649	3,153	1,710	17	114	378	934	426	F 8		F 43	19
Louisiana	3,327	2,469	1,274	18	173	358	646	379	310	16	141	12
Maine	1,564	932	321	15	60	100	436	295	59	28	245	5
Maryland	2,724	1,972	885	24	61	144	858	327	228	14	178	5
Massachusetts	12,717	7,768	4,407	75	160	451	2,675	2,445	706	27	1,771	(G)
Michigan	8,348	5,277	3,915	118	171	495	578	1,239	716	19	1,084	13
Minnesota	5,671	3,175	2,132	68	155	416	404	1,351	305	25	795	20
Mississippi	2,510	2,290	1,188	23	99	360	620	179	F 1	6	9	25
Missouri	7,659	5,422	3,809	73	152	644	744	1,481	264	F 91	277	124
Montana	1,673	1,206	598	6	27	123	452	220	66	4	83	94
Nebraska	2,745	1,956	1,207	32	61	175	481	459	149	14	133	34
Nevada	358	278	89	1	6	15	167	60	F 3	(F G)	16	1
New Hampshire	1,450	1,136	355	6	29	35	711	124	30	7	F 152	1
New Jersey	9,123	7,005	3,609	79	173	431	2,713	645	346	17	1,107	3
New Mexico	1,213	962	568	11	45	129	209	65	48	4	18	116
New York	28,260	15,005	9,378	312	645	990	3,680	3,034	1,624	73	8,514	10
North Carolina	3,498	2,882	1,721	38	127	404	592	362	156	29	33	36
North Dakota	1,240	887	515	21	39	190	122	148	74	4	92	35
Ohio	14,381	9,682	7,460	116	200	730	1,176	2,863	383	78	1,399	6
Oklahoma	4,478	2,757	1,685	47	83	598	344	1,289	269	34	F 54	75
Oregon	2,128	1,464	852	16	20	119	457	410	78	11	155	10
Pennsylvania	23,985	15,273	9,276	170	393	989	4,445	2,166	1,367	393	4,774	12
Rhode Island	1,934	1,461	634	16	33	13	765	132	55	1	F 285	(G)
South Carolina	3,035	2,782	1,444	33	96	346	863	163	49	9	20	12
South Dakota	1,398	893	541	12	33	162	145	291	F 32	4	F 84	94
Tennessee	4,050	3,336	1,608	27	88	430	1,183	406	261	18	F 22	7
Texas	7,683	6,259	3,488	111	400	1,052	1,208	1,221	F 1		101	101
Utah	1,380	838	558	24	26	62	168	289	120	5	112	16
Vermont	490	321	198	9	13	25	76	87	19	4	56	3
Virginia	3,847	3,517	1,095	42	133	361	1,886	171	61	13	83	2
Washington	5,371	4,138	1,562	25	68	227	2,256	864	156	32	H 154	27
West Virginia	2,931	2,301	1,638	26	115	269	253	247	178	14	184	7
Wisconsin	5,794	3,142	2,323	85	148	349	237	1,154	468	47	966	17
Wyoming	593	439	160	6	10	37	226	81	24	4	25	20

^A See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description and sources of data included.^B Includes earnings on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from emergency and regular funds.^C Figures for a number of states include cost of hospitalization and burials.^D Includes \$244 not reported by states.^E Hospitalization and burials amounting to \$20,745 not included because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.^F Estimated.^G Less than \$500.^H Medical care, hospitalization, and burials amounting to \$35,452 not included because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.

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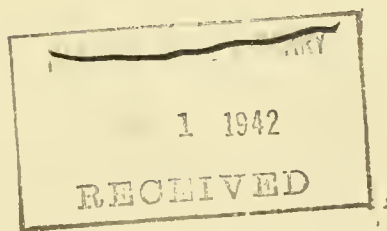
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REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM



JUNE 30, 1941

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator

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JUNE 30, 1941

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

HOWARD O. HUNTER, Commissioner

CORRINGTON GILL, Assistant Commissioner

MALCOLM B. CATLIN, Director, Division of Statistics

PREFACE

The Work Projects Administration, a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, was established in 1935 with the primary objective of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. Its activities in fulfilling this purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 are reviewed in this report.

The report contains special sections on the participation of the WPA in the national defense program and on the vocational training activities that are carried on by the WPA. It also contains a historical statement on legislative provisions for the program. This statement reviews provisions for the current (1942) fiscal year and compares them with provisions for earlier years. The remainder of the report is devoted to four sections that bring up to date previous statements concerning employment, expenditures, accomplishments, and the relationship of the WPA program to other public work and assistance programs.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

FOLLOWING the basic policy adopted at the time of its initiation in 1935, the Work Projects Administration continued during the fiscal year 1941 to provide jobs on useful public projects for large numbers of unemployed men and women. In carrying out this primary function the WPA, which has been a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, has utilized the labor of millions of unemployed workers for the construction of public facilities and the provision of services needed by communities all over the country. It has also utilized part of this idle manpower to construct airports, highways, and facilities at military and naval establishments and to carry out other undertakings that are of direct value in the defense of the Nation. At the end of the 1941 fiscal year, nearly a third of the WPA program was devoted to defense activities.

Local participation has always been an integral part of the WPA program. The selection of the unemployed workers for whom jobs are to be provided is largely the responsibility of the local public relief agencies, which investigate and refer to the WPA the workers who are in need. The kinds of projects on which WPA workers are employed are also determined to a considerable extent by the localities; local and state agencies plan and sponsor the great majority of WPA projects, take an active part in their operation, and pay a large share of the project costs.

Most communities in all sections of the country have participated in the WPA program and have thus added in varying degrees to their public facilities and services. At the same

time they have given local unemployed workers an opportunity to earn the basic necessities for themselves and their families. The wages received on WPA projects range from \$31 to \$95 a month, as provided by an established schedule of earnings varied according to differences in the cost of living in various sections of the country and in the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned.

During the 1941 fiscal year the WPA program was operated on a smaller scale than in any previous year. The number of workers who had WPA jobs in 1941 averaged 1,700,000. This figure represents a reduction of about 17 percent from the 1940 average and of nearly 44 percent from that of the 1939 fiscal year, when the program was at its height.

Provisions made for continuing the WPA program through the fiscal year 1942 contemplate a further reduction in the level of operations. The appropriation for 1942 amounted to \$875,000,000. This is the smallest annual appropriation that has ever been made to the WPA, and represents only a small percentage of the \$2,250,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1939. The 1942 appropriation provides for employment of an average of about 1,000,000 workers, as compared with the 1939 average of more than 3,000,000.

WPA Defense Work

WPA activities, like those of many other agencies of the Federal Government, were geared to the objectives of national defense

during the 1941 fiscal year. Defense work, however, represented no marked departure from the regular scope of WPA activities; rather, it represented an intensification of certain kinds of WPA work, and was carried on within the existing administrative framework without necessitating an increase in the administrative staff.

The Congress, in providing for continuation of the WPA program during the 1941 fiscal year, facilitated the WPA's participation in the national defense effort. It authorized the exemption of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy from certain of the statutory restrictions usually governing project operations. It provided that as much as \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated to the WPA might be used to defray nonlabor costs of certified defense projects over and above the usual allowance of WPA funds for nonlabor purposes. In addition, Congress authorized the WPA to undertake projects to train workers

in manual occupations required by industries producing for the national defense.

The details of the role that the WPA was to play in the national defense program were largely determined by the War and Navy Departments. These agencies not only indicated the kinds of projects that they considered most important for defense purposes but also specified many sites at which such work should be carried on. Projects that these agencies have certified as important for military or naval purposes have been given preference in operation to speed their completion.

Projects for the construction and improvement of facilities at military and naval establishments, where the thousands of men called to the armed forces receive training, are prominent among those designated as important to the national defense program. Much of the WPA work has involved the renovation and enlargement of facilities at old military and naval reservations that had been unused for



This sea wall and landscaping were completed as part of an extensive WPA project

years. Project workers have also transformed large tracts of woodland and other undeveloped land into new military training centers. At both old and new reservations, WPA workers have cleared hundreds of acres of land for the construction or enlargement of maneuver grounds, landing fields, and target ranges. They have installed sewer, water, power, and other utility lines; built athletic fields; and constructed or improved many other facilities, including large numbers of buildings such as mess halls, officers' quarters, hospitals, barracks, storage buildings, and maintenance shops.

To strengthen facilities for aerial defense, the WPA in 1941 greatly expanded the work it had been doing during the preceding years to extend and improve the national airport network. As a result of the increased emphasis placed on airport work the number of workers employed on such projects more than trebled during the course of the year, in spite of the general downward trend of total program employment. The work included the continued development of civil as well as military and naval airports. Many airport runways were extended to lengths adequate for the landing of swift military aircraft. Extensive improvements were made to both landing fields and facilities at military and naval air bases, and special types of facilities, such as air bombing fields, were developed. Civil airports were also built, improved, or enlarged to facilitate the movement of aircraft across the country and the concentration of planes in strategic areas.

WPA work that is considered important for military and naval purposes includes the building and improvement of access roads to military and naval reservations and defense industrial centers as well as of strategic roads that form part of the national highway network. It also includes many activities outside the construction field, such as clerical and research work for the Army, Navy, and other defense agencies, and the provision of educational, cultural, and recreational services for both military and industrial centers.

Among the defense activities undertaken by the WPA during the fiscal year 1941 was a project for the training of qualified persons for manual occupations required in industries producing for defense purposes. Through this

project, refresher courses were offered for WPA workers already possessing skills needed in defense production, and basic training courses were provided for those qualified to learn new skills. Nearly 35,000 persons were in training at the end of the year, and about 84,000 other workers had been enrolled during the preceding months. About three-fourths of the latter group left the project voluntarily, most of them for private employment.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The kinds of work that have been undertaken through WPA projects reflect the varying needs of local communities in all parts of the country for public facilities and services. That the projects reflect these community requirements is assured by the fact that local public agencies plan, propose, and sponsor most of the projects, as well as take an active part in their prosecution and pay a considerable share of the project expenses. In the actual initiation of projects, a further consideration is the occupational backgrounds of the workers eligible for WPA employment.

Although WPA participation in the national defense program has increased the emphasis placed on some kinds of work, notably airport development, it has not materially altered the relative importance of the major types of projects. Work on highways, roads, and streets continued to provide jobs for the largest share of the WPA workers, as it has since the beginning of the program. At the end of June 1941 about 36 percent of the project employees were engaged in work of this type. Nearly 10 percent of the workers were employed on projects for the construction or improvement of public buildings and 9 percent on projects for the extension and improvement of sewer and water systems and other publicly owned or operated utilities. The numbers of workers engaged in airport and airway work increased considerably during the year, and at the end of June 1941 these projects accounted for more than 5 percent of the total employment. Relatively smaller numbers of persons were employed on construction projects involving conservation work and work on recreational facilities other than buildings.

WPA projects covering activities outside the construction field accounted for considerably more than one-fourth of the total employment. Through these projects were provided a wide variety of community services that are important to the public welfare, such as literacy, naturalization, and adult education classes; nursery schools for preschool children from low-income families; school lunches; direct medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them; the making of garments and other articles in sewing rooms for distribution to needy families and public institutions; and clerical, research, and professional assistance to many local governmental agencies. A considerable part of this work, which provides jobs for unemployed technical, professional, and clerical workers who have been certified as in need, is also an important contribution to the national defense effort. Another major activity was the national defense vocational training project through which workers were trained in occupations required in defense industries.

The work performed by WPA employees on the many kinds of projects undertaken at the request of project sponsors has resulted in a wide variety of useful public improvements and public services. Much of this work is important to the national defense.

Accomplishments in the fields of transportation and communication have been particularly extensive. In the course of the six years end-

ing with June 1941, WPA workers completed the construction or improvement of more than 600,000 miles of roads. The greater part of this mileage represents work on roads in rural areas. Many of these are farm-to-market roads giving farmers all-weather access to markets, schools, and shopping centers. Some of them are access roads to military and naval reservations and to centers of defense industry. Thousands of miles of city streets that have been built or improved to meet the needs of heavy modern motor traffic are also included. In connection with the highway work, about 117,000 bridges of wood, steel, or masonry were built or improved, nearly 1,000,000 new culverts were installed, and other appurtenant highway facilities were completed.

Both civil and military aviation have been facilitated by WPA project accomplishments. These include the construction of 220 new landing fields and the improvement or enlargement of nearly twice that number. WPA workers also constructed nearly 500 miles of new airport runways; built large numbers of airport buildings, including hangars, administration buildings, and maintenance shops; and completed many taxi strips, aprons, turning circles, and other airport and airway improvements. The airport improvement work has been carried on at a total of 760 sites during the six-year period.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of WPA workers is the construction or improvement of about 110,000 public buildings of all types. Thousands of schools have been built or modernized to reduce overcrowding and unsafe conditions, and similar work on large numbers of auditoriums, gymnasiums, and other kinds of structures for community use has been completed, as well as the construction or improvement of many buildings at military and naval establishments. Thousands of parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming and wading pools, and other recreational facilities have also been constructed.

WPA projects have resulted in the extension of public educational and recreational services. These include naturalization, literacy, and general adult education classes, in which hundreds of thousands of persons have been enrolled, and the provision of leadership for



One of the thousands of stone bridges built by WPA workers



Combination high and grade school built by WPA workers; it contains a gymnasium-auditorium as well as 12 class rooms

public recreational activities in which large numbers of children and adults have taken an active part.

Improvements in public utility systems and in public health and sanitation facilities represent another kind of community need that has led local sponsors to initiate WPA projects. Among the many accomplishments in this field are the installation of more than 14,000 miles of new water lines and nearly 22,000 miles of new storm and sanitary sewers, and the construction of more than 2,000 new utility plants.

Employment in the Fiscal Year 1941

The average number of persons employed on WPA projects ranged from 1,890,000 to 1,410,000 during the various months of 1941 and was 1,700,000 for the fiscal year as a whole. These monthly averages include both persons working on projects operated by the WPA and those employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies with allocations of WPA funds. Persons employed on projects operated by other agencies, however, averaged only about 3 percent of the total number of workers that were paid with WPA funds.

With the growing emphasis on national defense, the relative numbers of WPA workers participating directly in this effort increased steadily throughout the year. By June 1941, about 30 percent of the total employment was

on defense projects. Most of the 419,000 persons engaged in defense work were employed on projects operated by the WPA; about 19,000, however, were working on projects operated by other Federal agencies.

In general, WPA employment has been adjusted to unemployment conditions, but month-to-month changes have reflected the usual seasonal variations in the need for jobs and assistance. In the first month of the 1941 fiscal year an average of about 1,655,000 persons had project jobs. After slight increases in the late summer and early autumn, average monthly employment rose more rapidly during the winter months and reached the year's peak of 1,890,000 in January 1941. The curtailment in the next two months was gradual, but by April the average had been reduced to 1,610,000 and by June only about 1,410,000 persons were working on WPA projects. This rapid spring decline reflects not only seasonal increases in private employment but also the general business improvement resulting from the defense program and the limitations on funds available for operation of the WPA program.

Although industrial production and private employment improved rapidly during the 1941 fiscal year, large numbers of workers continued to be unemployed.¹ It was estimated by the

¹ According to sample surveys conducted by the WPA (see footnote 2, p. 37) about 5,900,000 persons were unemployed in June 1941 as compared with 8,600,000 in June of the previous year.



WPA workers have built thousands of miles of curbs and gutters and many other highway improvements

state WPA administrations and the public welfare agencies responsible for determining whether applicants are in need, that at the end of the year there were more than 1,000,000 persons eligible for WPA jobs who could not be employed with available funds.

The improvements in business and employment conditions that occurred during 1941 were unevenly distributed among the various sections of the country. During the course of the year, private employment increased by about a fifth in half a dozen states along the eastern seaboard, but improved only slightly in some of the inland states. Similarly, the rise in employment amounted to as much as 50 percent in a few cities that are centers of defense industrial production, but was negligible in others where there was little defense activity. Furthermore, even in defense centers the improved conditions tended to affect some occupational groups much more favorably than they did others.

The state distribution of WPA employment has reflected these divergent trends in employment and need. In contrast to the national decline of 21 percent between June 1940 and 1941, the reductions in numbers of persons employed on WPA projects amounted to more than a third in five eastern states and to more than a fourth in 12 other states, most of them predominantly industrial. On the other hand, reductions made in the agricultural states of the South and Middle West were much smaller than the decline in the national average.

A high rate of labor turnover has always been characteristic of the WPA program. Thousands of workers have left project jobs each month to obtain private employment, and other workers whose resources have been exhausted through unemployment have been added to the program. As a result of this turnover, more than 8,000,000 different workers have had WPA jobs at one time or another during the six years that the program has been in operation. Many of them are now employed in defense industries where the skills and work habits conserved through WPA employment are being utilized in the defense effort.

Labor turnover during the 1941 fiscal year was marked by an unusually large volume of voluntary separations, most of which represented workers who had obtained jobs in private industry. Total separations during June represented about one-fourth of employment at the beginning of the month, and the separations rate during the year as a whole averaged about 14 percent, as compared with an assignment rate of less than 12 percent.

The millions of workers who have had WPA jobs at one time or another during the six years since the program began constitute a cross section of the Nation's total labor force. They include men and women from practically every occupational group and with a wide variety of educational backgrounds. Nearly all of them had been certified as in need by local public relief agencies before they were assigned to WPA jobs. They include workers of all ages from 18 years upward. The average age of WPA workers in April 1941, however, was nearly 43 years, as compared with 36 years for the labor force as a whole.

A number of other public programs besides the WPA provided work for the unemployed during the fiscal year 1941. Many young persons were employed on the out-of-school and student work programs of the National Youth Administration or were enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition, work and construction projects of the Public Works Administration and other Federal agencies employed a small number of workers. The WPA, however, continued to provide the largest share of the jobs, as it has in the past. Assistance was extended, through the special

assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates, to three large groups of persons who are unable to work—the aged, the blind, and dependent children. Furthermore, through state and local general relief programs, assistance was given to needy persons who for various reasons were not aided under the programs in which the Federal Government participates. In some areas general relief is also given to those who receive insufficient aid under such programs to meet their minimum requirements. Subsistence grants were made to needy farm families by the Farm Security Administration. It is estimated that in June 1941 an unduplicated total of about 4,689,000 households, including 12,364,000 persons, received employment on Federal work programs or some form of public relief.

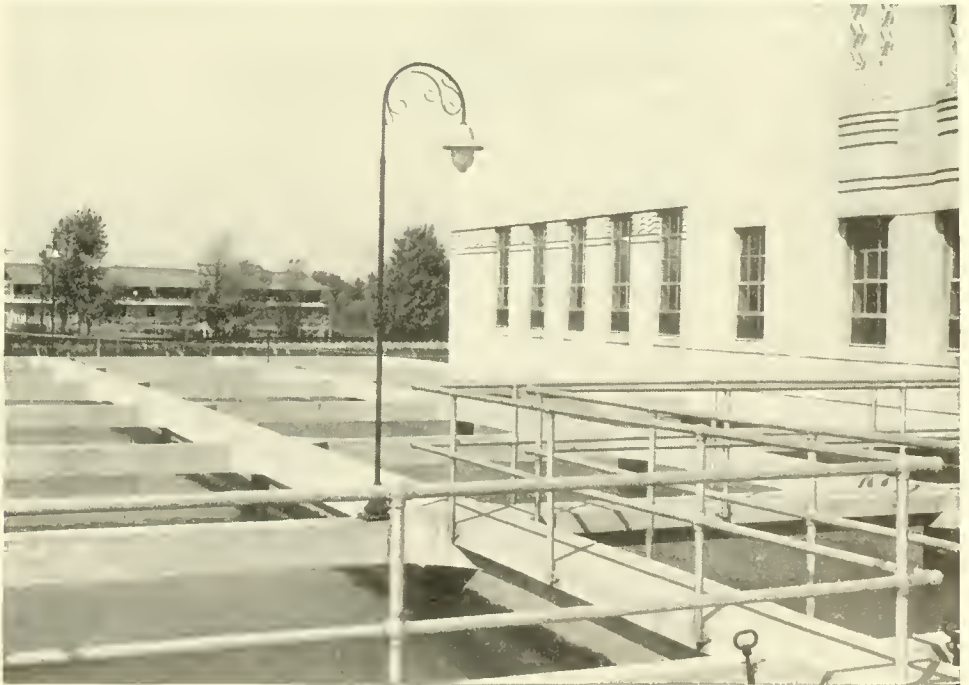
Financing the Program

To finance WPA activities during the fiscal year 1941, Congress made available to the WPA a total of about \$1,381,000,000. Of this amount, \$975,650,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and \$375,000,000 in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act (Public Law

No. 9, 77th Congress) approved on March 1, 1941. The remainder represents unobligated balances of funds from earlier acts that were reappropriated to the WPA.

Expenditures of WPA funds (in terms of checks issued by the United States Treasury) amounted to \$1,326,000,000 during the year. Most of this amount (\$1,285,000,000) was spent for program activities operated directly by the WPA, and the remainder was used by other Federal agencies for the projects that they undertook with the aid of WPA funds. Nearly \$325,000,000, or about one-fourth of the total for all purposes, was expended for defense projects.

Most of the expenditures from WPA funds were made to pay the wages of project workers. These labor costs accounted for 87 percent of the total Federal expenditures during the year. Project nonlabor costs represented only 9 percent of the total. This percentage is only slightly larger than that for the preceding year, despite the special authorization made in the 1941 act to permit larger expenditures for the nonlabor costs of certified defense projects than are normally allowed for nonlabor purposes. The proportion of WPA expenditures made for administrative purposes, which



This settling basin for the filtration plant at a large military reservation was built by WPA workers

might have been expected to increase in view of the drastic reductions in employment and the inflexibility of certain kinds of overhead costs, remained at the same figure as in the preceding fiscal year—3.6 percent of the total. The small remainder of the expenditures represented the payment of property damage claims.

Sponsors of WPA projects have always carried a considerable share of the project costs.

During the fiscal year 1941, project sponsors spent a total of nearly \$547,900,000 in the operation of WPA projects. This amount, which represents about 31 percent of the total expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, is more than sponsors had contributed in any previous year of the program, in spite of the fact that WPA expenditures on the whole were smaller than at any time since the first year of the WPA program.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM

THE Work Projects Administration derives its basic authority from acts of Congress appropriating funds for emergency relief. The agency was established by an executive order issued May 6, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Congress has specifically provided for the continuance of the Work Projects Administration and has laid down requirements and limitations governing its program operations.

Authority for activities during the year ending June 30, 1942, is provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942. This is the seventh major statute under which the WPA has operated. Each of these acts has embodied changes in provisions concerning the operation of the WPA program and in the amounts of funds appropriated.¹ In addition to the major acts, five deficiency appropriation bills have been approved, some of which amended or added to the provisions of the basic ERA acts.²

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1942 is essentially like that for the preceding year (which is discussed in detail in the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program, June 30, 1940*). The chief difference between the two lies in the amount of money appropriated to the WPA, which was about 35 percent less in the 1942 act than in the

1941 acts. This large reduction was based on the expectation of continued improvement in employment conditions because of the national defense program.

Amount of Funds

The 1942 ERA Act made a direct appropriation to the WPA of \$875,000,000, together with unobligated balances of funds available under the previous year's appropriation. This is the smallest annual appropriation that has ever been made to the WPA. It is designed to provide employment for an average of 1,000,000 persons during a year when unemployment is expected to drop to the lowest level since the agency was established.

Direct appropriations of specific amounts have been made to the WPA beginning with the fiscal year 1939. In the fiscal years 1936, 1937, and 1938, funds for relief and work relief purposes were appropriated in a lump sum to the President, who allocated them to the WPA and

¹ The five deficiency appropriations were made in the following acts: The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved February 9, 1937; Public Resolution No. 80, 75th Congress, March 2, 1938; Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress, February 4, 1939; Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress, April 13, 1939; and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress), March 1, 1941.

In addition to the appropriation acts, several other acts of Congress have affected the organization of WPA and the conduct of its program. Reorganization Plan No. 1, prepared by the President in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939, incorporated the WPA in the new Federal Works Agency (July 1, 1939). Other legislation has pertained to the use of WPA funds for designated purposes or the transfer of WPA funds to other Federal agencies.

² The first act under which the WPA operated was the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935. The subsequent major acts were: The ERA Act of 1936, June 22, 1936; the ERA Act of 1937, June 29, 1937; the ERA Act of 1938, June 21, 1938; the ERA Act of 1939, June 30, 1939; the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, June 26, 1940; and the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, July 1, 1941.

certain other Federal agencies that were engaged in public relief or work programs.

Another fairly recent development is the policy of placing statutory limitations on the administrative expenditures of the WPA. The ERA Act of 1939 and subsequent acts specified the actual amount that could be used for this purpose. The amount specified has varied with the size of the appropriation, but the administrative limitation has averaged around 4 percent of the total appropriation. The ERA Acts of 1937 and 1938 specified that not more than 5 percent of the total amount allocated or appropriated to the WPA could be used for administrative purposes. In the acts of 1935 and 1936 no specific reference was made to the amount or percentage allowable for administrative expenses. Administrative expenditures for the program during the periods to which these acts applied, however, amounted to about 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of total WPA expenditures.

The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, limits administrative expenses of the WPA to \$35,466,000. This represents a reduction of some \$9,000,000 from the administrative allowance for the preceding year. Limits are also placed on the amounts that may be spent for specific administrative purposes, as follows: salaries, \$29,016,000; communication service, \$500,000; travel, \$2,800,000; and printing and binding, \$300,000.

In addition to appropriating funds to the WPA, the 1942 ERA Act also made funds available to three other Federal agencies for expenses they incur in connection with the WPA program. The General Accounting Office received \$1,400,000, the Treasury Department \$6,005,000, and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission \$3,500,000. None of the funds for the General Accounting Office or for the Treasury Department may be used for the compensation of persons engaged in the regular work of the respective agencies unless offsetting work occasioned by WPA operations is performed by employees paid from regular funds of the agencies. The act of 1942 also authorizes the Commissioner of Work Projects to allocate up to \$576,000 to other Federal agencies for administrative expenses incurred in the planning and reviewing of WPA projects.

In addition, an appropriation of \$25,000,000 was made to the Secretary of Agriculture for the surplus commodities program.

Types of Projects

All of the ERA acts have specified the types of projects for which appropriated funds might be used. The principal types have remained unchanged, but some additions have been made from year to year. The act of 1942 authorizes the WPA to operate all the types of projects specified in previous acts,³ including projects for the training of workers for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. This type of project was first authorized in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940. It extends WPA activities into a field that is particularly important in terms of both the labor needs of defense industries and the return of WPA workers to private employment.

Certain types of projects are specifically declared ineligible in the 1942 act, as they were in some of the earlier acts. No theater project or project sponsored solely by the WPA may be operated. WPA funds may not be used for the establishment or expansion of mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with existing industry; for the manufacture, construction, or purchase of naval vessels, armaments, or munitions for military

³ Section 1 (b) contains the following list of eligible project types: "Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems, airports and other transportation facilities; facilities for the training of personnel in the operations and maintenance of air navigation and landing area facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation, including projects sponsored by nonprofit irrigation companies or nonprofit irrigation associations organized and operating for community benefit; water conservation; soil conservation including projects sponsored by soil conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under State law for soil erosion control and soil conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; forestation, reforestation, and other improvements of forest areas, including the establishment of fire lanes; fish, game, and other wildlife conservation; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests; the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of State law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national-defense purposes, for nursing and for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons, and miscellaneous projects."

or naval forces; nor for work on penal or reformatory institutions, unless the President finds that the projects will not promote the competition of products of convict labor with products of free labor.

The act of 1942 also continues a prohibition against construction of any building that would require more than \$100,000 of Federal funds. This kind of restriction was first introduced in the ERA Act of 1939, which set the maximum permissible expenditure of Federal funds at \$52,000 for a Federal and \$50,000 for a non-Federal building. In the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, the restriction was continued, but was raised to the present limit of \$100,000 for both types of buildings. Both the 1942 act and that of the preceding year permitted the exemption from this provision of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Exemption was also authorized for projects approved by the President prior to May 16, 1940; projects for which an issue of bonds had been approved at an election held on or prior to that date; projects for which a state legislature had made an appropriation on or prior to that date; and projects for the completion of which funds had been allocated and irrevocably set aside under previous emergency relief appropriation acts.

Sponsors' Participation in the Financing of Projects

Although state and local sponsors of non-Federal WPA projects have always financed a considerable part of total project costs, no statutory requirement pertaining to contributions by sponsors had been made until 1937. The ERA act of that year included a provision requiring the sponsor to agree in writing to finance such part of the entire cost of the project as was not to be financed from Federal funds. This provision was retained in all subsequent acts. The act of 1939 required that the sponsor furnish such part of the project cost as the Commissioner of Work Projects determined was an adequate contribution, taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor. It was further stipulated in this act that, for non-Federal projects approved

on and after January 1, 1940, the sponsors' share of the entire cost of all such projects carried on within any state, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, must average at least 25 percent. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 continued the sponsors' provisions in this form but authorized exemption from the 25 percent requirement in the case of certified national defense projects and of projects covering work necessary to avert danger to life, property, or health in disaster or grave emergency.

Another provision that serves to control sponsors' contributions is one limiting WPA expenditures for nonlabor purposes. Initiated in the ERA Act of 1938, this provision set the limit at an average of \$7 per month per worker during the following fiscal year in any state, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia. Subsequent acts continued this requirement, but reduced the amount to \$6 (except that if an increase in material costs occurred, the Commissioner of Work Projects was authorized to increase the average to \$7). In order not to hinder the operation of certified defense projects, which often require higher nonlabor outlays than other projects, the two latest acts authorized the use of Federal funds for payment of nonlabor costs in excess of the specified limits; the amounts of \$50,000,000 and \$45,000,000, respectively, were set aside for this purpose in the appropriations for fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

Federal Agency Projects

The allocation of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those operated by the WPA was authorized by the ERA Act of 1938 and subsequent acts. As the total amount of the WPA appropriation was made smaller in each successive act, the maximum amount authorized for allocation by the Commissioner of Work Projects to other Federal agencies was also reduced. From \$88,000,000 in the ERA Act of 1938, the amount authorized for allocation was cut to \$60,000,000 in the act of 1939, \$44,000,000 in the act for the fiscal year 1941, and \$8,500,000 in the 1942 act. The 1942 act specifies, in addition, that \$3,500,000 of the designated

amount must go to the Department of Agriculture for the continuation during the calendar year 1941 of existing projects under its jurisdiction. Such earmarking was not written into earlier acts. The initial provision stipulated that up to 5 percent of the amount allocated to any agency could be used for administrative expenses. This limitation was changed to 4 percent in the following acts, and the requirement that at least 90 percent of the persons employed on each project must be certified relief persons was added.

Hours and Earnings

Standards of hours and earnings of certified relief persons employed on WPA projects have undergone several changes during the course of the program. A schedule of monthly earnings was established by the President under the ERA Act of 1935, which provided for variation in monthly earnings according to (1) the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker was assigned; (2) the geographical region in which he was located; and (3) the degree of urbanization of the county in which he was employed. In the ERA Act of 1939, Congress directed the Commissioner of Work Projects to revise the earnings schedule so that the monthly rates would not vary for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than was justified by differences in the cost of living. This cost-of-living basis was also incorporated in the acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

Although a schedule of monthly earnings has always been in force, the hourly rates of pay and the number of hours worked per month have been modified several times. The ERA Act of 1935 directed the President to establish such rates of pay as would "accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, and not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature." The 1936 act stated more specifically that the "rates of pay . . . shall be not less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature as determined by the Works Progress Administration with the approval of the President." Under this provision, the number of hours to be worked per month was deter-

mined by dividing the scheduled monthly earnings by the prevailing hourly wage rate. The prevailing wage principle was retained in the next two ERA acts. The 1939 act, however, specified that all persons employed on projects should work 130 hours a month. Since the monthly earnings remained fixed, the establishment of uniform hours of work had the effect of abolishing the prevailing wage principle. The 1939 act also specified that the hours of work should not exceed 8 hours in any one day, or 40 hours in any one week. These requirements had previously been established by administrative order.

Exemptions from the scheduled monthly earnings and hours of work were authorized by the ERA Act of 1939 for supervisory persons employed on work projects, for relief persons with no dependents, to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up lost time, and in cases of emergency involving the public welfare. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 permit the further exemption from these requirements of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes.

Employment Provisions

Provisions regarding the selection of persons for assignment to WPA projects and the conditions under which they may continue in their jobs have become more restrictive and detailed with each ERA act.

The act of 1935 authorized the President to establish rules and regulations regarding the employment of personnel but gave no specific instructions. The act of 1936 added to this general authorization the stipulation that no aliens illegally within the United States might be employed on WPA projects. Under the 1937 act, aliens who had not filed declaration of intention to become citizens were also barred from employment. The act of February 4, 1939, making a deficiency appropriation to the WPA, banned all aliens from employment and required that all WPA workers must make affidavit as to United States citizenship.

The ERA Act of 1939, approved on June 30, 1939, prohibited the employment of any person

who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government through force or violence. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 continued this provision and also prohibited the employment of Communists and members of Nazi Bund organizations.

An order of preference to be followed in selecting persons for assignment to WPA projects was specified for the first time in the 1937 act. This act provided that preference was to be given, first, to war veterans who were citizens and were in need; second, to other American citizens in need; and third, to aliens in need who had declared their intention of becoming citizens. The same provision was included in the act of 1938. The 1939 act required, however, that preference should be determined on the basis of relative needs and that, when relative needs were found to be the same, veterans should be given priority over other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States. This order of preference was restated in the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, except that unmarried widows of veterans and wives of unemployable veterans were placed in the same category as veterans. The act for the fiscal year 1942, however, reverted to the policy of giving needy veterans first preference in employment, regardless of the relative needs of others, and specified the application of that preference in some detail.

The ERA Act of 1937 introduced the requirement, still in force, that no person who refuses a bona fide offer of private or other public employment providing adequate compensation under reasonable working conditions may be employed on a WPA project. Any person who accepts such private or other public employment is entitled, at its expiration, to return to a WPA job if he is still in need and if he lost the employment through no fault of his own.

An additional employment provision, made for the first time in the 1939 act, was the requirement that all relief workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on WPA projects for more than 18 months, should be removed from employment. It was further stipulated that these workers should not be considered eligible for reemployment until after 30 days had expired and their eligibility had

been recertified. This provision was modified in the 1941 act to exempt the unmarried widows of veterans and the wives of unemployable veterans, as well as the veterans themselves. The 18-month provision was further modified in the act for the fiscal year 1942, which specified that persons who have been continuously employed for 18 months should be removed from employment only in the numbers necessary to provide jobs for persons who have been certified as in need and awaiting assignment to WPA projects for three months or more. Blind persons also were exempted from the 18-month provision, and the waiting period for restoration of eligibility for employment was reduced to 20 days.

From the outset, WPA procedure required certification of a worker's need by a local public relief agency as a condition of his eligibility for project employment. This requirement, however, was not written into legislation until the ERA Act of 1939. A provision of this act stated that no relief worker might be employed until his need for employment had been certified by a local public certifying agency, or by the WPA itself in places where no local certifying agency existed or where the WPA did not accept the local certification. Another innovation of the 1939 act was the regulation requiring the WPA to review, every six months, the need of each certified worker employed on a project and to separate from employment any of these persons not found to be in need. The acts of 1941 and 1942 modified the frequency of review to at least once every 12 months.

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1942 continued in force employment provisions of earlier acts requiring that project personnel shall, so far as practicable, be employed on projects nearest their homes, that persons employed on projects must be capable of performing satisfactorily the work to which they are assigned, and that a blind person may temporarily relinquish Social Security aid to secure WPA employment.

Other Provisions

Certain other requirements concerning the operation of projects that had been enacted in previous legislation were continued by the 1942 act. These relate to the rental of equipment,

revolving funds, medical and hospital care for work camp employees, disposition of receipts and collections, disability and death compensation, property damage claims, purchases amounting to less than \$300, and reimbursement of the Federal Government for project funds misapplied by sponsors.

Provisions relating to administration and supervision which were continued by the new

act cover the authority for prescribing rules and regulations, the appointment and compensation of administrative personnel, the submission of periodic reports to Congress, the prohibition of political activity of employees, the cooperation of the Commissioner with the various state and local governments in meeting the unemployment problem, and the prohibition of discrimination on account of race, religion, or politics.

NATIONAL DEFENSE WORK

AT the outset of the 1941 fiscal year the Work Projects Administration had developed plans for a well-rounded program of useful work on projects important to the national defense. By that time, special legislative provisions had been made for its participation in the national defense effort, and the part it was to play had been worked out. The WPA was well qualified by its previous years of operating experience to engage in a broad program of defense work. The organization was already functioning in every state. It was only necessary for the military and naval agencies to designate the specific work that they wanted done. The WPA could then direct the labor of the large reservoir of employable but unemployed workers into the prosecution of projects useful to the defense effort.

As a matter of fact, WPA defense work had really been going on since 1935, because a great deal of WPA work during the five years preceding the national emergency was along lines now recognized as essential to national preparedness. Through WPA projects, roads, buildings, sewer and water systems, and other needed facilities were provided for military and naval reservations. Practically all the work completed at civil as well as military and naval airports contributes to a stronger defense, as do the armories, rifle ranges, and camp facilities constructed for the National Guard.

Some indication of the extent of this defense work may be derived from the fact that an estimated total of considerably more than \$400,000,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds had been spent during the period previous to June 30,

1940, in providing facilities for the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Coast Guard and on publicly owned airports. This figure, of course, tells only part of the story, since much other WPA work, done for communities in many parts of the country, is now considered of real importance for defense purposes.

Provisions Facilitating WPA Defense Work

The provisions made by Congress to facilitate use of the WPA organization in the program of national defense were contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and its supplement, Public Resolution No. 9, 77th Congress, approved March 1, 1941. These provisions gave the Commissioner of Work Projects authority to exempt defense projects that the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy certified as important for military or naval purposes, from a number of the statutory limitations usually applicable to the operation of WPA projects.

Outstanding among the restrictions from which certified defense projects may be exempted, when necessary to expedite their operation, is the requirement that normally limits expenditures of Federal funds for nonlabor purposes to \$6 per month per worker. Exemption from this provision permits the WPA to accept defense projects that are considered suitable for WPA operation but whose nonlabor costs exceed the regular limitation. The ERA act further provided that up to \$25,000,000 of the total funds appropriated could be used for



WPA workers renovated an old sanatorium building for a photographic training unit of the Air Corps

these nonlabor purposes. This amount supplements the expenditures regularly authorized for other than labor costs in the prosecution of certified projects. The limit of this special fund was later increased to \$50,000,000 by Public Resolution No. 9.

The act also permits the exemption of certified defense projects from the provision that not more than three-fourths of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in any state, may be paid from Federal funds; from the requirement prohibiting the construction by the WPA of any building costing more than \$100,000 in Federal funds; and from the established hours of work and schedule of monthly earnings, whenever this is considered necessary.

Although any or all of the exemptions are applicable to certified defense projects, the exemption privilege has not been generally applied. Only after rigid inspection of project applications, or upon specific request and justification in the case of active projects, have any of the usual requirements of project operation been waived. Special administrative orders, issued by the Commissioner to the WPA field offices, provided definite instructions for submitting requests for exemptions and indicated the circumstances under which they would be granted.

In addition to being eligible for exemptions from the established procedures, certified defense projects have been given first preference in operation over other types of defense work as well as over all nondefense projects. In an administrative order issued early in the fiscal year, priority was granted for the operation of

certified defense projects active at that time, and it was required that all approved certified defense projects should be placed in operation as soon as possible. The order further directed that such projects should be completed as rapidly as available labor and material resources would permit. Priority in the assignment of workers to certified defense projects was required, and the states were instructed to suspend operations on other projects in instances where sufficient workers were not available for the operation of certified defense work in the same area.

Not all WPA defense projects have been certified for exemptions and priority treatment. Many projects of importance in the defense effort have not required certification, as they either did not need exemption from the usual procedures for successful prosecution or were not of direct concern to the military agencies. Many of the projects in this noncertified category were designed to assist the defense efforts of agencies other than the military services or to provide urgently needed facilities for communities where conditions were greatly altered by the influx of large numbers of persons to new or enlarged military centers or defense industries. The work performed on WPA projects requested by such communities has contributed much to the absorption of these sudden growths in population resulting from defense activities.

Through the certification process that has been established, the War and Navy Departments have largely determined the scope of WPA defense activities. Projects which these service agencies have certified as valuable for military or naval purposes are given first preference in operation, to expedite their completion. Both agencies have indicated specific categories of projects which they consider of major importance to the defense program. The list drawn up by the Secretary of War included the following project groups:

—All projects sponsored by the War Department or its duly authorized officers which are cleared by the War Department in Washington in accordance with established procedure for Federal agency clearance.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of civil airports which have been

certified as important for military purposes or at sites which are designated by the War Department. Work especially desired at these sites includes field improvements such as grading, drainage, construction and extension of runways, runway paving, and night lighting, rather than the construction of buildings and hangars. (The revision and extension of lists of certified civil airport sites continued at frequent intervals throughout the fiscal year.)

—All projects for the construction or improvement of access roads leading to military posts, stations, or concentration areas designated by the War Department. In February 1941, the Secretary of War expanded the field of access road work to include work on roads leading to industrial plants working on contract orders for the War Department.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of roads forming a part of the national strategic road network as shown on maps of the War Department. (The determination of the specific roads to be improved as a part of this strategic system was made a responsibility of the Public Roads Administration and required the cooperation of the various state highway departments which ordinarily would act as sponsors of the projects.)

—All projects sponsored by the National Guard for the construction or improvement of National Guard facilities (except the construction of buildings where the cost from WPA funds exceeded \$100,000).

—All projects for the construction or improvement of Reserve Officers' Training Corps

facilities where the sponsor of the project agreed to maintain the facility after completion (also with the exception of buildings costing more than \$100,000 in WPA funds).

—All projects approved by the U. S. Public Health Service, sponsored by state or local governments, and located in the vicinity of War Department posts, stations, and concentration areas. (For these projects, which usually covered community sanitation work and malaria and mosquito control, the surgeon of the appropriate corps area or department was required to certify that the work would be beneficial to the health of troops stationed in the vicinity.)

—All projects designed to provide or improve air markers on air lanes and day markers on landing areas, where the proposed work conformed to specifications approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

—Projects sponsored by the Federal Communications Commission for work in connection with its radio monitoring stations.

The list submitted by the Secretary of the Navy specified the following categories of work as of outstanding importance:

—All projects sponsored by the Navy Department or its duly authorized officers.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of airports or naval training facilities.

—All health and sanitation projects sponsored by the state or local government agencies in the vicinity of naval establishments or in



WPA workers grading an area between runways at a western airport

locations where important work was being done for the Navy.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of streets, bridges, and highways leading to naval establishments or for the construction of roads that might be considered of importance in the operation of these establishments.

These categories of work comprised the bulk of WPA defense activities during the fiscal year ending with June 1941.

Employment on Defense Projects

Employment on defense projects financed with WPA funds rose steadily during most of the 1941 fiscal year. In the first month (July 1940) an average of about 228,000 persons were employed. Rapid expansion of defense activities in subsequent months brought the monthly average to more than twice that figure, or 488,000, in February 1941. During the remainder of the fiscal year, total WPA employment was reduced as a result of the rising demand for workers in private industry and the limited amount of funds available to the WPA. The decline in total WPA employment was reflected in employment on defense projects. The rate of decrease in the numbers employed on defense projects, however, was much slower than that for the program as a whole, since curtailment of the program was accom-

plished as far as possible through reduction in nondefense types of work. The percentage of WPA employment devoted to defense work therefore continued to increase. At the beginning of the fiscal year, only 14 percent of all WPA workers were employed on defense projects, but by February 1941 this ratio had increased to 26 percent. By June 1941 about 30 percent of WPA employment (an average of 419,000 persons for the month) was devoted to defense work.

A definite pattern of concentration at the strategic corners and outposts of the country becomes evident when each state's defense project employment is considered in relation to its total WPA employment. Hawaii, outpost of Pacific coastal defense, had the largest proportion (80 percent) of its WPA workers engaged in defense work at the end of June 1941. In Maine, at the extreme northeast corner of the country and the last take-off point for air traffic between this country and Europe, 72 percent of the employees were engaged in defense work. In Puerto Rico, a key point of defense for the strategic Caribbean and Panama Canal areas, nearly 67 percent of the WPA employment was on defense projects. Defense projects also accounted for more than 60 percent of the program employment in the District of Columbia, the states of Washington, Florida, and South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands. On the other hand, in such inland states as Iowa, Arkansas, and North and South Dakota, less than 10 percent of the WPA personnel was working on defense projects. A state's participation in defense work has been influenced to a great extent by its geographical situation and its importance to defense strategy. Another factor has been the amount of military or naval concentration within the confines of the state.

Most of the 413,000 persons engaged in defense work at the end of June 1941 were working on projects operated directly by the WPA. Nearly 19,000, however, were working on projects operated by other Federal agencies but financed by funds allocated to them by WPA.

Certified defense projects provided jobs for 240,000 of the defense workers, and other defense projects employed nearly 173,000 persons. Many of the workers on certified defense projects operated by the WPA were exempted

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
1940			
July	227,603	205,259	22,344
August	273,574	244,673	28,901
September	297,075	267,450	29,625
October	339,671	310,682	28,989
November	374,260	346,366	27,894
December	413,873	386,714	27,159
1941			
January	450,261	424,149	26,112
February	488,070	463,151	24,919
March	479,145	455,561	23,584
April	447,775	426,400	21,375
May	433,646	414,187	19,459
June	419,213	400,382	18,831

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds

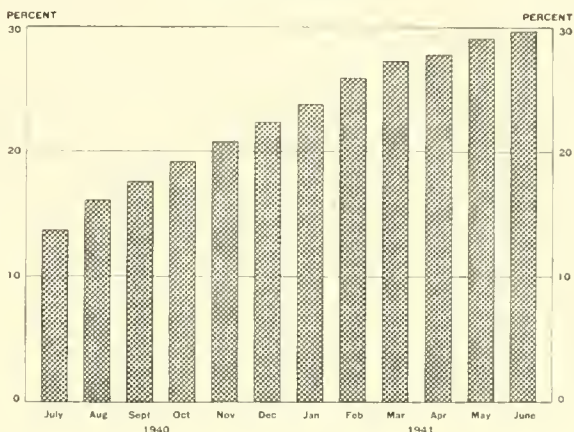
from the standard limitations on hours of work and total monthly earnings, in accordance with the provisions of the ERA act for the fiscal year 1941.

The types of work done under the WPA defense program during the 1941 fiscal year were generally similar to its major activities during the five years preceding the defense effort, although a somewhat greater emphasis has been placed on construction work under the defense program. Construction projects provided jobs for 343,000, or four out of five persons working on defense projects financed by the WPA at the end of June 1941. The remaining 70,000 persons were engaged in nonconstruction activities for defense purposes.

The largest share of the workers on defense projects, as well as on the WPA program as a whole, were employed in the construction and improvement of highways, roads, and streets. Some 152,000 persons were engaged in this type of work, nearly 111,000 of them on projects to build or improve portions of the national strategic network of main or parallel traffic routes. About 29,000 were working on access roads to military and naval establishments or to industrial plants of importance to the War

CHART 1
PERCENTAGE OF WPA WORKERS EMPLOYED ON
DEFENSE PROJECTS*

JULY 1940 - JUNE 1941



*Based on average monthly employment on defense projects and all projects financed with WPA funds.

WPA 4028

or Navy Department. The balance of the highway employees (12,000 persons) were performing work on roads inside military and naval reservations or were doing defense highway work of a miscellaneous character.

Projects for work at civil, military, and naval airports reflect more definitely than any other type of WPA work the emphasis placed on defense objectives during the 1941 fiscal year. This kind of work provided jobs for some 71,000 persons at the end of June 1941, more than three times the number so employed a year earlier, despite the general decline in total employment. Projects for the construction of buildings, largely at the new military and naval concentration centers established during the year, employed the services of 62,000 WPA workers; and those providing public utilities, such as water supply and sewage disposal systems, accounted for nearly 35,000 of the defense workers. Land, water, and other types of conservation work; development of recreational facilities; and other types of construction work were employing the remainder of the workers on defense projects in the construction field at the close of the fiscal year.

The WPA has also provided a variety of services outside the construction field that contribute directly to defense. For communities adjacent to military and naval training centers, whose normal facilities were inadequate to cope with the needs of large numbers of soldiers, the

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY EXEMPTION STATUS

JUNE 25, 1941

Type of project	Total	Projects subject to legislative exemptions ^a	Other defense projects
Total	412,641	239,988	172,653
Division of Operations	342,260	198,632	143,658
Highways, roads, and streets	152,006	40,843	111,163
Public buildings	62,139	58,423	3,716
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	2,617	169	2,448
Publicly owned or operated utilities	31,584	16,535	18,049
Airports and airways	71,382	67,294	4,088
Conservation	2,748	1,356	1,392
Sanitation	2,566	2,356	210
Engineering surveys	2,327	1,211	1,116
Other	11,921	10,145	1,476
Division of Community Service Programs	33,441	4,116	28,965
Public activities	12,648	18	12,630
Research and records	12,232	4,295	7,937
Welfare	8,243	47	8,196
Other	318	86	232
National defense vocational training	36,910	36,910	

^a Projects which may be exempted from legislative provisions regarding cost of buildings, hours of work, earnings, nonlabor costs, or sponsors' funds

WPA has provided entertainment and recreational facilities. Similarly, these communities, as the defense program developed, were deluged with requests for recorded information of various kinds far beyond their normal capacity and ability to prepare. Consequently, the WPA has employed recreational workers, librarians, musicians, teachers, writers, artists, research workers, record clerks, and many other types of professional and clerical workers to provide the assistance required in these communities and in the military centers themselves.

At the end of the fiscal year, a total of more than 33,000 persons were engaged in the various community service activities that are important to full development of the national defense effort. In addition, persons employed on the national defense vocational training project (described in another section of this report) are included in the total of WPA workers engaged in defense work outside the construction field.



New naval recruits at an induction center which was built by WPA workers

Nearly 37,000 persons were employed on this project at the end of June 1941. Of this number, 35,000 were being trained for occupations needed in defense industries, and 2,000 were employed in other capacities on the project.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

WPA projects, initiated with the major objective of providing jobs for unemployed workers, have resulted in a variety of tangible accomplishments in the form of facilities needed by the Army and Navy and by other defense agencies. Even during the years previous to the national defense program, much WPA work was done at the direct request of these agencies.

Some of the varied accomplishments that have resulted from project work of the kinds now recognized as important for defense purposes are summarized in the accompanying table and described briefly in the paragraphs that follow.¹ These items of accomplishment, however, by no means measure the total contribution that WPA project work has made to the national defense. They include only work for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and National Guard (except for work at civil airports), and cover only a few of the many and varied facilities that were completed for these agencies during the six years ending with June 1941.

Facilities at Military and Naval Establishments

Project work done under the WPA program has included the improvement of facilities or the extension of services at most of the military and naval establishments in the United States. At some centers the work has been extensive and has included many kinds of buildings and facilities. At others the service agencies have done a great deal of improvement work themselves, and WPA project activities have been confined to a few facilities such as target ranges, buildings, or roads. Work for the National Guard and the Coast Guard is characterized by the same kinds of variation in scope and type.

¹ Much of the descriptive detail originally planned for inclusion in this section has been omitted in order to avoid disclosure of military information.

Work completed through WPA projects during the six years ending with June 1941 included the construction of more than 3,200 new buildings and the renovation or enlargement of nearly 14,700 others. WPA workers also constructed about 100 new utility plants and improved some 150 others. Sewage and water treatment plants, heating plants, and pumping

TABLE 3. SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Buildings (other than utility plants and airport buildings).....	Number.....	3,245	347	14,324
Administrative.....	Number.....	64	20	445
Hospitals and infirmaries.....	Number.....	41	10	256
Storage.....	Number.....	453	49	1,921
Armories.....	Number.....	270	47	437
Equipment maintenance shops.....	Number.....	34	13	286
Officers' residences.....	Number.....	65	51	4,201
Barracks.....	Number.....	417	5	2,100
Dining halls, mess halls, etc.....	Number.....	568	53	1,002
Barns and stables.....	Number.....	52	20	275
Other.....	Number.....	1,251	79	3,401
Utility plants.....	Number.....	96	2	153
Electric power plants.....	Number.....	8	1	20
Incinerator plants.....	Number.....	6	.....	13
Heating plants.....	Number.....	4	1	48
Pumping stations.....	Number.....	49	.....	51
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	23	.....	14
Water treatment plants.....	Number.....	6	.....	7
FACILITIES AT AIRPORTS AND LANDING AREAS				
Landing fields.....	Number.....	222	68	360
Area in acres.....	.....	28,178	4,465	50,254
Runways.....	Length in feet.....	2,604,000	.....	A 805,000
High-type surface.....	Length in feet.....	1,603,000	.....	A 376,000
Low-type surface.....	Length in feet.....	1,001,000	.....	A 429,000
Airport buildings.....	Number.....	886	93	1,624
Administrative and terminal.....	Number.....	111	22	79
Hangers.....	Number.....	195	15	308
Other.....	Number.....	580	56	1,237
Landing areas floodlighted.....	Number.....	70	.....	17
Boundary lights.....	Number of light standards.....	10,920	.....	2,240
Seaplane bases.....	Number.....	8	.....	5
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms.....	Number.....	26	.....	3
AIRWAY FACILITIES				
Airway markers.....	Number.....	11,729	.....	3,349
Airway beacons.....	Number.....	74	.....	15

A Includes surfacing.



One of the new Navy hospital buildings during construction

stations were among the kinds of plants on which work was completed. In addition, many miles of water mains and sewer lines were installed, and other utility equipment was provided for the use of the armed forces.

Much of the work was undertaken as part of general improvement programs that included most of the facilities of a military post or naval base and sometimes covered all the defense establishments of an entire area. WPA modernization work at army camps has greatly enlarged their capacity through the construction or renovation of mess halls, barracks, officers' quarters, school buildings, and other structures, and the installation of sewer, water, and power lines and other utilities. Facilities provided at naval reservations have ranged from quarters and recreation buildings for officers and men to docks, railroad spurs, and shipbuilding and repair facilities. Improvements to security precaution arrangements, such as alarm systems, fences, and sentry houses, have also been made by WPA workers.

Among the most important types of structures erected at military and naval establishments are hospitals and infirmaries. WPA workers completed the construction or improvement of more than 300 such buildings during the six-year period of operations. One group of buildings under construction during the fiscal year 1941 at an important naval base was designed to meet both the growing demand for bed space and the need for improved treatment facilities. The project work involves the construction of several fire-proof structures around a central court. An administration building to



This hangar was constructed by WPA workers

house the offices, laboratories, and the surgical department and a subsistence building with mess facilities and the power plant are included as well as a number of clinic and ward buildings and quarters for nurses and for officers.

Modern military and naval reservations require numerous types of training facilities, many of which have been provided through WPA projects. Large areas have been cleared and drained for maneuver grounds and target ranges of various kinds have been constructed and modernized. Among these was an antitank range to be used in the training of antitank gunners at one of the Army's reservations. WPA workers cleared brush and trees from many acres and constructed a narrow-gauge railroad over a deep ravine on a high trestle built largely with the cleared timber. The railroad

carries gravity-propelled cars bearing targets that simulate the movements of tanks in modern warfare. At the same reservation, WPA workers reconditioned an old rifle range, roofing the pit at the rifle butts, improving drainage, and modernizing the target elevators, target boards, and scoring benches.

Project work undertaken for the Army in connection with the development of one of its Air Corps training centers is typical, at least in its variety, of WPA work for the armed forces. Buildings have been constructed, utilities installed, and landing fields developed at three units of the center. At the special pursuit school where secondary training is given to pursuit pilots, mess halls, barracks, recreation buildings, warehouses, and other buildings were under construction during the 1941 fiscal year. Similar improvements have been made at the basic training school. WPA work in both places has included clearing, grading, draining, and other general improvements to the landing fields; installation of water, electric, and gas distribution systems; and the construction of roads, streets, and sidewalks. At the headquarters and advanced training school of the center, the work is a continuation of an extensive construction program that has been carried on with the help of WPA projects for a number of years. Recent work includes the construction of additional buildings, improvement of the landing field, and development of a number of auxiliary landing fields in areas adjacent to the center.

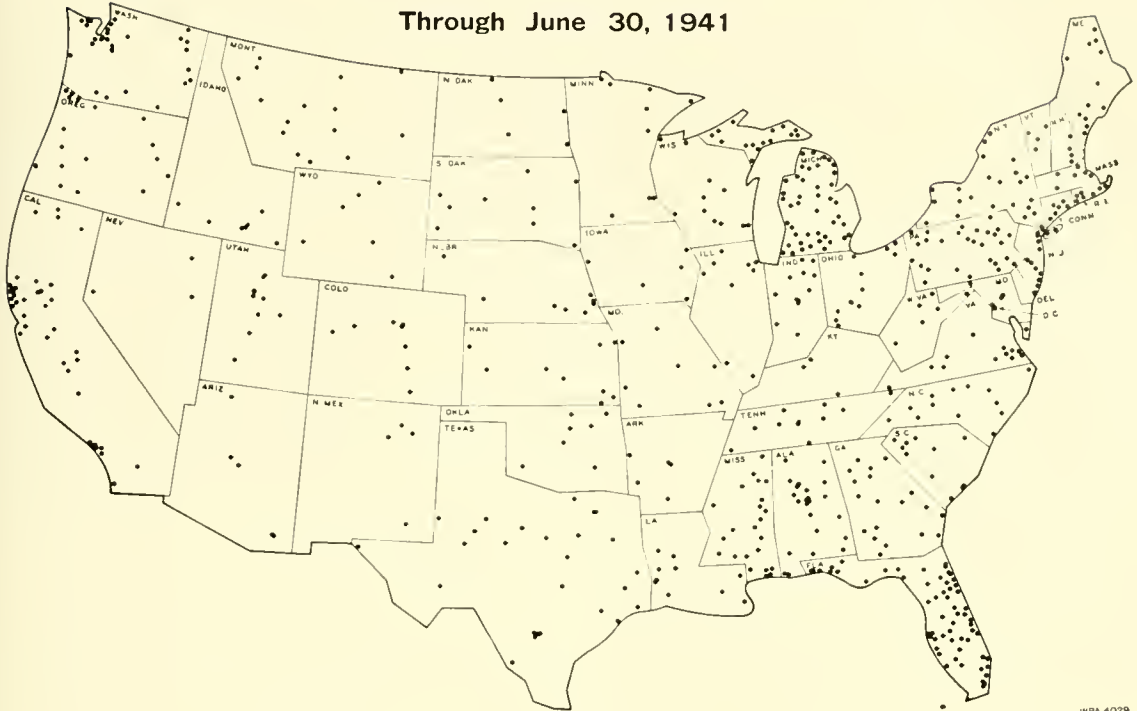


Rifle ranges built by WPA workers are in use at many training centers

CHART 2

AIRPORTS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Through June 30, 1941



WPA 4029

Armories, airports, and camp facilities for National Guard units and training facilities for the Reserve Officers Training Corps are also included among the projects undertaken by WPA workers. Work done at National Guard camps has been similar to the general improvements made at army posts. Many of the armories and airport buildings are designed to serve community as well as military purposes. A large hangar for a National Guard observation squadron in the Middle West was nearing completion at the end of the 1941 fiscal year. It has additions on either side of the hangar area that contain caretaker's quarters, garage, shop, boiler rooms, classrooms, offices, and locker and dressing rooms for officers and enlisted personnel. When it is no longer needed for military purposes, the county commissioners, who are sponsoring the project and helping to finance it, plan to use the building as a warehouse and shop for county road machinery.

Facilities for units of the ROTC were being constructed through WPA projects at a number of colleges and universities during the 1941 fiscal year. Among these was a new building which will provide a drill hall and offices for the large volunteer unit of an eastern college. A military science building was also under construction for the ROTC trainees at a middle western university; one section of this building will house offices and laboratories and the other will include demonstration rooms, repair shops, and a rifle range. To help provide the airport facilities required for ROTC pilot training activities, WPA workers were enlarging an ROTC airport at a southern institution and extending its facilities through a project certified as important for defense purposes. Previous WPA work at this airport had included the construction of a hangar and improvement of runways. Current activities involve the construction of shops and a boiler



Construction of shoulders on on access road
being done by WPA workers

house, installation of sewage disposal facilities, and field drainage work.

To protect the health of the soldiers and sailors in training areas, WPA malaria control projects were undertaken in a number of states and Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1941. The WPA is cooperating with the Army, Navy, United States Public Health Service, and state and local health authorities in their campaign to eliminate malarial mosquitoes at army

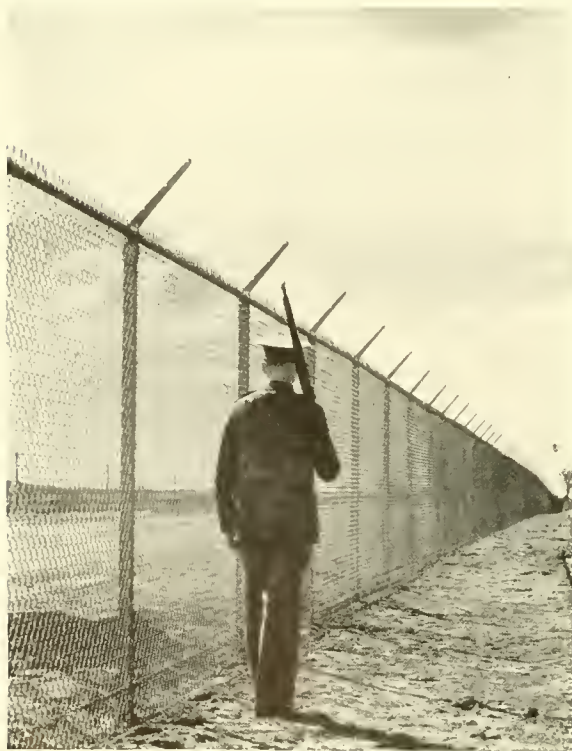
camp, air bases, naval stations, and in adjacent areas. The malaria control projects which the WPA has operated for the past six years have been important factors in the sharp declines in the incidence of malaria that have been reported in a number of regions. WPA malaria control activities include permanent measures, such as the construction of drainage channels and lateral ditches, removal of undergrowth and trees that impede drainage, and other work to eliminate breeding places. They also include temporary measures, such as the spreading of larvicides.

Work on Civil Airports

WPA defense work in the field of airport development has not been limited to the construction of landing fields for the Army and Navy or to the expansion of facilities at existing military and naval airports. It has also included extensive improvements at civil airports in all sections of the country. Whatever the original objective of the airport work, it is considered important for defense purposes if it has resulted in landing fields and ground facilities that can be used in the movement of air forces, the concentration of aircraft in strategic areas, or the training of personnel for the air arms of the military and naval services.

To provide landing fields capable of receiving modern military aircraft, WPA projects certified by the War Department as essential to national defense were carried on at many airports in all parts of the country during the 1941 fiscal year. Besides the construction of new long runways, the work at these airports usually involves clearing, grubbing, excavating, and grading; the installation of drainage facilities; and the extension of lighting systems. In addition, facilities for servicing planes on the ground have been improved through the construction or renovation of hangars, repair and machine shops, administration buildings, and other structures.

Accomplishments on WPA airport projects at civil, military, and naval airports during the six years ending with June 1941 included the development of about 220 new airports and the improvement or enlargement of nearly twice that number. In the same period WPA workers



WPA workers built this "sabotage" fence



WPA workers building an access road to air base

built some 2,600,000 feet (about 500 miles) of new runways, nearly two-thirds of which had high-type surfacing. They also completed about 900 new airport buildings among which were nearly 200 hangars and more than 100 administration buildings. In addition, large numbers of existing airport buildings were renovated or enlarged and many airport facilities of other types were improved. Altogether, WPA airport projects have been undertaken at 760 different sites throughout the country.

Access Roads, Strategic Highways, and Other Transportation Facilities

Access roads to military and naval reservations and to industrial centers are essential to effective national defense, as are also the strategic highways that connect important centers. In recognition of this fact the Army and Navy have designated several hundred sites of WPA road projects as important for defense purposes.

Work on such projects is similar to that done on roads all over the country during the six years that the program has been in operation, and the accomplishments in this field are included in the total of more than 600,000 miles of all kinds of road construction and improve-

ment that were completed by WPA workers during that period. New roads are being built in undeveloped sections; some of them are hard-surfaced highways and others are temporary gravel-surfaced roads built to expedite camp or industrial construction. Existing roads are being widened, drained, and resurfaced, and city streets are being similarly improved to handle the heavy traffic that moves to and from camps and industrial centers. Also included in defense road work are the improvements being made to main and parallel routes of the strategic highway network to speed up the movement of both military and commercial traffic.

Another kind of transportation work undertaken through WPA defense projects is the improvement of publicly owned railroad lines in and to military and naval reservations. Maintenance work on many of these lines that handle troop movements and supplies had been neglected during depression years. With the expansion of the armed forces and increased need for transportation facilities, the long-deferred improvements became imperative. In connection with these improvements, WPA workers have been placing ballast, putting in new sidings, renovating piers and wharves, and

doing extensive reconstruction work of various other kinds.

Other WPA Defense Work

Among the variety of projects undertaken by the WPA in the interests of national defense are many other types in both the construction and nonconstruction fields that do not come under any of the major groupings already described. Through these WPA defense projects are being provided many of the facilities and services needed in communities that have grown rapidly with the expansion of defense industries. Water distribution systems, sewer lines, and sewage treatment plants, for example, are being expanded in order to handle increased loads in growing communities.

One of the many problems confronting Army officials in arranging for war games and maneuvers is the need for securing prior agreements with landowners for the use of their property. WPA clerical workers handled a great deal of the tremendous amount of detail involved in checking and completing these agreements. Another need was for a dictionary of military terms for use in consulting foreign military literature and for other military purposes. Such a dictionary was under preparation during the 1941 fiscal year by WPA writers and translators working in six foreign languages. To make available information concerning the Greenland area, WPA workers have been preparing a bibliography of publications on this region, which is of great importance to American defense. Particular emphasis has been placed on material that is of value to the Army Air

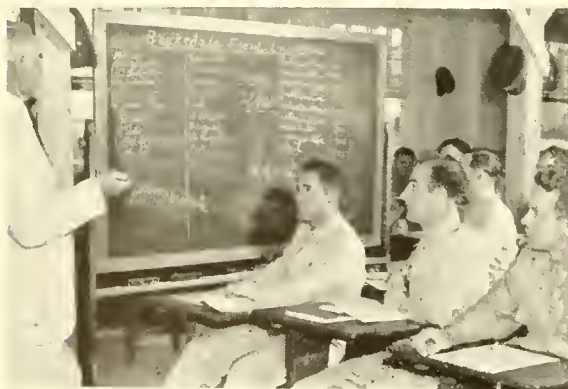
Corps. In this work the writings in 13 languages of explorers, scientists, traders, and sea captains were being indexed.

In view of the expanded need for supplies of raw materials in defense production, the availability of such supplies in the United States is of considerable importance. Efforts to obtain information on this subject are being assisted by WPA survey projects. Surveys were being conducted during the 1941 fiscal year to ascertain the amount of underground oil in Texas, to find deposits of commercial diamonds and manganese believed to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and to locate available limestone deposits in an Arkansas county.

Activities on WPA education, recreation, and art projects have been directed toward meeting the needs for these types of services both at military establishments and in expanding defense industrial areas. Among the developments in the field of adult education is the project to teach Spanish to officers of the Army Air Forces. A special textbook was prepared by the WPA for the program. It contains a special vocabulary designed to aid English-speaking pilots in making themselves understood in the event of forced landings in Latin-American countries or when on special missions to remote regions where no interpreters are available. This project has been extended in the fiscal year 1942 to include Navy and regular Army personnel. The Army has also requested that WPA teachers be assigned to teach English to Spanish-speaking members of our military forces in Puerto Rico.

To meet expanding defense needs, services supplementary to the nursery school program have also been developed. These include public child-care centers for children of working mothers in low-income groups and child development units in defense areas, primarily for children of enlisted men in the armed forces.

The need for books, which has developed with the enlargement of military centers and expansion of defense areas, has created a new demand for WPA library extension services. The WPA attempted to meet the demand during the fiscal year 1941 by extending its services to both army camps and industrial centers. New books were supplied and old ones repaired and catalogued for camps in a number of states.



WPA Spanish class for Air Corps officers

Local organizations have in many instances made books available to the WPA for distribution to servicemen. With WPA aid, state-owned books have been catalogued so that they may be loaned in defense centers.

In response to numerous requests, WPA artists and craftsmen were assigned to projects at military and naval training centers during the fiscal year 1941. These artists are decorating the walls of recreation rooms, officers' quarters, mess halls, and other camp buildings with murals, frescoes, prints, plaques, and other art works. Under the direction of officers, they are providing visual education aids for trainees in the form of posters that illustrate the various steps in tactical drill or exercise. They are also making charts and designs to illustrate the operation of guns, armored cars, tanks, airplanes, and even battleships, and to indicate the proper construction of pontoon bridges, correct signaling, firing methods, and other military procedures. WPA craftsmen are making light fixtures, furniture, fountains, draperies, curtains, and other objects for the quarters of officers and men and for recreation halls. Classes in art, photography, and craft subjects are being conducted by WPA instructors for soldiers and sailors in work studios adjacent to military and naval reservations.

Similar services in the fields of music and recreation are being provided through other WPA projects. Hundreds of concerts have been given each month at military and naval posts and in adjacent communities. Bands have been organized for military camps that had none of their own, and choral groups have been developed. Recreational leaders in a variety of activities, including such sports as archery and skiing, have been assigned to military establishments at the request of their commanding officers.

Expenditures for Defense Work

Approximately a fourth of all WPA project expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, were made for defense projects. The total WPA outlay for these projects amounted to nearly \$324,752,000, of which \$303,756,000 was spent for defense projects operated directly by the WPA and \$20,996,000



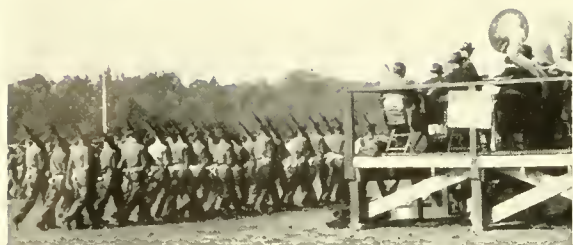
Reading rooms are provided for men in the armed forces

was used for defense work undertaken by other Federal agencies with WPA funds transferred to them for this purpose. In addition to the WPA funds, the sponsors of defense projects provided more than \$131,203,000, bringing to nearly \$456,000,000 the total expenditures for WPA defense projects during fiscal year 1941.

The bulk of the expenditures, as well as of the employment, on defense projects operated by the WPA was for construction work. The proportion of defense expenditures that was made for construction projects was somewhat

TABLE 4.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941			
Type of project	Total	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds
Total	\$434,959,048	\$303,755,561	\$131,203,487
Division of Operations	387,254,113	271,055,553	116,198,560
Highways, roads, and streets..	185,590,478	124,069,197	61,520,981
Public buildings.....	56,032,838	40,478,747	15,554,091
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	9,557,392	6,583,029	2,974,363
Publicly owned or operated utilities	43,835,876	31,524,165	12,311,711
Airports and airways..	69,777,092	52,867,056	16,910,036
Conservation.....	7,782,272	4,528,606	3,253,666
Sanitation	434,415	383,683	50,762
Engineering surveys....	3,173,696	2,603,321	570,375
Other	11,070,024	8,017,449	3,052,575
Division of Community Service Programs..	17,709,098	14,272,472	3,436,626
Public activities..	3,741,542	3,058,111	683,431
Research and records.	9,182,401	7,446,727	1,735,674
Welfare	4,604,720	3,602,767	1,001,953
Other	180,435	164,867	15,568
National defense vocational training	29,995,837	18,427,536	11,568,301



A WPA band furnishes music for drill exercises

larger, however, than the share of defense employment that was devoted to these activities. This difference in ratios is attributable for the most part to the larger requirements for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor purposes in construction work.

Almost half the outlays for defense construction projects were made for road work. Expenditures for this part of the program totaled about \$186,000,000. A considerable part of this amount was used in building or reconstructing access roads, roads that form part of the national strategic road network, and roads and streets in military and naval reservations. Expenditures for the construction and improvement of airports and airways amounted to

\$70,000,000—almost twice as much as was used for similar purposes during the previous fiscal year, when total WPA expenditures were much higher. Among other major construction project expenditures were \$56,000,000 for work on buildings such as armories and the many kinds of buildings required for adequate troop-training centers, and about \$44,000,000 for water purification, sewage disposal, and other utility projects.

The WPA nonconstruction activities conducted under the defense program cost a total of a little less than \$48,000,000 in both WPA and sponsors' funds during the 1941 fiscal year. The largest part of this expenditure (nearly \$30,000,000) was made to provide vocational training courses for WPA workers in the occupations and skills needed to fill the employment requirements of the rapidly expanding defense industries. Research work and surveys conducted in the interest of defense cost more than \$6,000,000. The preparation and transcription of public records such as birth certificates and alien and naturalization records for many state and local government agencies accounted for nearly \$3,000,000. The balance of the outlays for nonconstruction activities were distributed among a variety of useful defense projects such as the extension of library services and other educational work for the benefit of men in the armed forces.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A BASIC policy of the WPA has always been to assist its workers in returning to employment in private industry. The first step in this direction is insistence upon the registration of workers with local public employment offices so that they may be considered for any available jobs for which they are qualified.¹ In their WPA employment, workers have been assigned as far as possible to jobs that would enable them to maintain their old skills. When this has been impossible, they have sometimes been assigned to jobs that enabled them to learn new skills, and some of them have been given an opportunity to learn supervisory methods and to do supervisory work on projects. In addition, specific projects have been undertaken to provide vocational training opportunities. Through some of these projects large numbers of persons have been prepared for jobs in domestic service. On other projects, conducted under the adult education program, many kinds of vocational classes have been provided and thousands of persons interested in reviving old skills or acquiring new ones have been enrolled.

With the expansion of the national defense program the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers increased sharply. To assist in satisfying the new needs for workers trained in the occupations utilized in defense industries, the WPA has increased the emphasis placed on vocational training and has extended the scope of its activities in this field. A new program of defense vocational training projects was

established that enabled nearly 120,000 WPA workers to receive training in occupations required by defense industries during the course of the 1941 fiscal year. Projects to train airport servicemen, and nonprofessional workers for hospitals and institutions, were also initiated.

The defense vocational training activities of the WPA are conducted as an integral part of a broad national training program to meet defense needs. The United States Office of Education, which cosponsors certain WPA training projects, has greatly increased its own training activities. The National Youth Administration has been placing emphasis on the training of young persons for specific jobs in various strategic industries. The Civilian Conservation Corps has also modified its training courses to meet national defense needs. In addition, the Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Army Air Corps, the Navy, and the Department of Labor are expanding their vocational training work.

WPA Defense Training

The training of workers for manual occupations needed in industries producing for defense purposes was initiated soon after legislative provisions specifically authorized the WPA to undertake this work.² A nation-wide vocational training project was set up under the sponsorship of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the cosponsorship of the United States Office of Educa-

¹ During the 1941 fiscal year between 5 and 9 percent of the workers left their WPA jobs voluntarily each month, most of them to take jobs in private industry.

² This authority was contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940.



Refresher and preemployment courses in machine shop work are given under the defense vocational training project

tion.³ This project has the dual purpose of supplying the labor needs of defense industries and of facilitating the return of WPA workers to private employment. Through the project, refresher courses are provided for persons who have some experience in skills needed by defense industries, and preemployment courses are provided for those who wish to learn new skills. All persons enrolled in these courses, including WPA workers, are registered with public employment offices.

Responsibility for various phases of the project is shared by the WPA and the United States Office of Education. The WPA handles the selection and assignment of WPA trainees and pays them regular WPA wages while they are learning because they do not have sufficient resources with which to finance even their minimum needs during the training period. The WPA also provides the personnel for the maintenance of records necessary for the operation of the project. The United States Office of Education, through the cooperation of state and local school officials, is responsible for the technical training aspects of the project. It, or its representatives, select and pay the salaries of instructors, supervisors, and training superintendents as well as of the personnel required for the maintenance of buildings and facilities, and they also provide the necessary materials, light, heat, and power. The United States Office of Education, with the cooperation and assistance of state and local advisory commit-

tees, determines the methods and types of training to be given and the numbers and kinds of workers to be trained under the project.

WPA workers (including eligible persons awaiting assignment to WPA jobs) are selected for training on the basis of their past employment and WPA employment records, aptitudes, and adaptability to training. When these indicate that a worker might qualify either for immediate defense employment or for training, a more intensive investigation is made to obtain additional information concerning occupational experience and skill, health, and interest in further training. Some of the workers have had experience in the use of various hand or machine tools or in occupations requiring manual dexterity, which directly qualifies them for training or for immediate employment. Others have avocational interests in model building, woodworking, or the building and repair of radio and electrical equipment that indicate potentialities to be developed. Project supervisors are consulted as to the work habits, attitudes, and other qualifications of the prospective trainees, and in some areas use is made of aptitude tests.

This information forms the basis of a defense industries employment register that is main-



Texas trainees learning to service aircraft engines

³ In January 1941, the Office of Production Management became sponsor of this project.

tained in each WPA district office to facilitate the selection of workers for specific training courses or specific jobs. The register is limited to the list of about 500 occupations designated by the Office of Production Management as essential to industries producing for national defense. Record cards for persons who are qualified for immediate employment in defense industries are separated from those for persons who by experience or training are qualified for refresher courses or for preemployment training. By April 1941, the basic registers included the names of approximately 151,000 persons qualified for immediate employment in defense industries, 154,000 persons qualified for training, and 31,000 already assigned to training courses.

WPA workers are given training in many of the occupations required by industries producing for national defense. A number of these occupations are in the metal trades essential to armament production. Machine shop classes have had the largest share of the trainees; nearly a third of the total enrollment on June 25, 1941, was in these classes. (See Table 5 below.) These trainees learn many of the techniques required in the construction and assembly of engines for aircraft and ships and in the manufacture of guns, tanks, and other military and naval equipment.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF WPA WORKERS RECEIVING TRAINING THROUGH THE NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT, BY TYPE OF COURSE

JUNE 25, 1941

Course	Number	Percent
Total	A 34,889	100.0
Auto servicing	3,677	10.5
Airplane servicing B	2,268	6.5
Construction	515	1.5
Drafting	1,002	2.9
Electrical servicing	1,898	5.4
Forge	475	1.4
Foundry	770	2.2
Machine shop	11,401	32.8
Pattern making	770	2.2
Radio servicing	285	0.8
Riveting	342	1.0
Sheet metal	3,493	10.0
Ship and boat building and repair	749	2.1
Welding	5,291	15.2
Woodworking	1,552	4.4
Other	401	1.1

A Does not include nontrainees employed on the project.

B Includes employment on the airport servicemen training project.

Classes in welding, sheet-metal work, and riveting are turning out workers necessary in the production of aircraft, ships, tanks, trucks,



The proper method for pouring molten metal into forms is taught in a class in foundry work at a Detroit vocational school

scout cars, and other mechanized equipment. The foundry and forge work essential to these and other fields are also taught to employees on the project. These kinds of classes together accounted for almost a third of the trainees enrolled at the end of June. About one-fourth of the trainees were enrolled in the group of courses that prepare workers for the servicing of radio and electrical equipment, airplanes, and automobiles. Most of the remainder were attending classes in which woodworking, pattern making, and such technical subjects as mechanical, structural, and electrical drafting were taught.

Although some variation exists among the training centers, the basic methods of operation are similar. Class schedules are arranged so as to avoid conflict with the regular day and evening school sessions; some of the classes are scheduled between 10 o'clock in the evening and 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning if no other time is available. The teaching staff is made up of experienced industrial workers and day-school teachers who in some instances give part-time services. The subjects taught are those most needed by the defense industries in the area adjacent to the center. Each training course is adapted as much as possible to



Trainee learning to do a job of drilling inside an airplane fuselage

meet the requirements of the particular group of trainees it includes. Allowance is made for the fact that some will learn more rapidly than others and that, as these trainees are placed in industry, others will be enrolled. Usually the technical instruction and related theory given in the training shop are supplemented by additional instruction in the classroom, and performance tests as well as oral and written examinations are given throughout the course.

The training period on the project lasts from six to twelve weeks, but trainees may leave at any time if jobs become available and they are proficient enough to begin work. Workers who enroll in refresher classes frequently find that two weeks' training is sufficient to bring back the old skills. Experience during the year of operation has shown that many trainees can obtain employment in private industry at double and triple their WPA earnings. Some persons of unusual mechanical abilities have been discovered in the training classes, and many of them have secured jobs in which they have made rapid progress. If no jobs are available in private industry at the completion of the training course, the trainees may be assigned to jobs on other WPA projects. Such

workers constitute a reserve that may be drawn upon when additional workers are needed in defense industries.

The number of trainees assigned to this training project increased steadily during the fiscal year 1941. At the end of June nearly 35,000 persons were in training. In addition to these, nearly 84,000 WPA workers had been assigned to the project during the course of the fiscal year. Of this group, 75 percent left the project voluntarily; 45 percent were definitely known to have obtained private employment and 30 percent presumably found jobs. The remaining 25 percent returned to other WPA projects.

In-Plant Preemployment Training

Toward the end of the fiscal year 1941, in-plant training, designed to accelerate the movement of workers into defense jobs, was initiated under the WPA defense training project. Under this training plan, workers who have been carefully selected on the basis of work experience, adaptability, and potentialities receive direct training at occupations approved by the OPM in industrial plants engaged in production for national defense. During the training period, the WPA pays their wages at the prevailing learners' rates established by employer-employee agreements in the participating plants.⁴ The trainees, under the supervision of the plant management, learn the

⁴Since the project is certified as important for defense purposes, it may be exempted from the standard wage schedule requirements.



WPA in-plant trainee learns welding on the job

operating techniques necessary to qualify them for full-time employment at a specific job. When the plant authorities decide that the trainees are capable of assuming responsibility for the jobs (within the limits of the maximum four-week training period) they are transferred to the plant pay rolls at regular wage rates. Under this program WPA workers, both men and women, are being trained for a variety of jobs ranging from those required in airplane and parachute production to lens grinding and instrument making.

The in-plant training program has proved particularly successful. It has greatly facilitated the replacement of WPA workers in industrial jobs because it provides training in the techniques of the specific job for which the worker is needed and because only a relatively short period of objective training is necessary. So far, nearly all the WPA workers who have received this type of training have obtained private employment.

Airport Servicemen

Another type of WPA defense vocational training has been provided through the nationwide project established in the latter part of 1940 to train persons certified to the WPA for the occupation of airport servicemen. The project was sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. The Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education are cosponsors. The CAA selects and approves the airports to be used as training sites, and the United States Office of Education undertakes the selection and training of instructors and the outlining and supervision of the training techniques. The WPA is responsible for the administration of the project; the assignment and compensation of instructors; the selection, assignment, and compensation of trainees; and other functions usually necessary to the operation of a project in accordance with established WPA procedures.

Candidates for training as airport servicemen must be certified as eligible for WPA employment, and must qualify in interest, health, education, and experience. Training is available only for men between 18 and 35 years of age



WPA airport servicemen trainees tying down a plane

(in accordance with current airport employment policies) who have good eyesight and hearing and at least the equivalent of an eighth-grade education. Experience in dealing with the general public and hobbies involving manual dexterity are desirable qualifications for trainees.

Trainee groups receive instruction in maintenance and service duties from trained instructors. The subject matter ranges from taxiing and fueling of planes to the care of parachutes and procedures to be followed when crashes occur. Trainees are taught safety measures and first aid and acquire experience in directing traffic and in other field operations. They also learn to handle various types of airport equipment, such as wind indicators and obstruction lights; to fill out necessary forms and records; to assist in the overhauling of engines; to follow Federal, state, and local field regulations; and to utilize weather reports and radio communications. This practical training is usually supplemented by elementary work in navigation, meteorology, the theory of flight, and related subjects. The training is given to groups of from 10 to 15 men for a period of 90 days.

These projects ordinarily are organized to operate only once at an airport. The training course may be repeated at an airport, however, as long as the demand for the services of trained men continues. Airport servicemen training courses were organized in 46 airports located in various parts of the country during the fiscal year 1941. By the end of June 1941, 21 courses had been completed and in five centers courses were being repeated. It is known that approximately 70 percent of the enrollees in these

courses during fiscal year 1941 who completed their training received employment. The remainder serve as a reservoir of trained men for employment in the near future.

Training of Nonprofessional Hospital Workers Under the Welfare Program

A WPA activity initiated during the 1941 fiscal year was the project for training nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions. This project is operated under the health section of the WPA welfare program. Workers of this type had previously been made available to some institutions under WPA institutional service projects. These activities have been expanded, however, as a part of the broad national defense plan, to include the training of workers. The training was begun during the latter part of the fiscal year in response to requests from various Federal agencies, hospital superintendents, health officers, and other groups in this field. These requests are the outgrowth of the pressing need for trained nonprofessional workers—such as ward helpers, orderlies, and other assistants—to give elementary care to the sick under professional supervision in hospitals and institutions.

Under the expanded program a thorough six-month training course is given to qualified workers who have been certified as eligible for WPA employment. The program is intended to make available a sufficient number of workers to assist under professional supervision in times of national emergencies such as war, epidemics, natural disasters, and social dislocations caused by peacetime mobilization.

To be eligible for nonprofessional hospital workers' training, applicants must be between 22 and 50 years of age and must have at least the equivalent of an eighth-grade education. Additional requirements are good health, good standards of physical hygiene, ability to perform manual tasks, and an interest in finding employment in this field.

The training is given in public hospitals and in private hospitals operated by nonprofit organizations. General hospitals are preferred. The hospitals selected must have adequate facilities for training and demonstrations and a hospital staff sufficiently large and with sufficient free time to permit its members to direct the training program.

Teachers and demonstrators are drawn principally from the hospital staff but are augmented, as necessary, by qualified members of health departments and other health agencies. In addition to supplying the teaching staff and technical supervisors, the hospital and sponsor are responsible for the provision of space and for supplying equipment and other facilities required for the operation of the project. The WPA is responsible for the selection and assignment of qualified workers, general supervision, timekeeping, payment of wages, and referrals for employment.

An attempt is made through the training courses to develop a number of skills on the part of individual trainees so that they may be available for a variety of duties. They receive elementary training in the care of the sick—such as answering call bells, carrying meal trays, cleaning, and doing odd jobs—and learn to perform nonprofessional services for the patients at the direction of a nurse. They are also given training in institutional kitchen and serving-pantry work and in institutional housekeeping. The program includes instruction in personal care, work relationships, and behavior relating to hospital or institutional service. Classroom work and actual experience are closely coordinated during the training period.

Experience with completed training programs shows that a large proportion of the trainees secure private employment at the close of the training period, either on the sponsor's regular staff, or in other public or private hospitals and institutions.



Nonprofessional hospital workers cleaning and sterilizing surgical instruments and hospital supplies

Household Workers

Authority to provide training for domestic workers was given to the WPA under the ERA Act of 1939. Projects that have been set up for this purpose have the double objective of training workers for jobs in a field in which shortages exist and providing jobs for unemployed persons—the teachers, supervisors, and other personnel engaged in the operation of the project.

The household workers' training projects undertaken by the WPA have been sponsored by state and local public welfare and health agencies. Usually they are developed with the assistance of advisory committees composed of representatives of local workers' organizations and leaders in the community. The advisory committees, working through subcommittees, assume responsibility for providing housing, furnishings, and equipment for the project, for the recruiting of trainees, and for the standards that are adopted as a basis for the subsequent employment of the trainees.

One of the major requirements for this type of project is suitable quarters, so that training conditions will approximate as closely as possible the working conditions in the homes where the trainees will later be employed. Frequently, the necessary equipment and furnishings are loaned by local utility companies and merchants. WPA furniture projects often supply furniture; craft projects furnish hooked rugs, block-printed draperies, and table linens; and art projects provide etchings and paintings for interior decoration.

On most of the projects, 12 weeks of training are provided under the supervision of persons experienced in the field of home economies. The trainees receive instruction in routine household work and in the preparation and serving of meals. Some projects provide elementary training in child care. On such projects the trainees spend some time at the local WPA nursery school, where they learn to bathe, feed, and care for small children.

Enrollment in the household workers' training course (for which preference is given to persons between 18 and 35 years of age) is not limited to persons certified as eligible for WPA employment. Other persons registered



Correct methods of performing household tasks are taught on WPA household workers' training projects

with local public employment offices or other approved agencies and young persons employed on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration are also eligible for training. Persons eligible for WPA employment, however, usually make up between a fourth and a third of the total enrollment. Most of the trainees that are selected from WPA rolls are paid half the scheduled unskilled "B" rate applicable to the locality in which the project is located. The WPA does not make wage payments to the noncertified persons who receive training. During the fiscal year 1941, about 3,000 persons completed the training course, and 2,800 were placed in jobs.

Vocational Training Under the Adult Education Program

Vocational training carried on under the adult education program is designed to utilize the services of unemployed teachers certified or awaiting assignment to WPA rolls. Like other WPA educational programs, it is conducted in close cooperation with state departments of education and local school districts. The classes included under this program have provided vocational training in many fields for large numbers of both employed and unemployed persons. Many of the unemployed persons came for training that in many instances enabled them to obtain employment. Of the persons who were employed when they enrolled, some came in order to attain greater skill in their current occupation and some to learn new skills that would fit them for different kinds of employment.

Enrollment in adult education classes totaled about 113,000 in April 1941. (None of the enrollees receive compensation from the WPA for attending these classes.) More than half the enrollment was in commercial subjects such as business English and arithmetic, accounting, bookkeeping, stenography, typing, and the use of office machines. Relatively large numbers of persons were enrolled in classes devoted to

carpentry and woodworking and mechanical subjects such as tool making, welding, radio and telegraphy, mechanical drafting, and electrical work. Still others took courses in sewing and needlecraft, cooking, table-waiting, cleaning, pressing, and laundry work. Painting, plumbing, masonry work, watchmaking, and cosmetology were also occupations in which many persons received instruction.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

PROJECTS financed from WPA funds provided jobs for an average of 1,700,000 workers during the fiscal year 1941. This was the smallest annual average in the six years of the Work Projects Administration's history. It was about 17 percent less than the average employment during the preceding fiscal year and nearly 44 percent less than that for 1939.

Monthly changes within the 1941 fiscal year followed approximately the same pattern as in the two preceding years, with employment starting from a relatively low level in the summer months and reaching a higher level during the winter. In July 1940, about 1,655,000 workers were employed on WPA projects. By January 1941 the number had risen to 1,890,000, but subsequent monthly reductions brought employment down to an average of 1,400,000 in June,¹ the lowest recorded since October 1935, when the WPA program was just getting under way.

From October 1935 the program had expanded rapidly until in February 1936 slightly more than 3,000,000 persons were at work on WPA projects. The general downward trend that occurred in subsequent months was reversed in the summer of 1936 by a marked but temporary increase in WPA employment to aid farmers in need as a result of the severe drought that had caused extensive damage in many sections of the country. By the fall of 1937, WPA employment had reached the low level of less than 1,500,000, reflecting the declines in unemployment that had occurred throughout the year. The subsequent sharp rise in the

number of WPA workers in 1938 likewise was associated with changes in unemployment which had begun to increase rapidly at the end of 1937. Need for employment during 1938 was accentuated by the unusually low incomes of southern tenant farmers and laborers and by the New England hurricane in September of that year. During most of 1939, however, the trend of WPA employment was downward from a total of about 3,000,000 workers in the first quarter to about 1,700,000 in September. The numbers employed increased during the remainder of that year to meet seasonal increases in unemployment and need, but by June 1940 WPA employment had dropped to about the same level as that of the preceding September.

The relatively low level of WPA employment throughout the fiscal year 1941 was the result of smaller appropriations and declining unemployment, which in turn reflected the expansion of employment in private industries, particularly those engaged in defense work. A large volume of unemployment, however, has continued to exist. According to sample surveys conducted by the WPA, about 5,900,000 persons were unemployed in June 1941 as compared with 8,600,000 in June 1940.²

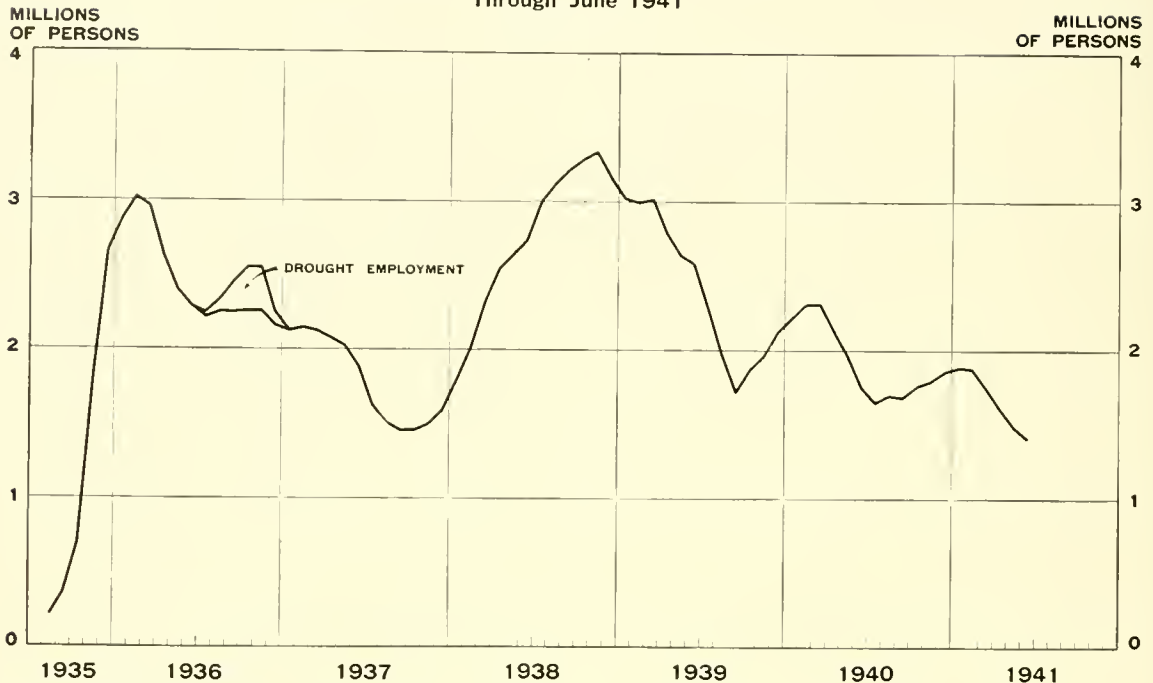
² The WPA survey of unemployment was initiated in April 1940 by the WPA Division of Research. The estimates are obtained directly, on the basis of personal interviews with a representative cross section of the national labor force each month, rather than by means of indirect estimates of labor supply and employment; the sampled households were selected at random within a group of 54 sample counties located in 38 states. For the fiscal year 1941, the WPA estimates averaged somewhat higher than those of the National Industrial Conference Board, but lower than those of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Publication of the National Industrial Conference Board estimates was suspended in June 1941, and of the American Federation of Labor estimates a month later.

¹ WPA employment was reduced to a little more than 1,000,000 in July 1941, the first month of the fiscal year 1942.

CHART 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

Through June 1941



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 4017

A considerable number of the workers who are unemployed at any given time may not be in need of WPA employment. Some workers receive unemployment compensation payments. Others are able to accumulate reserves or can depend on assistance from other family members or from relatives to carry them through several weeks or months of unemployment. Some workers have no resources to fall back upon, however, and are in need of assistance as soon as they become unemployed. Seasonal increases in the need for fuel and clothing intensify the hardships of unemployment and heighten the need for WPA jobs. Droughts, crop failures, floods, and other disasters may sometimes force large numbers of farmers and other workers to apply for WPA employment to tide them over periods of acute need.

Throughout its period of operation the WPA has been able to provide jobs only for those most urgently in need of employment. In 1936, the number employed by the WPA was equivalent

to about a third of all unemployed workers, but the ratios for subsequent years were successively lower. In 1940 and the first half of 1941 less than one out of every four unemployed workers obtained a WPA job. The WPA appropriation for the fiscal year 1941, like the earlier appropriations, was insufficient to provide work for many heads of families who had been found, upon local investigation, to be in need and eligible for WPA jobs. Despite the year's reduction in unemployment, it is estimated by public welfare and relief agencies (the agencies responsible for determining whether applicants for WPA employment are in need) and by the State Work Projects Administrations that at the end of the fiscal year 1941 there were more than 1,000,000 persons eligible for WPA employment who could not be employed because of limited funds.

The increase in private employment that occurred between June 1940 and June 1941 was not evenly distributed throughout the country.

Nonagricultural employment, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased by about 20 percent in six states, most of which are located on the eastern seaboard. In four states in the west central part of the country, however, the increases represented less than 5 percent. Several states that are predominantly agricultural showed fairly large relative increases in nonagricultural employment, but because this type of employment represented only a small proportion of the total number of workers in the state, the effect of the increases was not as great as in the more industrialized states.

Changes during the year in manufacturing employment in large urban areas with 1930 populations of 100,000 or more also varied widely. In several of these cities, particularly

those that are centers of aircraft production, the increases amounted to more than 50 percent. On the other hand, in seven of the cities increases of less than 10 percent were recorded.

Even more extreme variations in employment trends could be observed in certain smaller centers. Where plants for the manufacture of defense materials have been constructed, small rural communities have become boom towns. In many areas, however, there has been little defense activity and little opportunity to participate in the accompanying increases in employment and income.

The difference in the extent to which national defense production has affected the several areas of the country is indicated by the concentration of primary defense contracts in the major industrial areas. Nearly two-thirds of

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY PROGRAM ^A

MONTHLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1941

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B
<i>1935</i>				<i>1938</i>			
July				July	2,969,021	2,914,121	84,900
August	C 220,163	C 220,163		August	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007
September	374,316	374,316		September	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041
October	705,169	705,169		October	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November	1,814,958	1,814,958		November	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December	2,667,190	2,667,190		December	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739
<i>1936</i>				<i>1939</i>			
January	2,879,733	2,879,733		January	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February	3,019,098	3,019,098		February	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
March	2,960,315	2,960,315		March	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
April	2,626,367	2,626,367		April	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May	2,396,719	2,396,719		May	2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June	2,285,622	2,285,622		June	2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609
July	2,245,328	2,245,328		July	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167
August	2,332,380	2,332,380		August	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September	2,453,602	2,453,602		September	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October	2,552,574	2,552,574		October	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
November	2,551,042	2,551,042		November	1,960,518	1,882,734	77,784
December	2,247,461	2,247,461		December	2,123,131	2,045,889	77,242
<i>1937</i>				<i>1940</i>			
January	2,131,079	2,131,079		January	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
February	2,149,369	2,149,369		February	2,309,218	2,234,515	74,623
March	2,129,475	2,129,475		March	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180
April	2,078,221	2,078,221		April	2,114,040	2,064,452	79,588
May	2,021,579	2,021,579		May	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024
June	1,878,008	1,878,008		June	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960
July	1,631,204	1,631,204		July	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768
August	1,510,894	1,510,894		August	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348
September	1,455,977	1,455,977		September	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817
October	1,462,605	1,462,605		October	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738
November	1,503,720	1,503,720		November	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299
December	1,596,676	1,596,676		December	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999
<i>1938</i>				<i>1941</i>			
January	1,803,102	1,803,102		January	1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027
February	2,003,840	2,003,840		February	1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120
March	2,321,541	2,321,541		March	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569
April	2,540,464	2,540,464		April	1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476
May	2,640,246	2,640,246		May	1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
June	2,743,025	2,743,025		June	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Financed by allocation of WPA funds.^C Average for last three weeks.

the value of primary contracts awarded by the War and Navy Departments through June 1941 went to plants in 20 industrial areas that included only 27 percent of the country's population and only 23 percent of WPA employment in June 1941.

To meet the divergent trends in employment and need, a substantial shift was made in the state distribution of WPA employment during the fiscal year. The national decline from June 1940 to June 1941 amounted to 24 percent. Reductions of more than a third occurred in five eastern states, and decreases amounted to more than a fourth of the June 1940 figure in 12 other states. These states included most of the New England and Middle Atlantic states, of the industrial states of the Middle West, and of the West Coast states. Reductions in WPA employment in the agricultural states of the Middle West and South were considerably smaller, amounting to less than 10 percent in nine states.

The relative number of WPA workers in the large population centers has, in general, been declining during the past several years—a trend that was emphasized in 1941 by the expansion in business activity associated with the development of the defense program. At the end of June 1941 only 37 percent of the WPA workers were employed in metropolitan counties containing cities of more than 100,000 population. The same areas included 40 percent of the WPA workers in June of the previous year and nearly 46 percent in June 1938. This decline in WPA employment in the large population centers was offset by proportionate increases in the counties with medium-sized and small cities and in rural counties. The percentage of total WPA workers employed in counties whose largest city had a population of between 25,000 and 100,000 rose from 15 to 17 during the period from June 1938 to June 1941, and the percentage in counties with cities having between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants increased from 22 to 26. The increase in rural counties with no town of as many as 5,000 inhabitants was from 18 to 21 percent of the total number of WPA project workers.

Approximately 96 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects at the end of June 1941 were certified workers referred to the WPA by

local relief agencies. The remainder were non-certified workers employed in supervisory jobs or in jobs for which workers with the required skills were not available among the certified group. Some of the supervisory workers had originally been certified as being in need but such workers lose their certification status when they are promoted to supervisory jobs.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

QUARTERLY, MARCH 1938-JUNE 1941

Size of community ^A

Date	Total	100,000 or more	25,000- 100,000	5,000- 25,000	2,500- 5,000	Less than 2,500
1938						
March 30	100.0	45.1	15.2	21.5	7.3	10.9
June 30	100.0	45.6	15.4	21.5	7.1	10.4
September 21	100.0	44.5	15.7	21.7	7.3	10.8
December 28	100.0	43.1	15.1	22.1	7.9	11.8
1939						
March 22	100.0	42.4	15.0	22.5	8.0	12.1
June 21	100.0	42.3	15.6	22.4	7.9	11.8
September 27	100.0	40.9	15.7	22.0	8.4	13.0
December 27	100.0	38.4	15.4	23.0	9.1	14.1
1940						
March 27	100.0	38.1	15.1	23.6	9.2	14.0
June 26	100.0	40.1	15.6	23.3	8.6	12.4
September 25	100.0	40.0	15.5	23.3	8.5	12.7
December 26	100.0	37.7	15.2	23.7	9.2	14.2
1941						
March 26	100.0	36.4	16.4	25.6	9.1	12.5
June 25	100.0	36.9	16.8	25.6	8.6	12.1

^a Community groupings are based on a classification of counties according to the population of the largest municipality in each county. Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

The appropriation acts have established as criteria for eligibility that the worker must be in need, employable, and an American citizen. Administrative provisions require also that the member of the family who is seeking WPA employment (only one member of a family can be employed) must be at least 18 years of age and that he must register at the local public employment office.

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

The labor turnover that has been characteristic of the WPA program was marked during the fiscal year 1941 by an unusually large volume of voluntary separations, particularly in the last

quarter of the year. Voluntary separations averaged more than 132,000 per month during this quarter. Whereas in the two previous years voluntary separations had never exceeded 7 percent of the employment at the beginning of the month and in most months represented about 4 percent, the ratio for the months of the last quarter of 1941 averaged about 9 percent. Most voluntary separations were made in order to accept jobs in private industry but small numbers were made for other reasons, such as illness, injury, or new sources of income.

Among the causes of turnover during the fiscal year was the separation of workers from WPA jobs for military service. In the nine months from October 1940 through June 1941 about 8,000 WPA workers left WPA employment for this reason. Separations for military service averaged less than 1 percent of the number of men employed on WPA projects. This comparatively small proportion reflects the fact that the great majority of WPA workers are over draft age and that nearly all of them have dependents.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS TO AND SEPARATIONS FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1941

Month	Assignments			Separations					Separation rate (percent) ^a		
	Total	Initial assignments	Reassignments	Total	Voluntary ^c	Discharges and layoffs			Assignment rate (percent) ^a	Total	Voluntary
						Total	18-month provision ^b	Other			
1938											
July	311,568	147,170	164,398	163,062	117,799	45,263		45,263	11.4	5.9	4.3
August	308,952	162,915	146,037	191,195	137,276	53,919		53,919	10.7	6.6	4.7
September	276,846	149,130	127,416	227,822	172,581	55,241		55,241	9.0	7.4	5.8
October	327,085	179,673	147,412	212,827	157,986	54,841		54,841	10.5	6.8	5.1
November	164,774	64,871	99,903	237,812	146,192	91,620		91,620	5.1	7.4	4.5
December	97,056	29,703	67,353	294,146	115,478	178,668		178,668	3.1	9.3	3.7
1939											
January	110,301	36,664	73,637	215,876	103,322	112,554		112,554	3.7	7.3	3.5
February	239,754	119,066	120,688	180,183	94,707	85,476		85,476	8.1	6.3	3.3
March	177,477	70,531	106,946	246,314	133,527	112,787		112,787	6.1	8.5	4.6
April	114,938	29,489	85,449	340,427	123,582	216,845		216,845	4.0	11.9	4.3
May	130,592	31,630	98,962	275,424	115,748	159,676		159,676	5.0	10.5	4.4
June	139,574	31,775	107,799	225,904	103,169	122,735		122,735	5.6	9.1	4.2
July	131,979	25,509	106,470	485,825	148,394	337,431	171,074	166,357	5.4	19.8	6.0
August	292,897	85,577	207,320	784,633	104,205	680,428	611,733	68,695	14.6	39.2	5.2
September	404,188	105,901	298,287	230,946	108,069	122,877	86,364	36,513	23.0	13.1	6.1
October	349,154	54,230	294,924	243,821	113,834	129,987	63,820	66,167	20.5	14.3	6.7
November	329,439	61,498	267,941	197,473	79,284	118,189	55,925	62,264	18.2	10.9	4.4
December	303,348	68,265	235,083	185,945	64,400	121,545	50,726	70,819	15.7	9.6	3.3
1940											
January	331,857	85,155	246,702	213,808	79,078	134,730	49,602	85,128	15.5	10.0	3.7
February	259,789	67,937	191,852	204,837	74,909	129,838	48,220	81,618	11.5	9.1	3.3
March	205,803	49,076	156,727	292,734	94,963	197,771	43,817	153,954	8.9	12.7	4.1
April	166,743	29,939	136,804	338,620	104,358	234,262	39,021	195,241	7.6	15.5	4.8
May	155,119	24,667	130,452	304,574	96,878	207,696	17,180	190,516	7.6	14.9	4.7
June	107,027	12,347	94,680	377,928	81,857	296,071	8,601	287,470	5.6	19.8	4.3
July	252,684	29,426	223,258	176,753	74,605	102,148	9,617	92,531	15.9	11.1	4.7
August	194,679	26,987	167,692	207,973	80,061	127,912	25,223	102,689	11.6	12.4	4.8
September	229,588	33,077	196,511	186,780	89,019	97,761	17,671	80,090	13.7	11.2	5.3
October	210,791	38,523	202,268	191,827	105,996	85,831	10,495	75,336	14.0	11.1	6.1
November	202,469	34,600	167,869	166,420	86,100	80,320	11,813	68,507	11.6	9.5	4.9
December	233,215	43,664	189,551	166,189	86,164	80,025	12,242	67,783	13.0	9.2	4.8
1941											
January	216,074	44,610	171,464	199,374	111,088	88,286	17,350	70,936	11.7	10.8	6.0
February	168,528	36,002	132,526	220,464	104,694	115,770	40,440	75,330	9.1	11.8	5.6
March	166,978	28,775	138,203	334,883	125,104	209,779	74,352	135,427	9.1	18.3	6.8
April	196,947	28,343	168,604	306,709	139,821	166,888	76,586	90,302	12.1	18.9	8.6
May	187,872	23,434	164,438	286,033	137,625	148,408	55,696	92,712	12.3	18.7	9.0
June	136,195	16,834	119,361	383,692	119,257	264,435	40,795	223,640	9.7	27.3	8.5

^A Prior to January 1940, data do not include nonrelief employment. Data for workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies are not included in the figures shown for July and August 1938.

^B Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

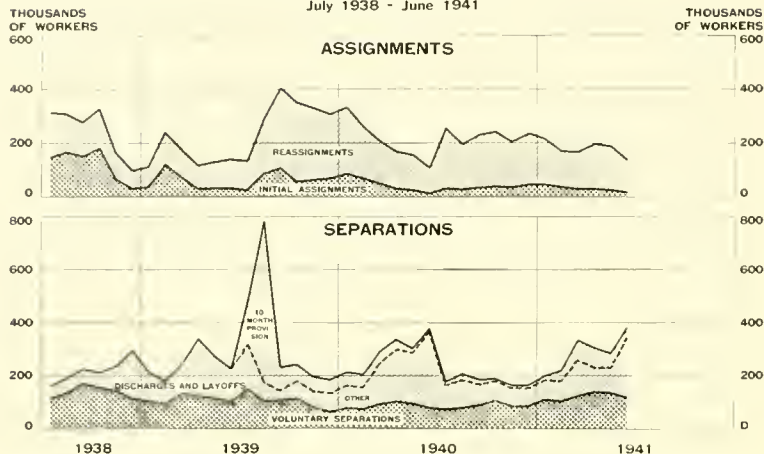
^C Most of these separations were made for private employment; separations for such reasons as active military service, new sources of income, illness, death, etc., are also included.

^D Separated in accordance with section 16 (b) of the ERA Act of 1939 and section 15 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, requiring separation after 18 months of continuous WPA employment.

CHART 4

ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1941



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 4018

The provision requiring the termination of the employment of all workers, except war veterans, who had been continuously employed on the WPA for 18 months was included, with certain modifications, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1941 (see page 13). The numbers of separations made under this provision, however, have been small during most months of this year and accounted for about one-eighth of the total separations in the 12-month period.

Separations from WPA employment for all reasons averaged about 236,000 per month during the 1941 fiscal year. The monthly figures for this period ranged from about 166,000 in November and December 1940 to 384,000 in June 1941, the largest number reported for any month since August 1939. The June separations represented more than a fourth of the employment at the beginning of the month. The separation rate for the fiscal year 1941 as a whole averaged a little over 14 percent as compared with an assignment rate of slightly less than 12 percent.

The monthly total of assignments during the fiscal year ranged downward from 253,000

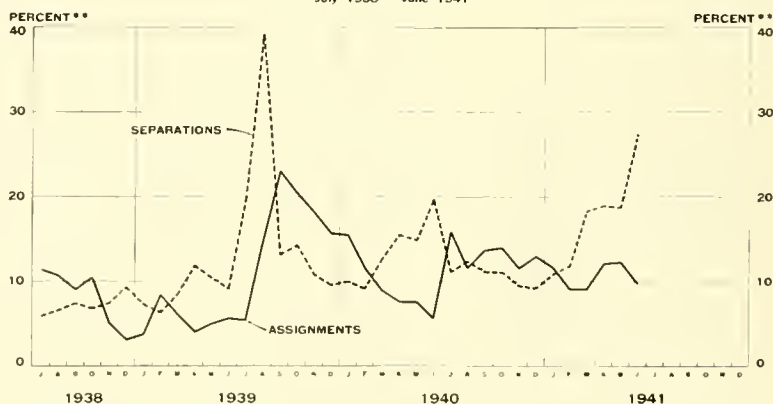
to 136,000, or from 16 to 9 percent of employment at the beginning of the month. Approximately one-sixth of the assignments made during the year were initial assignments of persons new to the program, and the remainder were reassignments of workers previously separated from WPA employment. The majority of the reassigned persons had left WPA jobs for private employment but were in need because of the loss of such employment and therefore entitled to immediate reassignment under the terms of the ERA act for the fiscal year 1941.

In the six years of operation of the WPA program more than 8,000,000 different persons have been employed on projects financed from WPA funds. The first year accounted for more than 3,000,000 of this total. The severe drought that occurred during the second year resulted in the assignment to WPA jobs of large numbers of farmers who had not previously been employed on the program. A large volume of initial assignments also occurred in 1938, when WPA employment was increased to meet the almost unprecedented rise in unemployment that developed during the 1937-38

CHART 5

RATE OF ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1941



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

** Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

WPA 4019

recession. Again in the summer of 1939, when the employment of large numbers of WPA workers was terminated because they had been continuously employed for 18 months or more, the many replacements made included large numbers of workers who were new to the WPA program. The fiscal year 1941 added only about 400,000 persons who had not previously been employed on WPA projects, the smallest number of additions made during any year of the program's operation.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Although the great majority of all WPA jobs have been provided on projects operated by the WPA, some of them have been on projects operated by other agencies of the Federal Government. Employment on such projects during the fiscal year 1941 averaged less than 3 percent of total WPA employment. In July 1940, about 45,000 persons were employed on Federal

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGENCY ^A

SELECTED MONTHS, JUNE 1939-JUNE 1941

Agency	1939	1940		1941		
	June	June	September	December	March	June
Total	2,578,041	1,755,532	1,692,641	1,859,594	1,753,244	1,410,930
Work Projects Administration	2,438,432	1,669,572	1,636,824	1,808,595	1,708,675	1,369,727
Other Federal agencies	139,609	85,960	55,817	50,999	44,569	41,203
Department of Agriculture	47,495	29,812	14,971	13,656	12,250	15,135
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	182	99	85	77	72	61
Agricultural Economics		308	125	83	42	31
Agricultural Marketing Service		216	227	244	236	11
Dairy Industry				57	54	46
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,022	9,399	7,343	5,390	4,183	6,549
Forest Service	13,468	12,932	5,762	5,489	5,247	6,216
Home Economics	425	252	186	122	104	93
National Agricultural Research Center	909	536	241	150		
Rural Electrification Administration	243	209				
Soil Conservation Service	18,246	5,861	1,002	2,044	2,312	2,128
Department of Commerce		121	94	105	94	88
Coast and Geodetic Survey		46	49	45	46	49
Weather Bureau		75	45	60	48	39
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board ^B	51					
Department of the Interior	21,298	13,408	6,713	6,745	6,405	5,855
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,273	2,552	600	607	612	646
Indian Affairs		100	73	57	35	3
General Land Office ^B		105	48	41	38	30
National Park Service	16,035	8,785	5,557	5,340	4,859	4,533
Reclamation		179				
Territories and Island Possessions	1,990	1,687	435	700	861	643
Alaska Railroad	345					
Alaska Road Commission		27		30		
Alaska—miscellaneous	284	214	35	63	135	15
Virgin Islands	1,361	1,446	400	607	726	628
Department of Justice: Bureau of Prisons	222					
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	1,739	2,178	2,119	2,060	1,116	392
Library of Congress	116	123	78	109	108	90
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	19,138	10,468	11,471	10,578	9,532	8,189
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education	703	339	160	213	247	237
Department of the Treasury	3,032	403	1,319	145	134	98
Coast Guard	381	153	147	145	134	98
Internal Revenue	836					
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	1,815	250	1,172			
Veterans' Administration	938	1,512	886	1,008	1,140	949
War Department	44,877	27,596	18,006	16,380	13,543	10,170
Corps of Engineers	1,979	1,150	766	123	867	779
Quartermaster Corps	42,898	26,446	17,240	16,257	12,676	9,391

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.

^B Public land inventory projects operated by the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President with 1938 Act funds were continued with 1939 Act funds originally allocated to the National Resources Planning Board and subsequently transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

agency projects as compared with a total of 86,000 in the preceding month. Part of this reduction represented the transfer of projects previously operated by other Federal agencies to the state programs operated directly by the WPA. The largest average monthly employment on Federal agency projects during the 1941 fiscal year (56,000) was recorded in September. By June 1941 employment on these projects had dropped to 41,000.

More than three-fourths of the workers on other Federal agency projects in June 1941 were working under the supervision of three major agencies—the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Agriculture. Projects operated by the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department provided jobs for nearly 9,400 WPA workers, and those of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks employed about 8,200 persons. About 6,500 and 6,200 workers, respectively, were working on projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and of the Forest Service, both of the Department of Agriculture. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the Soil Conservation Service of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture were the only other Federal agencies providing jobs for more than 1,000 persons on WPA projects.

Two major types of activity predominated among the projects operated by other Federal agencies. The first comprised the construction and repair of army forts and naval and air bases, under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. The second consisted of work directed toward the conservation and improvement of natural resources; these projects were conducted by the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, all three of the Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. In June 1941, between 18,000 and 19,000 persons were employed on each of these major types of activity. Projects providing employment for white collar workers in research and statistical work accounted for a large share of the remainder.

Employment by Types of Projects

Projects operated under the WPA program cover a wide variety of activities and utilize the skills of workers with a wide variety of occupational backgrounds and training, reflecting differences among communities in the kinds of public facilities and services needed and in the occupational skills and abilities of local unemployed workers eligible for WPA jobs. The projects included both construction and nonconstruction activities and both defense and nondefense work.

Continuing the pattern of previous years of WPA operations, the great majority of project workers in the fiscal year 1941 were employed on construction projects. Since the beginning of the program, however, there has been a gradual increase in the relative numbers of persons employed on nonconstruction projects. At the end of the 1940 fiscal year, 74 percent of all workers employed on projects operated by the WPA were engaged in various types of construction work, but at the end of June 1941 construction projects accounted for only 68 percent of all project workers. A considerable part of the decline, however, may be attributed



Employment on airport projects was greatly increased in 1941; these workers are laying concrete for a turning circle

to the employment on the national defense vocational training project of a number of workers (representing about 3 percent of the total) who would normally be engaged on projects of construction types.

A considerable share of WPA project work during the 1941 fiscal year was directed toward defense objectives, and the emphasis placed on this type of activity continued to increase throughout the year. At the beginning of the year about 14 percent of all WPA workers were employed on projects that were considered important to the national defense. By June 1941 about 30 percent of the total, or 419,000 persons, were working on defense projects including those operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds. Most of the defense workers (83 percent) were employed on various kinds of construction projects, such as those for the development of access roads, airports, and facilities at military and naval reservations. The remaining 17 percent were engaged in activities outside the construction field that were of value in the defense program. Among these were the workers being trained for occupations needed in defense industries.

Although the WPA's participation in the national defense effort increased the emphasis placed on some kinds of projects and consequently raised the percentage of workers employed on them, it did not radically change



Projects for the improvement of roads provide jobs for large numbers of WPA workers

the relative importance of the major types of projects. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets continued to account for the largest share of the total employment on projects operated by the WPA. Employment on these projects, however, represented only 36 percent of total employment in June 1941, as compared with about 43 percent a year earlier.

Projects for the construction of public buildings provided jobs for nearly 10 percent of all WPA workers at the end of June 1941. These projects involved the construction or

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936-JUNE 1941

Type of project	March 1936 ^A	March 1937 ^A	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	Septem- ber 25, 1940	Decem- ber 26, 1940	March 26, 1941	June 25, 1941
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division of Operations	79.0	75.4	80.5	79.4	74.8	74.3	72.8	71.4	69.7	68.0
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.1	43.0	44.2	43.6	42.5	42.0	39.4	36.8	35.5
Public buildings	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.1	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	9.7
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	10.5	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	11.2	9.0
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.1
Conservation	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2
Sanitation	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Engineering surveys	(B)	(B)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	2.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Division of Community Service Programs	21.0	24.6	19.5	20.1	24.5	24.7	24.9	26.1	27.3	28.1
Public activities	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.4
Research and records	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3
Welfare	13.0	14.0	11.4	11.2	14.0	13.1	13.6	15.1	16.1	15.9
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
National defense vocational training							1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8
Other				0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1

^A Data relate to the last half of the month.

^B Separate data are not available; included in research and records.

renovation of school buildings, municipal buildings, and various structures designed for recreational purposes, as well as armories, airport buildings, and buildings at military and naval establishments that are of value for defense.

Almost as large a share (9 percent) of the WPA workers were employed on public utilities projects as were engaged in work on buildings. The utilities projects, however, provided a slightly smaller percentage of the WPA jobs than they did a year earlier, when 10 percent of the workers were so employed. Projects for the improvement of sewage collection and disposal facilities accounted for a large part of the 120,000 workers who were working on publicly owned or operated utilities in June 1941. Construction of water purification and supply systems also provided jobs for large numbers of workers.

Development of airports and airway facilities provided jobs for about 5 percent of all WPA workers at the end of June 1941 (Table 11). Nearly 68,000 persons, representing several times as large a share of the total employment as in the preceding year, were employed on these projects.

All the other major groups of construction projects employed a slightly smaller proportion of the WPA workers in June 1941 than a year earlier. Projects for the construction of recreational facilities such as parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields provided jobs for some 51,000 persons, or about 4 percent of the total. Conservation of natural resources—chiefly work to prevent erosion and facilitate water conservation—required 29,000 workers. In addition, about 15,000 workers were engaged in sanitation work including improvement of drainage systems and malaria control activities.

More than 373,000 workers, or about 28 percent of the WPA total at the end of June 1941, were employed on community service programs covering a variety of activities in the non-construction field. Most important among these, in terms of employment, were community welfare activities. These included projects for the operation of sewing rooms in which large numbers of women were employed in the production of clothing and household goods for distribution to needy families and public institutions. Other welfare activities included

the preparation of hot lunches for school children, the provision of housekeeping aides to assist needy families when the regular homemaker was ill or some other emergency existed, and public health and hospital work.

Public activity projects, which made a variety of educational, recreational, and cultural opportunities available to the public, provided jobs for large numbers of WPA workers. Some of these workers conducted literacy, naturalization, and other adult education classes or assisted in the operation of nursery schools. Others were employed on projects that sup-

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE 25, 1941		
Type of project	Number	Percent
Total	1,327,762	100.0
Division of Operations	903,240	68.0
Highways, roads, and streets	470,945	35.5
Public buildings	128,686	9.7
Educational buildings	41,194	3.1
Other buildings	87,492	6.6
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	51,414	3.9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	119,970	9.0
Water purification and supply	27,489	2.1
Sewage collection and disposal	69,691	5.2
Other utilities	22,790	1.7
Airports and airways	67,987	5.1
Conservation	28,938	2.2
Land and water conservation	15,505	1.2
Other conservation	13,433	1.0
Sanitation	14,959	1.1
Engineering surveys	6,397	0.5
Other	13,944	1.0
Division of Community Service Programs	373,485	28.1
Public activities	97,776	7.3
Education	23,197	1.8
Recreation	31,836	2.4
Library	21,723	1.6
Museum	4,216	0.3
Art	5,098	0.4
Music	8,622	0.6
Writing	3,084	0.2
Research and records	57,229	4.3
Research and surveys	24,834	1.9
Public records	26,495	2.0
Historical records survey	5,900	0.4
Welfare	211,291	16.0
Public health and hospital work	13,011	1.0
Sewing	95,278	7.2
Production (excluding sewing)	11,136	0.8
Housekeeping aides	34,397	2.6
Household workers' training	664	0.1
School lunches	35,997	2.7
Distribution of surplus commodities	20,808	1.6
Other	7,189	0.5
National defense vocational training	36,910	2.8
Other	14,127	1.1

plemented local library services or on locally sponsored art, music, and writing programs. In addition, many WPA employees were working on research, survey, and records projects that provided assistance for various activities of governmental agencies, universities, and other public agencies or were being trained for occupations needed in defense industries. (The defense training project is described in some detail in another section of this report.) The numbers of workers engaged in these activities at the end of June 1941 are shown in Table 11.

The kinds of WPA projects undertaken differ in relative importance from state to state. In all the states more than half the WPA workers in June 1941 were engaged in work on construction projects, and the proportion ranged as high as three-fourths in nine states. The major types of projects, however, showed a wide range in relative importance. Barely a sixth of all WPA workers in Maine, for example, were employed on the construction or repair of highways, roads, and streets, but such projects accounted for over three-fifths of all WPA jobs in Arkansas. The construction and improvement of airports and airways required the work of half the WPA workers in Maine but less than 5 percent of the total in a majority of the states. Sewing projects employed 1 out of 5 WPA workers in New Hampshire but only 1 out of 100 in Tennessee.

During the course of the year changes occurred in the distribution of WPA employment by type of project in most states and in the country as a whole. Weather conditions influence the numbers that can be employed on outdoor construction work, particularly in the northern states. Changes in the level of WPA employment and in the occupational qualifications of the workers in need of jobs cause fluctuations in the proportions that can be effectively employed on the several types of projects. An additional factor during the past year has been the emphasis on projects that are important to national defense. Although these activities did not produce any radical change in the distribution for the country as a whole, they did effect marked changes in a number of states. The number of workers employed on the major types of projects at the end of June 1941 is shown by states in Appendix Table IV.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

During the fiscal year 1941 the standard schedule of wages, as developed in accordance with provisions of the ERA Act of 1939, continued in force. This act had specifically provided that "the monthly earnings schedule shall not be varied for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than may be justified by differences in the cost of living." The three bases for differentiation in wages that had been adopted at the beginning of the WPA program continued to apply: the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned; the section of the country in which he lives; and the degree of urbanization of the county in which he is employed.

Variation in wages on the basis of skill is provided by five wage classes—unskilled "B," unskilled "A," intermediate (semiskilled), skilled,

TABLE 12.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WPA PROJECT WAGE EMPLOYEES

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES					
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941					
Counties classified according to the population of the largest municipality ^A	Wage class				
	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical
Wage Region I					
100,000 or more	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
Fewer than 5,000	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 or more	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
Fewer than 5,000	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 or more	\$46.80	\$50.70	\$61.10	\$79.30	\$81.90
25,000 to 100,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40
5,000 to 25,000	36.10	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00
Fewer than 5,000	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90

Wage Region I—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

^A Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

and professional and technical. Geographic differences are taken into consideration through the division of the continental United States into three wage regions: Region I, covering the northeastern and north central parts of the country; Region II, the western states; and Region III, the southeastern and south central sections. A separate wage schedule has been established for the territories and possessions. To provide for the third basis, variation in the degree of urbanization, the counties within each region are grouped according to the population of their largest municipalities: 100,000 or more; 25,000 to 100,000; 5,000 to 25,000; and less than 5,000.³ The variations in wages on these bases, from \$31.20 for the least skilled workers in the rural counties of Region III to \$94.90 for highly skilled professional and technical workers in the largest cities of Regions I and II, are indicated in the accompanying schedule (Table 12).

The necessity for a certain degree of flexibility in the application of the wage schedule has been recognized. To allow for the higher cost of living in areas adjacent to large urban centers, adjustments in wage rates have been authorized for counties or parts of counties included in metropolitan districts as defined by the census. Special adjustments in wage rates may also be applied temporarily to individual projects on which the entire labor force or a major portion of it commutes to work from a county with a higher living cost.

Under current statutory provisions all project wage employees, with certain specific exceptions, are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Exemptions from the limitation on hours of work are permitted by law to protect work already done on a project, to make up time lost because of illness or factors beyond the worker's control, to meet an emergency (such as flood or hurricane) involving the public welfare, and to expedite work on projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes.

Under the provision made for certified defense projects, the Commissioner of Work

Projects in March 1941 authorized state WPA administrators to raise the working schedule on certified defense construction projects up to 48 hours per week, with a proportionate increase in monthly earnings. This authority may be used only when all other means (such as the use of multiple shifts, the employment of additional workers by the project sponsors, or the use of additional equipment) are found to be inapplicable or insufficient. Permission has also been granted to state administrators to exempt certain categories of WPA trainees from the standard limitation of hours and earnings.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Cumulative through June 30, 1941		Year ending June 30, 1941	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	16,895,179,744	100.0	2,476,654,470	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	6,801,680,825	40.3	948,321,332	38.3
Public buildings	1,378,697,853	8.2	224,060,315	9.0
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	1,297,009,253	7.7	110,322,356	4.4
Publicly owned or operated utilities	1,581,960,385	9.4	252,632,362	10.2
Airports and airways	284,822,160	1.7	76,460,604	3.1
Conservation	677,596,790	4.0	60,782,909	2.5
Sanitation	427,768,456	2.5	31,064,116	1.3
Sewing	1,518,727,277	9.0	176,262,590	7.1
Community service (excluding sewing)	2,422,775,704	14.3	490,113,054	19.8
National defense vocational training	40,183,853	0.2	40,183,853	1.6
Miscellaneous	463,959,188	2.7	66,450,949	2.7

In June 1941, 12 percent of all WPA workers were working under these exemptions. Exempted employees were most numerous on airport and airway and public buildings projects. More than three-fourths of the airport workers and a third of the persons employed on public buildings projects at the end of June 1941 were exempted from the standard limitation of hours and earnings. These two groups together represented 60 percent of all exempted employees at that time.

The monthly average of scheduled hours for all project wage employees has risen in recent months, largely because of these exemptions. The increase in the number of exempted workers, together with changes in the proportion of workers assigned in the various wage classes, has also resulted in a rise in average full-time

³ Prior to March 1, 1941, the classification of counties was based on the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population. Since that date the Sixteenth (1940) Census has been the basis of classification.

monthly earnings of all WPA workers. In June 1941, full-time earnings averaged \$59.60, as compared with \$56.40 in June 1940. The average scheduled monthly hours and earnings of WPA workers are somewhat greater than the average number of hours actually worked and amount of earnings actually received. The difference is attributable chiefly to loss of time because of illness or other reasons and to interruptions in project operation or transfer between projects.

During the fiscal year 1941, all WPA project employees (including project supervisors) earned a total of approximately \$1,119,800,000, for which they worked about 2,476,700,000 hours (Table 13). The hours worked amounted to 34 percent less than the total hours for the fiscal year 1939, the peak year in terms of hours earnings, and average employment, and to 15 percent less than the total for 1940. Total earnings for 1941 represent the lowest annual figure since the first year of WPA operations and are 40 percent less than the 1939 total and 13 percent less than the total earnings for the fiscal year 1940.

WPA Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

Persons employed on WPA projects differ greatly in their occupational backgrounds and range from unskilled workers to professional and technical personnel. Unskilled workers are most adversely affected by unemployment and they have always been the most numerous group among WPA employees. At the end of June 1941 persons assigned in the unskilled wage class represented about 61 out of every 100 WPA workers. Of the 61 unskilled workers, 55 were assigned in the unskilled "A" wage class (chiefly manual laborers) and 6 were in the unskilled "B" wage class (which includes such workers as charwomen, messengers, and janitors).

The remainder of the WPA workers in June 1941 were assigned to jobs requiring a higher degree of skill. About 17 percent were in the intermediate (semiskilled) wage class. In this class are found helpers to skilled or professional and technical workers; operators of power-driven equipment and tools requiring repetitive manipulation (such as graders and jack hammers); and most office machine operators.

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS

SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936-JUNE 1941

Period	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project super- visory employees
		Total	Unskilled ^A			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
June * 1936	100.0	92.7	65.0			11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
June * 1937	100.0	96.0	65.1			12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
June 29 1938	100.0	97.3	72.9			11.1	10.2	3.1	2.7
September 21	100.0	97.3	71.9			11.7	10.7	3.0	2.7
December 28	100.0	96.7	69.9			12.1	11.5	3.2	3.3
March 22 1939	100.0	96.8	70.1			12.4	11.2	3.1	3.2
June 21	100.0	96.4	65.8			14.2	12.9	3.5	3.6
September 27	100.0	96.3	71.0	9.6	61.4	13.5	9.6	2.2	3.7
December 27	100.0	96.8	70.5	9.8	60.7	13.8	10.0	2.5	3.2
March 27 1940	100.0	96.9	70.6	9.8	60.8	14.1	9.7	2.5	3.1
June 26	100.0	96.0	62.7	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0
September 25	100.0	96.1	63.6	5.9	57.7	16.3	13.0	3.2	3.9
December 26	100.0	96.3	66.5	7.1	59.4	15.3	11.6	2.9	3.7
March 26 1941	100.0	95.9	65.0	7.1	57.9	16.1	11.8	3.0	4.1
June 25	100.0	95.4	61.3	6.1	55.2	17.3	13.5	3.3	4.6

^A With the inauguration of the new schedule of monthly earnings on September 1, 1939, as prescribed in General Order No. 1, the unskilled wage class was divided into two groups: group "B," including workers assigned jobs of a routine, simple, nonhazardous nature, and group "A," including workers assigned to types of work normally done by construction and general laborers and to routine clerical work.

^B Data are based on pay rolls ending during the first half of the month.

TABLE 15.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY WAGE CLASS

JUNE 25, 1941

Type of project	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project supervisory employees
		Total	Unskilled			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
Total	100.0	95.4	61.3	6.1	55.2	17.3	13.5	3.3	4.6
Division of Operations	100.0	95.8	67.7	0.1	67.6	13.7	12.9	1.5	4.2
Highways, roads, and streets	100.0	95.8	73.8	0.1	73.7	11.8	8.9	1.3	4.2
Public buildings	100.0	95.7	49.2	0.1	49.1	16.2	28.3	2.0	4.3
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	100.0	96.1	64.5	0.1	64.4	13.8	16.1	1.7	3.9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	100.0	95.8	66.9	(A)	66.9	17.3	10.1	1.5	4.2
Airports and airways	100.0	96.2	73.0	0.1	72.9	11.6	10.3	1.3	3.8
Conservation	100.0	95.3	66.8	0.1*	66.7	14.4	12.6	1.5	4.7
Sanitation	100.0	95.6	58.1	0.1	58.0	18.3	16.9	2.3	4.4
Engineering surveys	100.0	92.7	16.6	0.5	16.1	35.9	30.8	9.4	7.3
Other	100.0	95.3	59.1	0.1	59.0	14.2	20.2	1.8	4.7
Division of Community Service Programs	100.0	95.7	47.8	21.6	26.2	25.8	14.3	7.8	4.3
Public activities	100.0	94.4	13.7	3.5	10.2	31.3	28.5	20.9	5.6
Research and records	100.0	95.3	13.5	1.0	12.5	51.5	22.8	7.5	4.7
Welfare	100.0	96.5	72.8	35.1	37.7	16.3	5.5	1.9	3.5
Other	100.0	96.7	57.3	35.3	22.0	23.2	12.9	3.3	3.3
National defense vocational training	100.0	97.7	59.3	0.1	59.2	19.2	16.2	3.0	2.3
Other	100.0	59.1	20.2	0.4	19.8	15.0	23.0	0.9	40.9

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Nearly 14 percent were in the skilled wage class, which includes such widely varied occupations as those of carpenter, roofer, power-shovel operator, and sheet-metal worker. Workers assigned to jobs in the professional and technical wage class which made up about 3 percent of the total are architects, engineers, registered nurses, writers, and others with considerable training in recognized professional, scientific, and technical fields. The remaining 5 percent represented supervisory personnel.

The number of workers assigned to the unskilled wage classes has been relatively largest when total employment is high and smallest when employment is at a low level. In September 1938, for example, when WPA employment was near its peak, workers in the unskilled group represented about 72 percent of all project employees. When WPA employment reached its lowest level at the end of June 1941, however, only 61 percent of the workers were in the unskilled wage classes. At that time about 17 percent were assigned to the intermediate group as compared to 12 percent in September 1938. Workers assigned to the skilled wage class represented about 13 percent of total employment in June 1941 and 11 percent in September 1938.

In general, unskilled workers make up a larger share of the WPA employment in rural than in urban areas. Workers assigned in the unskilled wage classes at the end of June 1941 represented nearly 68 percent of the project employment in rural counties where the largest town had less than 5,000 inhabitants. In the highly urban counties containing cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, however, barely 56 percent of the workers were in the unskilled group. Workers assigned to the intermediate



Some of the WPA women workers are employed on conning projects

wage classes represented about 16 percent of the employment in the rural counties and 19 percent in large urban communities. These differences between urban and rural areas are closely related to the kinds of projects undertaken, which in turn reflect differences both in the kinds of facilities and services required and in the occupational backgrounds of the unemployed workers who are eligible for WPA jobs.

The various types of projects differ considerably in the kinds of workers they require. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets utilize relatively more unskilled workers than any other kind of construction activity. Workers assigned in the unskilled wage classes represented 74 percent of the total on highway projects at the end of June 1941. Since this kind of improvement is most urgently needed in rural areas and also provides jobs for large numbers of unskilled workers, it makes up the greater part of the WPA program in the sparsely settled sections of the country. Public buildings projects, on the other hand, require relatively large numbers of highly skilled workers. More than 28 percent of the workers on these projects were assigned in the skilled wage class, and a little less than half of them were classified as unskilled. Community service projects as a group provided jobs for relatively large numbers of professional and technical workers. This was particularly true of the public activities projects, on which more than a fifth of the workers were teachers, artists, writers, musicians, and others assigned in the professional and technical wage class. These community service projects occupied a much more prominent position in the WPA programs of urban centers than in those of rural areas where few unemployed workers with experience in professional, technical, and clerical fields were eligible for WPA employment.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

Employment opportunities in the labor market are determined to a considerable extent by such factors as sex, age, and race, as well as by the skill and experience of the workers. These factors do not affect eligibility for WPA employment except that the minimum age requirement is 18 years, but they are important in aiding or

impeding the return of WPA workers to private or other public employment. They are also a consideration in the selection of projects for the WPA program.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1941

	Date	Number	Percent of all workers
	1935		
December 24		330,732	12.1
	1936		
March 25		440,193	15.3
June 24		387,841	17.2
September 30		393,825	15.7
December 30		352,963	16.4
	1937		
March 31		354,639	16.8
June 30		323,275	18.2
September 29		256,369	17.7
December 29		284,005	17.0
	1938		
March 30		335,612	13.7
June 29		372,058	13.3
September 28		409,954	13.1
December 28		405,665	13.5
	1939		
March 29		391,442	13.6
June 28		352,784	14.6
September 27		251,071	14.6
December 27		333,620	16.1
	1940		
March 27		367,062	16.6
June 26		243,276	15.4
September 25		264,611	16.1
December 26		323,288	17.7
	1941		
March 26		312,128	18.8
June 25		254,814	19.2

The great majority of the WPA workers are men. Women employed on WPA projects at the end of June 1941 made up a little more than 19 percent of the total employment. This proportion was the highest in the history of the program. A year earlier, when total employment was considerably higher, women represented only 15 percent of the workers, and in some earlier months the proportion was as low as 13 percent. The June 1941 ratio, however, was only slightly higher than those recorded during the autumn of 1937, when WPA employment was at a correspondingly low level.

Women workers constitute a smaller proportion of the total WPA employment than they do of the total national labor force. Data from the 1940 Census indicate that women made up nearly a fourth of all those in the labor force, as compared with 13 to 19 percent of the WPA workers during the various months since the

beginning of the WPA program. This difference reflects primarily the fact that most WPA jobs are given to heads of families.

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF CERTIFIED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES						
APRIL 30, 1941						
Age group (years)	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total ..	1,451,755	100.0	1,190,439	100.0	261,316	100.0
18-19	21,938	1.5	14,882	1.3	7,056	2.7
20-24	114,805	7.9	92,854	7.8	21,951	8.4
25-29	157,964	10.9	133,923	11.2	24,041	9.2
30-34	164,193	11.3	135,710	11.4	28,483	10.9
35-39	163,206	11.2	129,758	10.9	33,448	12.8
40-44	188,147	13.0	149,995	12.6	38,152	14.6
45-49	187,131	12.9	152,376	12.8	34,755	13.3
50-54	171,569	11.8	140,472	11.8	31,097	11.9
55-59	145,205	10.0	121,425	10.2	23,780	9.1
60-64	102,988	7.1	88,093	7.4	14,895	5.7
65 and over	34,609	2.4	30,951	2.6	3,658	1.4

The majority of WPA workers are over 40 years of age. A survey of all certified workers employed on projects financed from WPA funds at the end of April 1941 indicated that their median age was nearly 43 years. About one-third (32 percent) of the workers were under 35 years of age, nearly half (49 percent) in the middle age groups from 35 to 54 years, and the remainder, approximately one-fifth, were 55 years of age or older.

The women workers were slightly younger than the men, or 42 as compared with nearly

43 years of age on the average. The proportions of men and of women who were in the younger age group (under 35) were approximately the same. A larger proportion of the women than of the men was in each of the age groups ranging from 35 to 54 years and the opposite was true of the older age groups (55 years and over).

WPA workers in 1941 were considerably older, on the average, than all workers in the national labor force. The median age of all workers according to the 1940 Census was 36 years, as compared with nearly 43 years for the WPA workers. A part of this difference is attributable to the regulation preventing the employment of persons under 18 years of age on WPA projects. The fact that the programs of the NYA and the CCC provide jobs for young persons and the restriction of WPA jobs primarily to heads of families are also factors. If the comparison is limited to workers 18 years of age and over, the difference is reduced slightly. The median for workers in this more limited age group was about 37 years for all workers and 43 years for WPA workers.

The chief difference between the distributions of WPA workers and the total labor force occurs in the groups from 40 to 64 years of age. About 55 percent of the WPA personnel in April 1941 were in this age range, which includes only 37 percent of the total labor force. Little difference between the two distributions

TABLE 18. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES									
NOVEMBER 1937, FEBRUARY 1939, AND APRIL 1941									
Age group (years)	November 1937 ^A			February 1939 ^B			April 1941 ^C		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19.....	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.7
20-24.....	7.8	7.2	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.4	7.9	7.8	8.4
25-29.....	10.8	10.9	10.5	13.8	14.3	10.5	10.9	11.2	9.2
30-34.....	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.8	13.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9
35-39.....	12.6	12.1	14.7	12.2	12.0	13.5	11.2	10.9	12.8
40-44.....	12.7	12.5	13.9	11.7	11.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	14.6
45-49.....	12.6	12.6	12.5	10.8	10.6	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.3
50-54.....	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.9
55-59.....	9.5	9.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	10.2	9.1
60-64.....	6.6	7.0	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.1	7.4	5.7
65 and over.....	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.4
Median age (years).....	42.4	42.9	40.1	39.4	39.2	40.7	42.8	42.9	42.1

^A Covers certified and noncertified WPA workers employed in November 1937.

^B Covers certified WPA workers employed in February 1939 whose certifications were continued in the review of need conducted at that time.

^C Covers certified WPA workers employed on April 30, 1941.

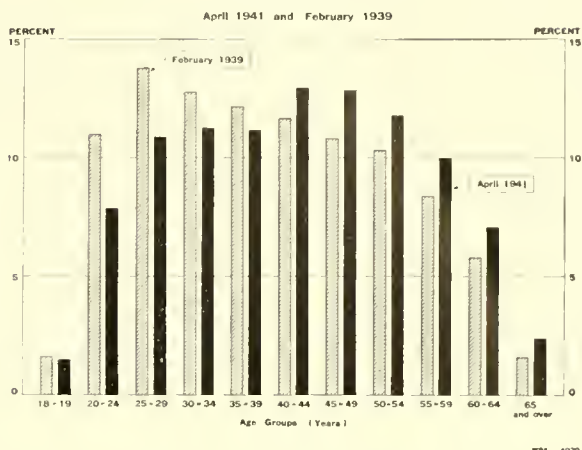
exists in the age groups from 25 to 39 years. Young workers from 18 to 24 years of age, however, represented twice as large a proportion of the total labor force as of the WPA workers. Relatively few WPA workers were in the age group 65 and over. Many persons in this age group receive benefits under the social security program for old-age assistance.

Negro workers, who represented approximately 16 percent of the WPA total on April 30, 1941, were in general somewhat younger than the white workers employed on the program. Their median age was 41 years, as compared with 43 years for white workers. Negro women on WPA rolls, whose median age was 38 years, were younger than Negro men, for whom the median age was 42 years. The difference between the median ages of white men and women was only about five months (43.3 and 42.9 years, respectively).

Considerable variation existed among the states in the average age of WPA workers on April 30, 1941. In eight southern states the median age of WPA workers was 40 years or less, and in 13 other states it was over 45 years, as compared with 43 years for workers in the continental United States as a whole.

WPA workers in large cities were somewhat older than those in the rest of the country. In urban areas having a population of 100,000 or more the average age of WPA workers was approximately 44 years, whereas workers in the remainder of the country averaged 42 years. The men employed in major urban areas were

CHART 6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS
BY AGE GROUPS



two and one-half years older than WPA men elsewhere (44.5 as compared with 42.0), but the women in the large cities were two and one-half years younger than the women in other sections of the country (40.5 as compared with 43.1 years of age).

The median age of project workers was only half a year higher in April 1941 than in November 1937 when total WPA employment was at approximately the same low level.⁴ The median age for men was about 43 years in both periods, but the median age for women workers was about two years higher in 1941 than in 1937.

Comparison of the age distribution of WPA workers in April 1941 with that in February 1939, on the other hand, reveals considerable difference. The median age of workers in April 1941 was almost three and a half years higher than in February 1939, nearly 42.8 as compared with 39.4 years. Relatively fewer workers were in the age groups under 40 years in April 1941 than in February 1939, and more were in the higher age groups. The difference between the two years is attributable largely to the character of the employment changes that occurred between 1937 and 1941. Between 1937 and 1939 a marked expansion of WPA employment occurred, in the course of which large numbers of workers considerably younger than the typical worker in 1937 were added to the WPA rolls. When private employment expanded and WPA employment was reduced

TABLE 19. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE GROUP^A

MARCH 24-30, 1940

Age group (years)	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-17	2.5	2.3	2.9
18-19	5.0	4.1	7.8
20-24	14.5	12.5	20.9
25-29	13.6	12.9	15.5
30-34	12.2	12.1	12.3
35-39	11.1	11.4	10.5
40-44	10.0	10.5	8.7
45-49	9.2	9.8	7.3
50-54	7.8	8.5	5.6
55-59	5.9	6.6	3.9
60-64	4.2	4.7	2.6
65 and over	4.0	4.6	2.0
Median age (years)	36.0	37.6	31.2

^A Based on preliminary data from 1940 Census of Population (Release P-4, No. 8). Includes persons 14 years of age and over who were employed or seeking employment during the week of March 24-30, 1940.

⁴ The survey in November 1937 covered all WPA workers, noncertified as well as certified.

between 1939 and 1941, these younger workers were able to obtain jobs in private industry more readily than their elders.

During the period from 1939 to 1941 the median age for the men employed on WPA projects increased by three and a half years as compared with an increase of only about a year

and a half for women workers. The actual number of men decreased 51 percent, but the number of women decreased only 29 percent. This difference reflects the more numerous employment opportunities that exist for men than for women in the currently expanding defense industries.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

WORK Projects Administration activities are financed primarily from Federal funds appropriated by Congress, but a large share of the cost is met by the state and local agencies that propose and sponsor WPA projects. Nearly all the sponsors' funds are used for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor items of project cost. WPA (Federal) funds, on the other hand, are used chiefly to pay the wages of project workers; the amount of WPA funds available, therefore, limits the number of workers that can be employed under the program. The total Federal appropriation for the WPA program in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, was the smallest amount made available for this purpose except in the fiscal year 1936 when the program was inaugurated. Sponsors' contributions, however, were larger than in any previous year.

Appropriations

Of the gross amount made available to the WPA for the year, \$975,650,000 was appropriated by the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and \$375,000,000 was added by a supplemental appropriation (Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress, also referred to as the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941) approved on March 1, 1941. In addition to the \$1,350,650,000 in new appropriations, \$30,540,000 in unobligated balances remaining from previous ERA acts was reappropriated, making a gross total of \$1,381,190,000 available for the fiscal year 1941. Deductions were made from this fund for various purposes. The amount of \$225,000 was transferred to the Procurement Division

of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund; \$13,440 was transferred to the Post Office Department for expenses of the United States Official Mail and Messenger Service; and \$1,250 was transferred to the Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, for administrative expenses. After these deductions had been made, a net total of \$1,380,950,000 was left available to the WPA for the year's operations.

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941, BY SOURCE

Source	Amount
Specific appropriations:	
ERA Act, fiscal year 1941 (June 26, 1940)	\$975,650,000
Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress (Mar. 1, 1941)	375,000,000
Reappropriated balances from prior ERA Acts.....	A 30,539,960
Total funds available to WPA	1,381,189,960
Less transfers of WPA funds to:	
Federal Works Agency, for administration	\$1,250
Procurement Division, for Work Relief Supply Fund	225,000
Post Office Department, for U. S. Official Mail and Messenger Service	13,440
	239,690
Net funds available to WPA	1,380,950,270

^AIncludes \$8,864,559 of 1938 and 1939 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1941 act; of this amount, \$7,288,887 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$1,575,672 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Allocations of WPA Funds

Most of the funds made available to the WPA were allocated for projects that it operated directly. The sum of \$1,289,777,000, or 93 percent of the total, was allocated for this purpose. About 3 percent, or \$43,702,000, was

TABLE 21.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941, BY AGENCY ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Agency	Total	Work projects	Administration
Total	\$42,126,420	\$40,451,403	\$1,675,317
Department of Agriculture	11,203,049	10,755,035	448,014
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	70,850	70,850	
Agricultural Economics	91,198	91,198	
Agricultural Marketing Service	168,450	168,450	
Dairy Industry	36,034	36,034	
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	4,738,663	4,738,663	
Forest Service	4,353,556	4,353,556	
Home Economics	127,228	127,228	
National Agricultural Research Center	57,973	57,973	
Soil Conservation Service	1,111,083	1,111,083	
General administrative expenses ^B	448,014		448,014
Department of Commerce	80,826	77,594	3,232
Coast and Geodetic Survey	29,917	28,721	1,196
Weather Bureau	50,909	48,873	2,036
Department of the Interior	5,247,157	5,038,650	208,507
Fish and Wildlife Service	514,378	495,099	19,279
General Land Office	42,527	40,826	1,701
Indian Affairs	43,858	42,105	1,753
National Park Service	4,134,895	3,969,574	165,321
Territories and Island Possessions	511,499	491,046	20,453
Alaska—miscellaneous	60,000	57,602	2,398
Virgin Islands	451,499	433,444	18,055
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	1,662,421	1,596,336	66,085
Library of Congress	120,000	119,500	500
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	11,371,263	10,916,418	454,845
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education	260,416	250,000	10,416
Department of the Treasury	490,587	470,966	19,621
Coast Guard	144,882	139,088	5,794
Division of Tax Research	345,705	331,878	13,827
Veterans' Administration	799,474	767,503	31,971
War Department: Quartermaster Corps	10,891,227	10,459,101	432,126

^A Includes funds made available under Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress (March 1, 1941).

^B Not distributed by agency.

Source: "Report Showing the Status of Funds and Analyses of Expenditures, the ERA Acts for the Fiscal Years 1935 to 1941, Inclusive, June 30, 1941" U. S. Treasury Department.

allocated by the WPA to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects and for administrative expenses incurred by these agencies in connection with such projects. In addition to the project allocations, allotments amounting to \$44,468,000 were made for the administrative expenses of the WPA, \$29,500 was set aside for the settlement of property damage claims, and \$2,974,000 remained undistributed as of June 30, 1941.

Of the \$43,702,000 allocated to other Federal agencies during the fiscal year, \$42,126,000 was

made available from the new appropriations and the remainder (\$1,576,000) represented unobligated balances of funds set aside under previous acts for the completion of Federal construction projects. The \$42,126,000 in newly appropriated funds was distributed among 24 bureaus, offices, and independent establishments. More than half this amount, however, went to the War and Navy Departments. The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department received \$11,371,000 for additions and improvements at its shipyards, fleet and air bases, and other stations along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts. For similar work at army forts, camps, supply depots, and other posts, \$10,891,000 was allocated to the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. Of the \$19,864,000 allocated to the other 22 agencies, \$11,203,000 was distributed among several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (\$4,739,000), the Forest Service (\$4,354,000), and the Soil Conservation Service (\$1,111,000). Other agencies that received allocations of more than \$1,000,000 were the National Park Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The complete list of agencies, together with the amounts allocated to each under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, is given in Table 21. Table VII of the appendix shows by agencies the amounts of WPA funds allocated, obligated, and expended under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and under all ERA acts.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

Expenditures of WPA funds for all purposes during the year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$1,326,111,000. Programs operated by the WPA accounted for \$1,284,781,000 of the total, and the remainder, \$41,330,000, was expended for programs operated by other Federal agencies. WPA expenditures for its own programs were 12 percent less than in the preceding year. About 96 percent, or \$1,239,178,000 of the expenditures made by the WPA in the fiscal year 1941, was used for work projects and \$45,575,000 for administration. A small portion, \$27,000, was paid out in settlement of property damage claims.

TABLE 22. AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Year ending June 30	Programs operated by WPA							Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^B
	Grand total	Total		Project operations		Administration		
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	C \$9,580,601,661	C \$9,407,406,196	100.0	\$9,024,142,077	95.9	\$367,362,184	3.9	\$173,195,465
1936	1,258,130,249	1,258,130,249	100.0	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,871	5.1	
1937	1,818,130,501	1,818,130,501	100.0	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,279	3.7	
1938	1,427,374,309	1,427,374,309	100.0	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5	
1939	C 2,230,749,963	C 2,157,200,362	100.0	2,067,971,970	95.9	73,401,072	3.4	73,549,631
1940	C 1,520,106,078	C 1,461,790,340	100.0	1,408,571,637	96.4	53,171,371	3.6	58,315,738
1941	C 1,326,110,531	C 1,284,780,435	100.0	1,239,178,494	96.4	45,571,658	3.6	41,330,096

^A Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July, 1939 but does not include funds for other NYA activities or WPA funds transferred under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration.

^B Includes work projects and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, section 11 of the ERA Act of 1939, and section 10 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941.

^C Includes a total of \$15,901,935 expended on miscellaneous activities, including purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, tornado relief, and settlement of property damage claims. The distribution of this total by fiscal year is as follows: 1939—\$15,827,320; 1940—\$47,332; 1941—\$27,283.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The expenditure of \$41,330,000 of WPA funds by other Federal agencies during the fiscal year 1941 represented a decline of 29 percent from the preceding year and of 44 percent from the fiscal year 1939, the first year in which such expenditures were made. Of the funds allocated to these other agencies in the fiscal year 1941, 3.8 percent was used for administrative purposes and the remainder was spent for project operations.

The chief purposes for which WPA funds were spent during the year are indicated in Table 23, which presents data separately for the programs operated by WPA and by other Federal agencies. All expenditures for projects, administration, and other purposes are included.

Fluctuations in Expenditures

The amount of WPA funds expended in the fiscal year 1941 was the smallest annual expenditure in the six years of WPA operations, except for the fiscal year 1936, when the program was initiated and developed. Total WPA expenditures (including those of other Federal agencies) in the fiscal year 1941 were 13 percent less than in 1940 and 41 percent less than the amount expended in the 1939 fiscal year, the peak of WPA employment.

Trends in WPA expenditures have been similar to those in WPA employment, which are analyzed in an earlier section of this report (p. 37). Both expenditures and employment

TABLE 23. AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

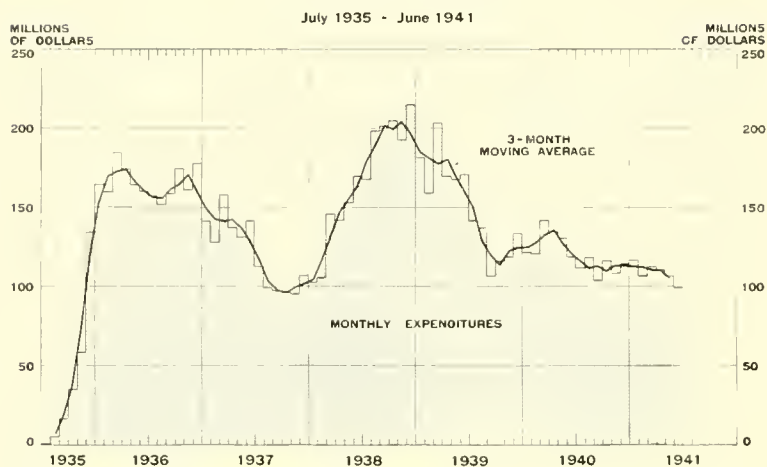
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Object of expenditure	Total		Programs operated by WPA		Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$1,326,110,531	100.0	\$1,284,780,435	100.0	\$41,330,096	100.0
Personal services	1,193,558,386	90.0	1,158,190,621	90.1	35,367,765	85.5
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	86,187,662	6.5	81,472,316	6.3	4,715,346	11.4
Rent	29,618,451	2.2	29,180,268	2.3	438,183	1.1
Contractual services	15,733,244	1.2	15,166,090	1.2	567,154	1.4
Other	1,012,788	0.1	771,140	0.1	241,648	0.6

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHART 7
WPA EXPENDITURES*



* Includes WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies from July 1938 to date.

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rose rapidly during the last six months of 1935, when the program was getting under way. Both followed a downward course from the spring of 1936 until the latter part of 1937, when WPA operations were again expanded to relieve the acute unemployment resulting from the 1937 business recession. Since the last quarter of 1938 the trends have been downward. (See Tables 24 and 25.)

Month-to-month fluctuations in WPA expenditure figures, however, have tended to be more pronounced than those in WPA employment. To some extent this variation has resulted from differences in the number of proj-

ect pay roll periods ending within a month and other technical factors associated with pay roll, accounting, and purchasing procedures. Moreover, the expenditure figures do not respond to changes in the level of program activity as rapidly as the employment figures. A sharp rise in employment during a given month is not fully reflected in the expenditure data for that month because of the lapse of time between the assignment of a worker to a project and the receipt of his first pay check. Average figures, therefore, such as the three-month moving average shown in Chart 7,

provide a more satisfactory measure of changes in WPA expenditures than do monthly totals, because they minimize the effect of these technical factors.

Administrative Expenditures

During the fiscal year 1941, the WPA spent \$45,575,000 for administration, including the liquidation of obligations incurred during the preceding year. This amount, which represented 3.6 percent of total WPA expenditures for the year, was the smallest annual expenditure for administrative purposes in the six

TABLE 24.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES ^A

MONTHLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total	\$251,101	\$1,987,463	\$1,446,934	\$1,997,512	\$1,804,307	\$1,440,088	\$653,177
January	164,779	141,350	102,537	181,427	121,060	116,957
February	159,586	128,079	105,258	158,858	120,431	109,778
March	184,487	158,146	145,984	203,183	141,645	112,948
April	174,186	137,214	142,007	169,937	134,775	110,553
May	163,974	131,353	152,632	167,211	130,572	106,848
June	160,017	141,555	169,689	170,739	118,671	99,093
July	162	112,776	167,544	141,716	111,643	.....
August	5,812	99,544	198,174	137,074	118,402	.....
September	16,960	158,902	97,005	201,533	106,280	103,891
October	35,210	171,298	96,575	204,743	116,016	116,307
November	58,661	160,800	95,072	192,607	118,565	108,407
December	134,296	177,793	107,085	214,794	133,301	114,284

^A For programs included, see footnotes to Table 22.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department

years of program operation. It was 14 percent lower than the previous year's total and 38 percent less than the amount expended in the fiscal year 1939.

The ERA act for the fiscal year 1941 (as amended by Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress), placed a limitation of \$44,500,000 on the amount of obligations that might be incurred for administrative expenses, and stipulated that of this amount a maximum of \$37,100,000 might be used for personal services (salaries), \$3,600,000 for travel, \$600,000 for communications, and \$320,000 for printing and binding, leaving a balance of \$2,880,000 available for all other items.

The 1941 administrative expenditures shown in Table 26 include checks issued during the year in liquidation of obligations incurred in the previous year, as well as checks issued in liquidation of obligations incurred during fiscal year 1941 in accordance with the 1941 act. The total expenditures in terms of checks issued during the fiscal year 1941 are, therefore, slightly larger than the amount of obligations incurred during the year, which did not exceed the limitations specified in the act.

Most of the reduction in administrative expenditures between the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 was brought about by a reduction in administrative personnel. During the fiscal

TABLE 25.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

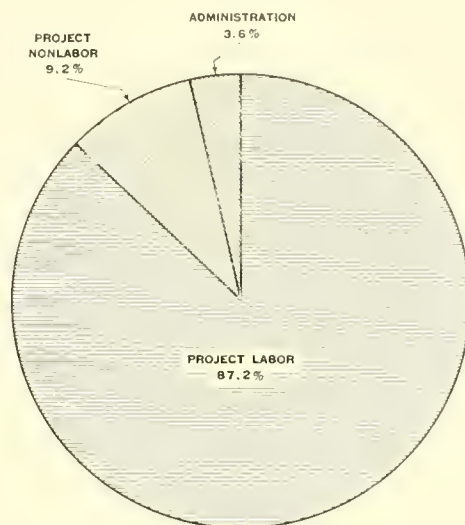
Month	Total	Programs operated by WPA	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A
Total	\$1,326,111	\$1,284,781	\$41,330
1940			
July	111,643	107,903	3,740
August	118,402	114,300	4,093
September	103,891	100,351	3,540
October	116,307	112,374	3,933
November	108,497	105,064	3,433
December	114,284	110,739	3,545
1941			
January	116,957	113,284	3,673
February	106,778	103,852	2,926
March	112,948	109,671	3,277
April	110,553	107,475	3,078
May	106,848	103,645	3,203
June	99,093	96,114	2,979

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department

CHART 8
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1941



* Expenditures of WPA funds for administration and projects operated by WPA.

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year 1941, administrative employment averaged 21,000 persons as compared with 29,500 in 1940 and 36,000 in 1939. By June 30, 1941, the number had been reduced to 18,900 employees. About 17,200 of these employees, or more than 90 percent of the total, were in state and local offices, less than 1,400 were in the central office in Washington, and approximately 300 were regional office and other field employees.

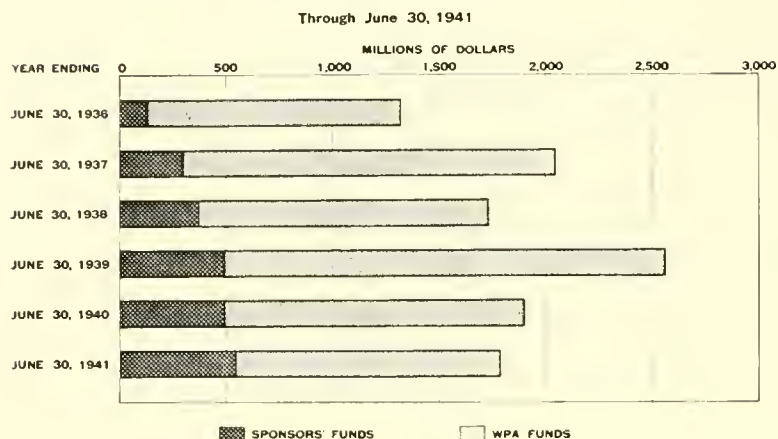
TABLE 26.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Object of expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$45,574,658	100.0
Personal services	37,724,657	82.8
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,195,430	2.6
Rent	1,311,513	2.9
Contractual services	4,844,538	10.6
Communication	563,976	1.2
Travel, including subsistence	3,359,393	7.4
Transportation of things	182,315	0.4
Printing and binding	476,169	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	195,935	0.4
Other	66,750	0.1
Other	98,520	1.1

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHART 9
WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS
OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS



each state. The second control is the limitation of WPA project expenditures for nonlabor purposes to an average of \$6 per month per worker in any state. Currently, however, projects that have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important to the national defense may be exempted from these provisions, and the WPA was specifically authorized to spend up to \$50,000,000 of its funds during the fiscal year 1941 for nonlabor costs in excess of the usual limitation when necessary for the operation of certified defense projects.

Salary payments to administrative personnel represented 83 percent of the total administrative costs of the WPA during the fiscal year 1941. Travel expenses of administrative employees accounted for 7 percent of the total, the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment for about 3 percent, and the rent of buildings and equipment for another 3 percent. The amounts paid out for these and all other items of administrative cost are shown in Table 26.

Sponsors' Funds

From its beginning, the WPA program has been a joint responsibility of the Federal Government and of state and local governments throughout the country. The state and local agencies (and in a few cases, other Federal agencies) propose the projects, cooperate with the WPA in their supervision, and contribute a substantial share of their cost. Expenditures made by sponsors during the fiscal year 1941 amounted to \$547,867,000, or 31 percent of total project expenditures. This amount represented an increase of 11 percent over the previous year's expenditures.

The share of the cost of projects borne by sponsors is subject to two general statutory controls. The first is the provision requiring sponsors to meet an average of at least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in

Sponsors' funds, for the most part, are supplied by highway and street commissions; water, sewer, and park departments; boards of education, health, and welfare; and similar agencies of municipalities, counties, townships, and states. Comparatively small amounts are supplied by the Federal agencies that sponsor projects operated by the WPA.

WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by the WPA

Combined WPA and sponsors' expenditures on projects operated by the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$1,787,045,000. The WPA supplied \$1,239,178,000 and sponsors \$547,867,000 of this

TABLE 27.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS
EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY
FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941				
Year ending June 30—	Total funds	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
			Amount	Percent of total funds
Total.....	\$11,365,406,764	\$9,024,142,077	\$2,341,264,687	20.6
1936.....	1,326,457,262	1,193,567,378	132,889,884	10.0
1937.....	2,051,890,076	1,751,286,222	300,603,854	14.7
1938.....	1,735,173,997	1,363,566,376	371,607,621	21.4
1939.....	2,561,911,030	2,067,971,970	493,939,060	19.3
1940.....	1,902,929,067	1,408,571,637	494,357,430	26.0
1941.....	1,787,045,332	1,239,178,494	547,866,838	30.7

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

amount. The 1941 total represents a reduction of 6 percent below the previous year's expenditures and of 30 percent under the total for the fiscal year 1939.

Objects of Expenditure

The chief purposes for which WPA and sponsors' expenditures are made differ basically. WPA project funds are used to pay the wages of certified relief workers and of some of the supervisory personnel; they are also used to pay a limited portion of the nonlabor costs. Sponsors' funds, on the other hand, are used to pay the bulk of the nonlabor costs of projects and the salaries of some of the supervisory personnel, engineers, operators of heavy equipment, and other key personnel not available among persons certified for WPA employment. This division of the project costs insures the maximum amount of employment from the expenditure of WPA funds. Furthermore, it leaves the initiation of projects with high nonlabor costs dependent largely upon the willingness and ability of the project sponsors to provide the additional funds necessary for these nonlabor purposes (except, of course, in the case of certified defense projects).

Wages of project workers accounted for about 90 percent of the total project expenditures from WPA funds during the fiscal year 1941; 7 percent was used for the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment; 2 percent was spent for the rent of equipment; and the balance of 1 percent was absorbed by other nonlabor costs. In contrast with this distribution, only 17 percent of the sponsors' funds was spent for labor, but 44 percent went into the purchase of mate-

rials, supplies, and equipment; some 27 percent was used for rent of equipment; and 12 percent for other nonlabor costs. (See Table 28.) Of the total labor cost, about 92 percent was paid from WPA funds and 8 percent from sponsors' funds. On the other hand, only 21 percent of the nonlabor cost was met by the WPA and 79 percent was paid by project sponsors. WPA and sponsors' expenditures for nonlabor purposes are shown by type in Table X of the appendix.

Despite the extra expenditures of WPA funds for nonlabor costs of certified national defense projects, the proportion of total WPA funds spent for labor was only slightly less in the fiscal year 1941 than in the previous year (90.4 percent in 1941 as compared with 91.5 percent in the year ending with June 1940). It has been possible to maintain this high ratio of wage payments because sponsors have increased their expenditures for nonlabor purposes. Sponsors paid 79.3 percent of the nonlabor costs of all projects during the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 77.7 percent in 1940.

Types of Projects

The relative amounts of expenditures for the various types of projects were approximately the same in the fiscal year 1941 as in the earlier years of the WPA program, although the emphasis placed on some kinds of work was modified to meet the requirements of the national defense program. Somewhat smaller proportions of the total funds in 1941 than in the preceding fiscal year were spent for road and street, conservation, sanitation, and recreational facility projects. Increases in the proportionate

TABLE 28.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

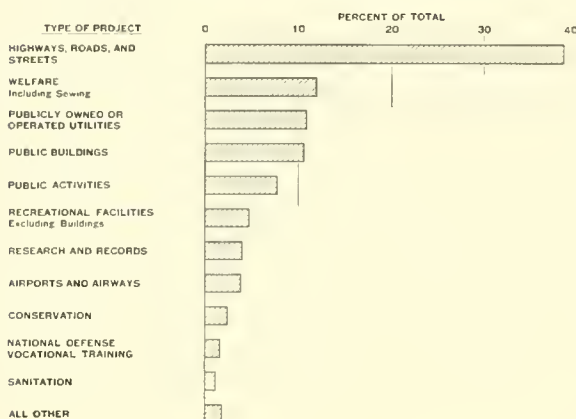
Object of expenditure	Total funds		WPA funds		Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	100.0	\$547,866,838	100.0	30.7
Personal services	1,212,181,017	67.8	1,120,465,964	90.4	91,715,053	16.7	7.6
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	320,704,457	18.0	81,213,962	6.6	239,490,495	43.7	74.7
Rent of equipment	179,572,177	10.0	29,053,253	2.3	150,518,924	27.5	83.8
Other	74,587,681	4.2	8,445,315	0.7	66,142,366	12.1	88.7

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

CHART 10

WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Year Ending June 30, 1941



share of expenditures were reported for projects representing work on airports and airways, public buildings, and public utilities, and for community service programs. Approximately three-fourths of the project expenditures were made for construction work and the remainder were made for various kinds of nonconstruction projects. These included a new activity undertaken by the WPA during 1941—the training of workers for occupations needed in defense industries, which is described in a special section of this report.

As in previous years, projects for work on highways, roads, and streets continued to predominate, although they declined somewhat in importance. Road work accounted for nearly 39 percent of the \$1,787,045,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds that was spent for project operations during the 1941 fiscal year. Two other kinds of work represented approximately equal shares (11 percent) of the total expenditures. These were projects for the construction and improvement of sewer and water systems and other public utilities, which cost \$194,877,000, and public buildings projects, on which \$188,779,000 was expended. Work on parks and other recreational facilities accounted for about 5 percent of the total. Airport and airway projects, costing \$69,777,000, were only slightly less important in terms of expenditures; airport work, however, accounted for about twice as large a share of the expenditures as it

had in the preceding year. Conservation and sanitation work were responsible for 3 and 1 percent, respectively, of the total project costs.

Among the various community service projects that comprise the bulk of WPA nonconstruction activities, welfare projects accounted for the largest expenditures. For this group, which includes sewing, school lunch, and housekeeping aide projects and those for the distribution of surplus commodities, 12 percent of the total project funds was expended. The public activities group, consisting of education, recreation, library, museum, and arts projects, utilized 8 percent of the expenditures. Four percent of the total was spent for research and records projects, which make up the third major community service group.

WPA defense work accounted for a considerable part of both construction and nonconstruction project activities. Expenditures for this work amounted to \$434,959,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds, or about a fourth of the total payments for projects operated by the WPA during the fiscal year. This amount includes expenditures for noncertified defense projects as well as for projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being of such importance for military or naval purposes that they may be operated under benefit of the exemptions provided in the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941.

Sponsors' expenditures, which represented 31 percent of total expenditures for all projects, were relatively largest on the kinds of projects that require considerable quantities of materials and equipment, since the greater part of the sponsors' contributions are made in this form. Sponsors' expenditures for work on highways, roads, and streets, and for public buildings projects approximated 34 percent of total costs for these types. From 31 to 33 percent of the cost of four other types of construction projects—recreational facilities, public utilities, conservation, and sanitation—was met by the sponsors. The community service programs, for which nonlabor expenditures were relatively small, received sponsors' contributions that averaged 23 percent of the total cost during the year.

Sponsors contributed a larger share in the fiscal year 1941 than in the previous year for

TABLE 29. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1940 AND 1941

Type of project	Year ending June 30, 1941					Year ending June 30, 1940				
	Total funds		Sponsors' funds			Total funds		Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Per-cent	WPA funds	Amount	Per-cent of total funds	Amount	Per-cent	WPA funds	Amount	Per-cent of total funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	\$547,866,838	30.7	\$1,902,929,067	100.0	\$1,408,571,637	\$494,357,430	26.0
Division of Operations	1,326,154,584	74.2	888,964,192	437,190,392	33.0	1,464,339,519	76.9	1,050,105,385	414,234,134	28.3
Highways, roads, and streets	689,745,215	38.6	454,477,927	235,267,288	34.1	792,720,971	41.6	565,076,965	227,644,006	28.7
Public buildings	188,778,727	10.6	124,053,538	64,725,189	34.3	183,212,318	9.6	127,841,447	55,367,871	30.2
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	85,477,979	4.8	59,260,201	26,217,778	30.7	118,804,568	6.2	92,482,064	26,322,504	22.2
Publicly owned or operated utilities	194,876,686	10.9	132,007,564	62,869,122	32.3	200,146,901	10.5	143,675,215	56,471,686	28.2
Airports and airways	69,777,092	3.9	52,867,056	16,910,036	24.2	37,274,352	2.0	22,263,206	15,011,146	40.3
Conservation	44,419,971	2.5	29,892,865	14,527,106	32.7	64,357,536	3.4	49,977,559	14,379,977	22.3
Sanitation	20,993,834	1.2	13,987,669	7,006,165	33.4	29,789,644	1.6	21,519,124	8,270,520	27.8
Engineering surveys	9,648,842	0.5	7,768,382	1,880,460	19.5	10,980,452	0.6	9,040,246	1,940,206	17.7
Other	22,436,238	1.2	14,648,990	7,787,248	34.7	27,052,777	1.4	18,226,559	8,826,218	32.6
Division of Community Service Programs	434,379,775	24.3	335,190,169	99,189,606	22.8	440,534,168	23.2	359,553,782	80,980,386	18.4
Public activities	138,932,157	7.8	104,081,444	34,850,713	25.1	131,279,319	6.9	103,214,463	28,064,856	21.4
Research and records	72,420,164	4.1	57,809,058	14,611,106	20.2	86,125,131	4.5	70,402,379	15,722,752	18.3
Welfare (including sewing)	215,178,549	12.0	166,960,919	48,217,630	22.4	208,662,488	11.0	173,704,952	34,957,536	16.8
Other	7,848,905	0.4	6,338,748	1,510,157	19.2	14,467,230	0.8	12,231,988	2,235,242	15.5
National defense vocational training	29,995,838	1.7	18,427,536	11,568,302	38.6					
Miscellaneous A	-3,484,865	-0.2	-3,403,403	-81,462		-1,944,620	-0.1	-1,087,530	-857,090	

A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

every major type of project, except airport and airway projects. The decline in the sponsors' share for these projects was chiefly attributable to the fact that most of the work done at airports was considered of great importance for national defense and therefore Federal funds were, in many instances, used for nonlabor costs above the usual limitation.

The kinds of work carried on under the WPA program in the states have been determined primarily by the needs in the various communities for both defense and nondefense facilities and services, the financial abilities of the state and local governments, and the types of skills possessed by the persons available for WPA jobs. Highway, road, and street projects are well adapted to most state WPA programs. In all but five states, expenditures on road

projects exceeded those on any other type during the year ending June 30, 1941, and in eight states these projects accounted for half or more of the total expenditures. Work on certain other types of projects, such as public buildings and public utilities, represents about the same proportion of total expenditures in most states as in the country as a whole. The relative amounts spent for other types of projects, such as airport work, conservation projects, and some of the community service activities, have varied considerably within the United States in response to local social and economic conditions, which during 1941 were greatly affected by defense activities. The amounts expended in each state and their percentage distribution are shown by major types of projects in Tables XV and XVI of the appendix.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

THE primary purpose of the WPA program has always been to furnish useful employment to unemployed workers in local communities. Through the operation of projects to attain this end, public resources that otherwise might have been used to support a considerable part of the population in idleness have been directed toward the construction or improvement of the physical assets of communities in all parts of the country and toward the performance of useful public services. A great deal of the work has been devoted to the improvement of physical facilities for transportation and communication, recreation, education, conservation, and public health and sanitation, and of facilities used in the performance of other normal governmental functions. Substantial contributions have also been made through nonconstruction activities such as recreational leadership, educational services, provision of school lunches and other welfare work, the prosecution of research and records surveys, and many other activities.

Much of the work undertaken through WPA projects has been a direct contribution to the defenses of the Nation. This has been particularly true during the 1941 fiscal year, but it applies also to the earlier years of program operation. Airports that have been built or improved during the past six years form an important part of the Nation's aerial defenses. Improvements made by WPA workers have helped to preserve the usefulness of many military and naval posts that were becoming obsolete. These kinds of work were expanded

during 1941 and, in addition, new defense activities were undertaken such as the construction of access roads to military and industrial centers and the training of manual workers for occupations needed in defense industries.

The accomplishments in many of these fields are not readily measurable. For this reason, the record of achievement presented in this chapter, extensive though it is, should be considered an indication rather than a complete summary of the contribution that has been made by the WPA program.

Transportation and Communication

Construction and improvement of the facilities for transportation and communication that are essential both to the successful development of the national defense and to the normal conduct of everyday affairs have always constituted the major activity under the WPA program. The greater part of the improvements and additions to the airport network in this country since 1935 have been made through WPA projects. WPA road work has done much toward making highways and roads in all sections of the country adequate to meet the requirements of modern motor transportation. These include not only the needs of farmers and others in rural areas but also military and industrial requirements for access roads and strategic traffic routes. Work to improve water transportation facilities has been much less extensive, but has been important in the areas where it has been undertaken.

Highway, road, and street projects are well adapted to prosecution under the WPA program. The number of persons employed on them can be readily increased or decreased, according to the number of eligible unemployed workers available, without disrupting the continuity of work. Sections of roads may be fully completed so that they are usable in the event that large numbers of workers leave for harvest work or other private employment. Furthermore, projects of this type can utilize large numbers of the unskilled and semiskilled laborers who constitute a large proportion of the total eligible workers.

As a result of the emphasis placed on this kind of work, the accomplishments on highway, road, and street projects since the establishment of the WPA program in July 1935 have been extensive. In the six years ending with June 1941, a total of some 600,000 miles of road construction or improvement was completed. During the last year of this period, WPA highway, road, and street construction or improvement averaged about 230 miles for each day of the year.

By far the greatest part of the WPA road work has been in rural areas. Of the mileage completed in the six-year period, about 530,000 represented the construction or improvement of rural roads as compared with 61,000 miles of urban streets. In addition, about 10,000 miles of roads in parks and other reservations were completed by WPA workers. These mileage

totals include the access roads, strategic highways, and other road work important for defense purposes that are discussed briefly on page 25 of this report.

Important differences exist between the kinds of road work required in urban and in rural areas. Much of the work in urban areas involves the widening of streets, replacement of old pavement by new and often high-type surfacing, and the relocation of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and other street appurtenances. In rural areas, on the other hand, the necessary improvements constitute a simpler kind of construction. Rural roads can often be widened without rebuilding the entire roadbed and high-type surfaces are not essential to carry the anticipated traffic loads. These differences are reflected in the fact that only about 9 percent of the roads built or improved through WPA projects in rural areas have had high-type surfacing as compared with 43 percent of the streets on which work has been done in urban



Farm-to-market roads built by WPA workers; the one above is near Meridian (Miss.) and that at the left is near Falmouth (Mass.)

centers. Nevertheless, the improvements made on farm-to-market and other rural roads, giving farmers access to markets, schools, and churches and permitting regular mail deliveries in all weathers, undoubtedly represent at least as great a benefit to rural families as do the street construction jobs to urban residents.

Illustrative of the work in urban centers is the Kilbourn Avenue widening project in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This street is being developed to handle heavy east-west traffic, thus keeping cross-town traffic off the principal business street of the city. The undertaking is a unit of a comprehensive plan, devised jointly by the city and county, to develop major traffic arteries. Ten city blocks have been improved through the use of WPA labor on several projects sponsored by the city. The work included the demolition of more than 60 structures; removal and replacement of sidewalks, driveways, curbs, and gutters; widening and paving of street surfaces to provide two 40-foot traffic lanes separated by a landscaped center plot varying from 20 to 230 feet in width; and such appurtenant work as laying sewer lines and providing street lighting,

TABLE 30. HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Miles		
	Total	High-type surface	Low-type surface and unsurfaced
Total	601,341	74,804	526,537
Rural roads	530,274	46,303	483,971
Streets and alleys	61,409	26,271	35,138
Other roads	9,658	2,230	7,428

traffic controls, and fire and police alarm systems.

Another and more unusual kind of construction project undertaken in an urban center was the extension of 4,650 feet of subway for street-car operation in Boston, Massachusetts. This work, completed in December 1940, was carried on in one of the most thickly populated and congested sections of the city. Temporary walks and other safeguards for pedestrian traffic were built, adjacent buildings were underpinned, and the project was operated at times when the noise would cause the least interference with business in the vicinity. The excavation was made through soft material with a ground water level from four to twelve feet below the surface. These conditions, together with the presence of obstructions, such as old pilings, wharves, and abandoned sewers, presented difficult construction problems. Nevertheless, under the expert supervision of the engineering staff of the city's transit commission, the job was completed by relatively unskilled men



Kilbourn Avenue in Milwaukee before and after widening

at a cost that compared favorably with similar jobs on other sections of the subway line. More than a fourth of the total project cost was paid by the sponsor.

In connection with the WPA work on highways, roads, and streets, large numbers of bridges and culverts have been built and extensive improvements in the form of sidewalks, curbs, and gutters have been completed. During the six years ending with June 1941, about 73,000 new bridges and viaducts were built by WPA workers and some 44,000 others were reconstructed. Of the new bridges, about 20,000 were of steel or masonry, but the great majority (53,000) were of wood. The wooden and masonry bridges averaged about 30 feet in length, but the steel bridges were considerably longer (50 feet, on the average). The new culverts completed through WPA projects numbered approximately a million for the entire six-year period. During the 1941 fiscal year alone, 218,000 new culverts were installed, an average of about 600 per day.

The bridges and viaducts, like the highways of which they are a part, vary with the need they are intended to satisfy. Some of them are important steel spans of considerable length. Many of them are small, sturdy bridges replacing weak structures that were unsafe for modern truck traffic. Some eliminate the necessity of fording streams that became impassable in rainy weather. Others replace old bridges that were too narrow to accommodate even two lanes of traffic. A new 40-foot reinforced concrete girder span built across the Pensaukee River in Oconto County, Wisconsin, permitted the relocation of a road that had been closed to traffic practically every spring because of high water and washouts. The new road is four feet higher and considerably shorter than the old one and passable in all seasons.

Much work has also been done to increase the safety of roads and to improve their appearance. More than 153,000 miles of roadside drainage have been completed to reduce the hazards of flooded roadways; 4,000 miles of guardrails and guardwalls have been built or improved; 27,000 new light standards have been installed and 66,000 others have been reconditioned; and 824,000 traffic signs have been erected. In addition, nearly 44,000 miles of roadway have



Masonry bridge built under the farm-to-market road program in Kentucky to replace the old covered bridge at the right

been improved by clearing and planting shrubs and trees, sodding and seeding of road shoulders and parkways, and other roadside beautification work. Some 25,000 miles of curbs and 5,900 miles of gutters have been constructed or improved. For the benefit of pedestrians, 18,000 miles of new paved sidewalks and paths have been completed and 7,000 miles of both types have been reconstructed or improved.

Some of the WPA nonconstruction work has also been directed toward the improvement of transportation facilities. Surveys of traffic made by WPA workers in cooperation with local community officials have led to changes in traffic routing and in selecting the streets on which improvements were most needed. As a result, projects subsequently selected for operation have helped to reduce accidents and to improve traffic conditions.

WPA work in the field of air transportation has been directed toward making ground facilities adequate for the use of the fast aircraft

TABLE 31.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of road appurtenance	Unit of measurement	Total	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Sidewalks and paths	Miles	27,808	21,049	6,759
Curbs	Miles	25,226	21,886	3,340
Gutters	Miles	5,895	5,122	773
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	4,159	2,806	1,353
Culverts	Number	1,112,540	997,983	114,557
Bridges and viaducts	Number	116,563	72,699	43,864
Wood	Number	76,918	52,462	24,456
Steel	Number	21,158	6,036	15,122
Masonry	Number	18,487	14,201	4,286

that have been developed in recent years. The accomplishments include the development of some 220 new landing fields and the enlargement or improvement of about twice that number, as well as the new construction or improvement of 3,400,000 feet of runways and of many taxi strips, turning circles, and other airport facilities. Since practically all airport work is now considered important to the national defense, these accomplishments are described in some detail in the section on defense work (pages 24 and 25).

Improvements to water transportation facilities that have been completed through the operation of WPA projects have consisted for the most part of the construction or reconstruction of docks, wharves, piers, and jetties and breakwaters. Artificial channels and canals have also been built or improved.

Communication services have been extended by the stringing of 3,500 miles of publicly owned telephone and telegraph lines and the improvement of about 2,200 miles of existing lines. These lines have facilitated communication for fire prevention work in forests and have improved intercommunication at army bases and other Federal establishments. WPA workers have also constructed or improved police, fire alarm, and traffic signal lines which in total length would reach from New York to San Francisco.

Education

Local communities have recognized the advantages to be derived from WPA work in the field of education and have sponsored many projects both to improve their school plants and to extend educational services to groups not ordinarily reached by the public school systems. The need for improvement or extension of school facilities varies widely, of course, from one community to another, and this variation is reflected in the kinds of work done by the WPA in this field. Many WPA projects have been undertaken to improve or recondition school buildings that had fallen into disrepair during the depression years and that, in many instances, had been condemned by public officials. The types of work have ranged from the replacement of roofs to com-

plete renovation to provide modern lighting, heating, and plumbing facilities for the school children. Through the WPA program more than 30,000 school buildings ranging from small rural schools to large city institutions were improved during the period from the beginning of the program through June 1941.

About 5,000 new school buildings were completed by WPA workers during the same six-year period. Many of them provide a modern educational plant to replace an inadequate old establishment. Sometimes the new buildings were designed to effect the consolidation of several schools, permitting the old buildings to be converted into branch libraries or to be used for other educational purposes.

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY PUPIL CAPACITY

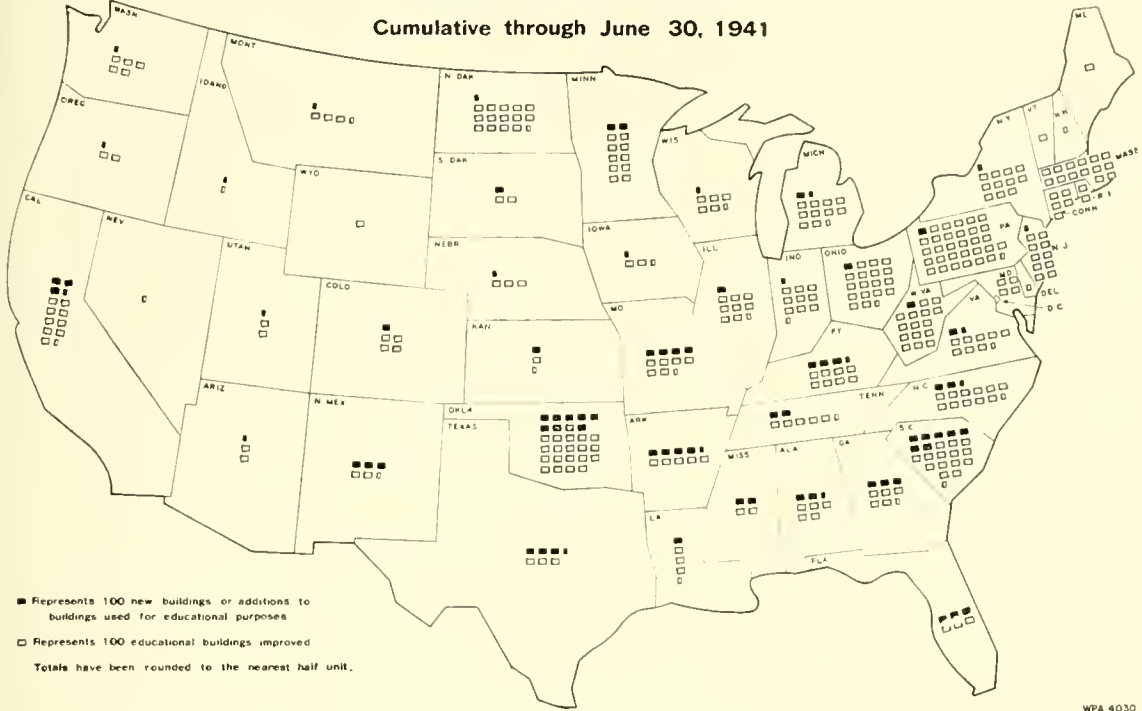
Pupil capacity	CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941			
	New construction		Additions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5, 103	100. 0	1, 908	100. 0
Less than 50	1, 289	25. 3	540	28. 3
50-149	1, 978	38. 8	819	43. 1
150-249	811	15. 8	289	15. 1
250-349	444	8. 7	121	6. 3
350-449	252	4. 9	62	3. 2
450-549	184	3. 6	31	1. 6
550-649	74	1. 5	14	0. 7
650-749	27	0. 5	13	0. 7
750-849	19	0. 4	10	0. 5
850 and over	25	0. 5	9	0. 5

The new schools that project sponsors have chosen to build with WPA assistance ranged from small buildings for rural areas to large city institutions with accommodations for many hundreds of pupils. Nearly two-fifths of them were buildings with a capacity of between 50 and 150 pupils, as is indicated in Table 32. Although small schoolhouses with perhaps no more than one or two rooms continue to fill the needs in some sparsely settled areas or sections where transportation is difficult, these small schools with room for less than 50 pupils made up only 25 percent of the WPA-built total. Nearly 16 percent of the schools had facilities for between 150 and 250 pupils, and a slightly larger proportion could accommodate between 250 and 550 children. The remaining 3 percent of the school buildings were large structures, 25 of which had room for more than 850 pupils.

CHART 11

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative through June 30, 1941



One of the new grade school buildings with facilities for approximately 100 pupils was recently completed in Shawnee County, near Topeka, Kansas. The destruction of the district school by fire in the spring of 1939 had created an urgent need for school facilities in that district where temporary school quarters were being provided in an old railway coach. Through cooperation with the WPA, a new school was built at a cost of \$37,000 of which the sponsor provided about a third. Constructed of brick, with an asphalt roof and stone trim, the new school contains four classrooms, offices, and an auditorium with a stage on the main floor and has boiler, pump, and coal rooms in the basement.

Among the buildings that are partly educational and partly recreational in function is the new student-activities building constructed by WPA workers for the State Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, where the continually increasing enrollment had created a need for expanded

student facilities. The central part of the building is an auditorium, an unusual feature of which is a two-way stage constructed so that its audience may be seated either in the auditorium or on the lawn outside. Classrooms, office rooms, locker rooms, and showers are provided in the wings on either side of the auditorium. For the walls of the building, WPA workmen made bricks out of the earth which was excavated to form the basement, using as an admixture a bitulithic oil or emulsifier instead of the water and straw customarily used in the manufacture of adobe in Arizona. The foundation is of reinforced concrete and the roof is covered with asbestos roofing. Murals for the decoration of the auditorium and hand-woven textiles for window draperies and upholstery were provided through a WPA art project.

Educational facilities have also been improved through projects for the construction of additions to existing buildings. A small rural



New grade school building in Shawnee County (Kans.) replaces an older building destroyed by fire

community in Bulloch County, Georgia, which had reached its limit of permissible bonded indebtedness, was in great need of additional classroom space and facilities, because of the growth of the school population. With WPA providing the labor and the county as sponsor providing money and materials to the extent of about 40 percent of the total cost, an addition was made to the Nevils High School. The new structure is a five-room frame building, containing a canning plant, a farm and industrial arts shop, an agricultural classroom, and two home economics classrooms.

Since the beginning of the program, more than 1,900 additions to schools have been constructed through WPA projects. More than two-fifths of these additions have a capacity of between 50 and 150 pupils, as is indicated in Table 32.

WPA contributions in the field of education have included the provision of many educational

opportunities for persons beyond school age and for children of preschool age from low-income families. These educational activities have been conducted on a state-wide basis in close cooperation with state departments of education, to make sure that they supplement rather than take the place of any activities conducted by existing state bureaus. In addition to expanding the educational opportunities available to the public, these WPA projects have facilitated the placement of unemployed teachers in regular jobs under the state school systems.

Work to eliminate illiteracy and to facilitate the naturalization of aliens has occupied an important place in the educational program. WPA literacy classes have been conducted for the benefit of the many Americans who have grown to maturity without learning to read and write and of the large numbers of aliens who must learn to read and write English before they can begin to take steps toward becoming citizens of the United States. To assist foreign-born persons in taking further steps toward naturalization, additional classes are included under the educational program. In these classes prospective citizens study the history of the United States, the principles of democratic government, the responsibilities of citizenship, and other subject matter required for naturalization.

Because literacy and naturalization work are so closely related, many states have conducted these classes as one program; therefore data for the country as a whole are available only for the two activities combined. During the month of April 1941, about 211,000 persons were enrolled in literacy and naturalization classes provided under the WPA program.

Although large numbers of persons have been assisted in obtaining their citizenship through WPA classes during the past six years, a large field for the expansion of such work remains. Results of the alien registration in December 1940 indicated that there were more than 4,500,000 aliens residing in the United States, a considerable number of whom are probably unable to read and write English. In a number of states the alien population represented more than 5 percent of the state total in 1940. It is important, especially in the present emergency, that as many persons as are able to accept the responsibilities of citizenship should



Interior of Student Activities Building at Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe); furniture, drapery and upholstery material, as well as the building itself, are products of WPA labor

do so. One of the main objectives of the educational program under the WPA at the present time is to help such persons become citizens by conducting classes along lines suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and at the end of the fiscal year plans were under way for the expansion of these classes as a defense measure.

The WPA in cooperation with the United States Office of Education and local sponsors has undertaken vocational training in the interest of national defense. This national defense vocational training project, as well as the training for household and institutional workers and the general vocational training provided under the adult education program of the WPA, are discussed in the section beginning on page 29.

Besides literacy and naturalization courses and vocational training, many general educational activities are carried on under the adult education program. Classes are conducted in a variety of subjects which have enabled hundreds of thousands of adults (292,000 in April 1941 alone), many of whom had only the most rudimentary education, to take more advanced work. A special workers' service program has also been undertaken in a number of states to meet the educational needs of both industrial and agricultural workers.

Activities in which the general public participates, such as lectures, forums, and art and music classes, are also conducted through the WPA education program. The public participation in these activities during the month of



WPA naturalization class for foreign-born residents of Kansas City (Mo.)

April 1941 indicates the wide interest shown in these educational pursuits. Attendance at lectures and forums approached 135,000 and enrollment in art and music classes totaled about 290,000 in that month.

Nursery school activities, closely integrated with parent education and homemaking, comprise the WPA family life education program. The nursery schools are designed to serve pre-school children from relief and low-income groups. The children are given well-balanced meals, a daily health inspection and essential health services, and opportunities for experience with books, pictures, music, creative materials, and such guidance as children need to learn personal independence and socially useful ways of living. Parent-education and homemaking classes relating to diets, budgets, child care, and similar subjects are conducted for the parents of nursery school and other children.



This WPA-built school (in Paris, Texas) can accommodate 600 students



Lunch time in a WPA nursery school

During the month of April 1941 about 37,000 children were enrolled in 1,300 WPA nursery schools, and about 132,000 adults attended parent-education and homemaking classes.

Persons with physical handicaps have also been benefited through WPA educational projects. Special classes have been conducted for institutionalized and handicapped children and adults. Visual aids have been made for the use of persons handicapped by loss of hearing. Three dimensional models, relief maps, and other devices have been produced on WPA projects for the use of the blind.



One of the 1,100 gymnasiums that have been built with WPA labor; this one is at Springville (Utah)

Library facilities have been extended to the general public both through the construction, enlargement, or improvement of about 1,000 library buildings and through the assistance furnished in the operation of thousands of libraries throughout the country. The extension of permanent library service systems to areas where such facilities were inadequate or nonexistent has been effected through demonstrations that include branch libraries and book deposit stations, augmented by bookmobile service in rural areas. In addition to library services rendered, nearly 87,000,000 books have been renovated or repaired by WPA workers since the inception of the program.

Recreation

The sponsorship of projects in the field of recreation by local communities reflects the growing interest in facilities of this type by the general public. Substantial contributions have been made through the construction of recreational buildings; a total of 8,000 new buildings had been completed through WPA projects by the end of June 1941, and more than 5,000 existing recreational buildings had been renovated. During the same period 500 additions were completed. Included among the new buildings were nearly 400 auditoriums and 1,100 gymnasiums.

Some of the numerous recreational facilities, other than buildings that have been completed through project work, are illustrated by the accompanying photographs and a summary of accomplishment through June 30, 1941, is furnished in Table 33. Parks and playgrounds have been popular projects in all states; nearly 8,000 parks and more than 12,000 playgrounds were constructed or improved during the six-year period. It is difficult to summarize the items of accomplishment connected with park and playground development, but much work along such lines as tree and shrub planting, seeding and sodding, placement of playground equipment, and construction of outdoor fireplaces is performed in the operation of these projects. The buildings, roads, sidewalks, and other facilities constructed or improved in connection with the development of parks are included in the respective totals for those items.



Municipal swimming pool for the residents of Wichita (Kans.)

Among the recreational facilities that have resulted from WPA projects are more than 2,800 new athletic fields and nearly 2,400 that have been improved. Since the inception of the program 2,100 new stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers have been constructed; often these were built at the site of athletic fields con-

structed or improved by WPA workers. Nearly half the new stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers are small structures containing seats for less than 1,000 persons. About a fourth of them can accommodate between 1,000 and 2,000 persons, and the remainder are considerably larger; some of them have a seating capacity of more than 10,000.

TABLE 33. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Parks	1,552	166	6,107
Playgrounds	2,815	98	9,159
Athletic fields	2,816	63	2,382
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	46	5	283
Tennis courts	9,403	—	2,998
Golf courses	237	—	354
Handball courts	1,668	—	156
Horseshoe courts	2,135	—	153
Swimming pools	742	—	319
Wading pools	775	—	81
Ice skating areas	1,084	—	84
Ski trails (miles)	312	—	55
Ski jumps	64	—	14
Bandshells	214	—	74
Outdoor theatres	132	—	27
Stadiums and grandstands	2,101	114	758
Recreational buildings	8,046	540	5,317
Auditoriums	372	128	402
Gymnasiums	1,093	224	688
Other	6,581	188	4,227

Facilities for practically all forms of outdoor recreation have been provided through WPA projects. Thousands of handball, horseshoe, and tennis courts have been built. Hundreds of swimming and wading pools have been constructed, many of them in sections of the country where public facilities for water sports were not previously available. Golf courses, ski jumps, and bandshells are among the other facilities that have been provided for community recreation through WPA projects.

WPA recreational leaders in cooperation with local agencies have conducted leisure-time programs in both rural and urban communities. In most states the WPA recreation program is operated on a state-wide basis through the sponsorship of a department of education, public welfare, or other state agency. Local advisory committees composed of interested

citizens as well as representatives of churches, hospitals, labor unions, and business groups play an important part in the program. They assist in surveying community recreational needs, in securing the use of available recreational facilities, and in planning programs and training workers.

Under the WPA recreation program, leadership is provided in a variety of leisure-time activities including recreational opportunities appropriate and interesting to practically all groups in the community. The WPA activities are designed to supplement existing local recreation programs or to provide public recreational services in communities where they previously were lacking. Typical of the leadership activities are those that afford people the opportunity of participating in music, drama, and craft work, and developing other cultural and hobby interests. Games and sports and other kinds of physical recreation are conducted in accordance with local facilities and climatic conditions and with the preferences of local groups.

Public Health and Sanitation

More healthful surroundings have been the objective of many of the projects initiated by local sponsors and operated through the WPA. These include projects relating to public health such as the construction and improvement of hospitals, sanitary and storm sewers, and water supply systems, as well as projects that provide medical and health services. Research studies on syphilis, tuberculosis, and industrial diseases conducted under the research program of the WPA have also made contributions in the field of public health.

Directly related to public health have been the projects through which 164 new hospitals and 92 hospital additions have been constructed and nearly 1,800 have been improved or renovated. More than three-fourths of the new hospitals are small institutions with a capacity of less than 50 beds, but a few of them are large enough to accommodate several hundred patients.

Many of the newly built hospitals were provided for communities in which no such facilities were previously available. Among these

is the new municipal hospital recently completed for Warroad, Minnesota, a rural town of nearly 1,200 population, in Roseau County. Prior to the construction of this building there was no modern public hospital in this part of the state. The building is of monolithic concrete construction, fireproof throughout, and has steam heat, air conditioning, and modern operating, X-ray, and laboratory equipment. It contains six wards and six private rooms (all with signal and public address systems), a six-bed nursery, a modern kitchen, offices, and nurses' dining room and lounge. Approximately a third of the cost of this 38-bed hospital was provided by the town of Warroad, which sponsored the project.

Some of the new buildings have been designed to meet special needs, as does the new Crippled Children's Home located near Florence, South Carolina. The Home was established in 1937 in a two-story residence in Florence, but only 12 children could be cared for there and the facilities were inadequate. The new establishment is located on a beautiful six-acre wooded knoll a short distance from the town. It consists of two large buildings, joined by a central heating plant and kitchen, in which about 40 children may be cared for. Facilities for physiotherapy and occupational therapy and other methods of treatment are provided. These facilities are available primarily to children whose parents are financially unable to provide such care through private hospitals. As the Home is the only institution of its kind in the state, the State Board of Health, through the Crippled Children's Commission, provides funds so that children from all parts of the state can be cared for at a nominal cost to the parents.



The WPA-built municipal hospital at Warroad (Minn.) serves a large rural area

Crippled Children's Home near Florence (S. C.) built under a WPA project and staffed largely by WPA workers



Medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them have been furnished on WPA projects through assistance to local health agencies at medical and dental clinics and through training and furnishing nonprofessional workers in wards, kitchens, and other departments of tax-supported hospitals and institutions. Sometimes they have been extended to areas where such services were not previously available. The services have included medical and dental treatments and tests; immunization against diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and other diseases; and hearing and vision testing of school children.

One of the clinics operated with WPA assistance is the Lymanhurst Children's Clinic in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project is under the sponsorship of the Division of Public Health of the Hennepin County Board of Public Welfare. The clinic specializes in the treatment of heart ailments of children. In addition to the care which is provided for needy children who might otherwise be neglected, research into the factors involved in cardiac conditions is a valuable service rendered by the clinic. The WPA has provided personnel to assist in this work, such as nurses, orderlies, maids, clerks, a laboratory technician, and supervisory employees. In addition, the clinic building and the grounds around it have been improved by WPA workers.

During the past year a new training program for nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions was conducted as a part of the WPA defense activities. The scope of this pro-

gram is described in the section of this report beginning on page 29.

Important contributions to public health have been made by the WPA projects through which water supply and sewage disposal systems have been built or improved. Some of these projects provided modern sanitation facilities for communities which previously had to depend on more primitive methods. Others extended the water or sanitation systems of urban communities in which population growth had made the existing facilities inadequate. This kind of situation has been particularly prevalent since the initiation of the defense program which resulted in tremendous population increases in some centers of defense industrial activity.

In the six years of WPA activity more than 200 water treatment plants have been built or enlarged and 150 existing plants have been

TABLE 34.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of facility	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Hospitals	Number	^A 256	1,797
Water treatment plants	Number	^A 213	152
Water lines	Miles	14,225	3,169
Sewage treatment plants	Number	^A 848	379
Sewer lines	Miles	21,643	3,365
Pumping stations	Number	^A 1,098	309
Garbage incinerators	Number	^A 102	54
Mosquito control drainage	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe	14,642	18,636
Sanitary privies	Number	2,239,000	33,238
Abandoned mine sealing	Number of openings sealed	218,325	.....

^A Includes additions to existing facilities.

renovated. Berlin, New Hampshire, is one of the cities in which the construction of a water treatment plant through a WPA project made suitable for human consumption water that was previously considered unsafe. The city had experimented unsuccessfully with various drainage and strainer methods for several years in an effort to remove the high color and turbidity of its water, caused by the swampiness of the land near the source of supply. The new filtration plant, built at an elevation of about 300 feet above the city, is designed to eliminate all sediment and to supply water by gravity to the highest parts of the city. It is composed of eight cork-insulated steel tanks, with a combined capacity of some 54,000 gallons. These tanks can filter nearly 2,200,000 gallons of water every 24 hours.

In some communities the quality of the water supply has been good, but the distribution system was inadequate. The construction of more than 14,000 miles of new aqueducts, water mains, and distribution lines and the improvement of some 3,000 miles of existing water lines have materially increased the availability of the water supply in many such communities.

Water for Roma, Texas, a town of about 1,400 population, used to be drawn by hand

from the Rio Grande River and hauled in barrels to the residents. The Rio Grande is still the source of the town's water, but it is made available to the residents by a complete modern plant with intake, purification, and distribution facilities, built through a WPA project.

Storage facilities for water have been expanded through the construction of about 2,700 storage tanks and reservoirs and the improvement of 660 others. In addition to providing a larger supply of water for human use, this work has been an important factor in fire protection in outlying communities, as has also the new construction, enlargement, or renovation of about 1,400 pumping stations, many of which were for use in connection with water-supply systems.

One of the WPA reservoir projects under way at the end of the 1941 fiscal year will permit the storage of 4,600 acre-feet of water for Greeley, Colorado, and other communities nearby. The project work includes the construction of an earth-fill dam 400 feet long and 90 feet high, on the north fork of the Cache la Poudre River, and of a 325-foot diversion tunnel. The tunnel, drilled through solid rock, is being used to divert water from the stream bed during the construction of the dam. Upon the completion of the earthen barrier,



Sunbury (Ohio) sewage disposal plant showing filter beds and treatment plant

the tunnel will be used as an outlet to carry water from the reservoir into the Greeley city distribution system.

Inadequate treatment of sewage not only creates a serious health problem but often prevents the use of streams and lakes for recreational purposes. In order to relieve such conditions, local communities have sponsored the new construction or enlargement of more than 800 treatment plants and the improvement of nearly 400 others.

As the result of a recently completed sewage disposal project, Sunbury, Ohio, a town of about 900 population, now has for the first time a modern sewerage system. The new system involved the installation of five and a half miles of sewer lines and the construction of a disposal plant, including a pump house, an Imhoff settling tank, two small sludge beds, and four sand filter beds. The plant can handle 75,000 gallons of sewage daily and is designed so that the only power required for its operation is an electric pump which raises the sewage into the Imhoff tank, from which point it flows by gravity.

The size of the Sunbury plant is typical of the plants constructed by the WPA. Nearly half (48 percent) of the new sewage treatment plants built since the beginning of the program have had capacities of less than 100,000 gallons per day and 39 percent can handle from 100,000 to 500,000 gallons. Although most of the plants have been relatively small, 20 plants having capacities of over 2,500,000 gallons per day have been built through WPA projects.

Much of the WPA work in connection with sewage disposal systems has been the extension of sanitary facilities to additional users. Project operations have resulted in the construction of nearly 22,000 miles of new sanitary and storm sewers and the improvement of about 3,400 miles of sewer line. New service connections numbered nearly 540,000. In rural areas where the installation of sewerage systems was not feasible, more than 2,240,000 sanitary privies were built. Seven southern states accounted for over half of the total number of sanitary privies built through WPA projects.

Malaria control through the drainage of lowlands and the spraying of oil and insecticide on marshes and ponds to destroy the breeding



A few of the many recipients of hot school lunches served through WPA projects

places of disease-carrying mosquitos is another health activity in which the WPA has assisted. In the opinion of health authorities these controls have contributed greatly to the reduction of the spread of malaria. During the past year such projects have been operated near army camps to reduce the menace of the disease to troop concentrations.

Better health conditions are also the objective of WPA mine sealing projects. During the six years ending with June 1941 more than 218,000 openings of abandoned mines, most of which were located in the Ohio River Basin, were sealed by project workers. Mine sealing greatly reduces the sulfuric acid pollution of streams and thus cuts the cost of purification necessary to make their waters fit for human consumption. In addition to this benefit, fish losses and losses through corrosion of dams, locks, and steel boats are diminished.

Welfare

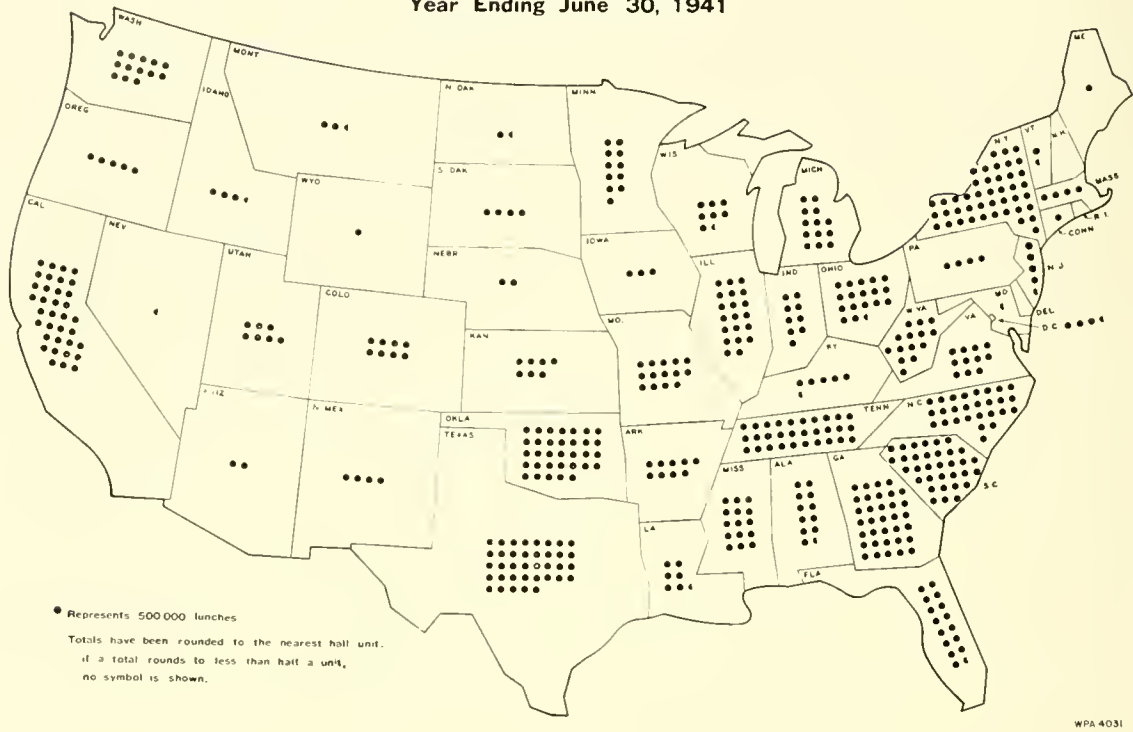
WPA work in the field of welfare includes a variety of activities ranging from the serving of school lunches to provision of assistance for needy families by housekeeping aides. This group of projects has not only expanded the welfare services available in communities all over the country, but also has provided jobs for a large share of the women eligible for employment under the WPA program.

An important part of the welfare activities, particularly during the past year, has been the school lunch program designed to improve the

CHART 12

LUNCHES SERVED ON WPA SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECTS

Year Ending June 30, 1941



health of school children by providing them with nutritious well-balanced hot lunches. School officials report that this service results in better grades, better school attendance, and better attitudes on the part of the children as well as better health. The increased local interest in this type of activity is indicated by the fact that 271,500,000 lunches were served during the 1940-41 school year as compared with 148,100,000 in the preceding school year. During one quarter of the past year, about 22,000 different schools located in three-fourths of the counties in the Nation participated in the school lunch program.

Canning and the preserving of food are done on many WPA projects. The food is obtained from WPA gardening projects, from the Surplus Marketing Administration, and from local sponsors. Much of the food preserving has been undertaken in conjunction with the school lunch program. A significant part of the work, however, is done for public institutions, as in

Colorado where more than 67,000 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned during the year ending June 30, 1941 by a WPA canning project for the State Hospital at Pueblo. Most of the vegetables canned were produced in the hospital's gardens, but some were bought by

TABLE 35 — ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides	26,515,000
Lunches served to school children	765,153,000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned	60,255,000
Pounds dried	6,218,000
Articles produced in sewing rooms	437,327,000
Garments	342,009,000
Men's	67,718,000
Women's	77,226,000
Boys'	59,237,000
Girls'	69,548,000
Infants'	41,568,000
Diapers	26,712,000
Other articles	95,318,000

the hospital from Colorado farmers. On all canning and preserving projects during the past six years more than 60,250,000 quarts of food-stuffs have been canned and nearly 6,220,000 pounds have been dried. The WPA has also furnished employment to certified workers on projects for the distribution of surplus commodities made available by the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Many garments and other articles for distribution to needy families and public institutions have been produced on WPA sewing-room projects operated in all states. More than 342,000,000 garments for men, women, and children and about 95,300,000 other articles such as sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other household goods had been produced by the end of June 1941.

Valuable services have also been extended to needy families by WPA housekeeping aides who go to their assistance when the regular homemaker has been incapacitated or when some other emergency exists. More than 26,500,000 visits were made by housekeeping aides during the entire period ending with June 1941. These aides, in rendering needed emergency assistance, introduce into the homes of the needy better methods and higher standards of health and housekeeping efficiency that will be of permanent value.

Conservation of Natural Resources

WPA projects directed toward the conservation of natural resources such as soil, water, forests, fish, and game have played an important part in the national conservation program during the period that the WPA has been in operation. The work is generally undertaken with long-range objectives and the items of physical accomplishment that are available serve to indicate the scope of the activities rather than to measure their contribution.

Much of the work is intended to reduce the loss of soil through the destructive action of water or wind. The items of accomplishment that have this objective include the construction or improvement, during the six years ending with June 1941, of 1,500 miles of levees and embankments, 1,800 miles of retaining walls and revetments, and several hundred miles of

TABLE 36. CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Fish hatcheries	Number	A 268	149
Firebreaks	Miles	6,129	799
Fire and forest trails	Miles	5,775	1,748
Reforestation	Trees planted		147,027,000
Oysters planted	Bushels	8,099,000	
Levees and embankments	Miles	525	1,023
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,686	129
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles		4,223
Stream-bed improvement	Miles		7,907
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume	1,420	4,844

A Includes additions to existing facilities.

jetties and breakwaters and of bulkheads. The improvement of 12,000 miles of stream bed and river bank and the riprapping of more than 15,000,000 square yards of surface serve a similar purpose. The reclamation of soil through irrigation canals and the placement or improvement of flumes and pipes has also been accomplished on WPA projects, principally in the far West. In addition, many of the dams built for water storage or flood control purposes or to create artificial lakes for recreational uses, also contribute toward the conservation of soil and water.

WPA work directed toward the conservation of forests has also been extensive. With this objective millions of trees have been planted in publicly owned forests throughout the Nation. In all, more than 147,000,000 trees have been planted. Forest protection work has included the construction or improvement of 6,900 miles of firebreaks, 7,500 miles of fire and forest trails, and many other facilities used in forest protection, such as forest ranger stations and fire look-out towers. Other protective work for the preservation of forests and crops has included such activities as spreading poisons for grasshopper and cricket control, prevention of plant and tree diseases, and destruction of noxious weeds.

Protection and propagation of game and fish represent a considerable part of the general conservation program on which WPA workers have been employed. Through their work, a total of about 270 fish hatcheries have been

newly constructed or enlarged and 150 others have been improved. On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts nearly 8,100,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds. In other sections of the country a great deal of work has been done to increase the number of game birds and animals by the development of bird and game farms and through the construction and placement of shelter houses, feeding stations, and other devices in game refuges.

The objectives of conservation have been furthered by many other activities of the WPA. Incidental work related to park projects or to road construction (as, for example, roadside drainage, tree planting, and similar work) help to conserve soil, water, and other natural resources.

In the field of conservation research, the WPA has helped state universities and colleges to conduct a variety of studies. Free soil testing done with WPA assistance in some states has enabled farmers to take the steps necessary to replenish soil deficiencies. Research in fish propagation has assisted conservation commissions in finding more efficient ways of stocking lakes and streams. Other studies, aimed at determining the factors active in destroying certain wild animal life, have helped to develop preventive action for the preservation of these species.

Other Accomplishments

The six general fields already mentioned, in which the WPA has assisted local communities in meeting both their normal and their defense needs through the employment of eligible unemployed workers, make up a considerable share of the WPA program. The needs of individual communities vary greatly, however, and it is practically impossible to include all the important phases of the program under a few general categories. For example, the work accomplished on the 38,500 educational buildings, 14,000 recreational buildings, and the 2,000 hospitals that is described on the preceding pages accounts for scarcely more than half of the total number of public buildings constructed or improved by WPA workers. The other 56,000 buildings include a variety of im-

portant structures. Among them are more than 700 armories, 2,400 firehouses, 5,600 office and administrative buildings, 4,200 garages, and some 700 buildings at penal institutions. The many other buildings constructed or improved through WPA projects vary in size and serve many purposes.

A new building constructed by WPA workers for the State Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama, is an example of these structures. The department was formerly housed in limited space in one wing of the Capitol Building, but it is now occupying a new building of its own that provides adequate office space and complete display and storage facilities for housing all records maintained by the department. The building is designed to harmonize architecturally with the State Capitol and with the new highway department building also constructed by the WPA.

Accomplishment on many projects operated by the WPA cannot be measured in physical terms. This is particularly true of the research projects that have been mentioned previously and many others such as housing, traffic, and engineering surveys; studies in costs of living, employment and unemployment, public finance, purchasing, taxation, education, and recreation; historical studies; personnel studies; and property inventories.¹ Through records projects, information on police and fire department activities, land holdings and transfers, and various other administrative matters has been arranged in convenient form so that it may be used readily in the daily operations of local governments. The work done on vital statistics records by the WPA proved particularly valuable when large numbers of persons were required to furnish proof of citizenship and age for employment in defense industries or for other activities under the defense program.

It is also difficult to measure the cultural contributions that have been made by the art and music projects which were established to bring the works of great composers and an appreciation of art to millions of people. During the month of April 1941, a total of about 6,200

¹ A list of research project reports may be found in the *Index of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, Vol. I, 1938; Vol. II, 1939, in collaboration with National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies; and Vol. III, 1939) and in the *Bibliography of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, Nos. 1-4, 1940 and No. 5, 1941).

musical performances were given by unemployed musicians on WPA projects to an aggregate audience of about 2,800,000 persons. Besides the public performances by orchestras, bands, and choruses, the varied project activities include the development and organization of community music activities.

Under the art program, thousands of easel paintings, murals, prints, and works of sculpture have been executed and many art objects have been made for schools, libraries, and other public buildings. In addition, hundreds of drawings for the Index of American Design have been made by project workers, community art centers have been established, and exhibitions of fine art and handicrafts have been circulated to public institutions and art galleries in many sections of the country.

On writers' projects hundreds of books, pamphlets, articles, and leaflets dealing with various aspects of life in the United States have been completed. This group of publications includes guides for most of the states and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico under the American Guide series and also many volumes on cities and counties. Public response to these works has been favorable and large numbers of copies had been distributed by the end of June 1941. In addition, a collection of research data valuable to students of the American scene has been accumulated.

Project Procedures

The great variety of project accomplishment that has been described in the preceding pages reflects differences in community needs for improvements and services, differences in the skills of the eligible unemployed workers available locally, and differences in the financial ability of sponsors to provide funds for non-labor project costs. Furthermore, during the 1941 fiscal year the requirements of the national defense program have been an important factor in the determination of the kinds of projects to be undertaken and, ultimately, of the kinds of accomplishments recorded. To provide channels through which these various requirements might find expression in the form of projects actually operated under the WPA program, detailed procedures have been de-

veloped. These are outlined briefly in the paragraphs that follow.

WPA projects are sponsored by public agencies having authority legally to undertake the responsibilities that sponsorship entails. Most project sponsors are local or state agencies, although some are agencies of the Federal Government, such as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service. A large number of projects that were sponsored by local agencies have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Many projects for the development of civil airports, for example, are sponsored by a local public agency and certified by the Secretary of War.

Sponsors are required to assume an average of one-fourth of the total cost of projects in each state, except for certified defense projects which may be exempted from this requirement. This does not mean that each sponsor is required to assume one-fourth of the total cost of the project he proposes, but rather that the sponsors in each state, taken as a whole, must bear one-fourth of the total cost of all non-Federal projects undertaken in the state, exclusive of certified defense projects. Such a provision is essential in order that states may cope with unemployment problems in areas where sponsors are financially unable to meet as much as a fourth of the total costs. In actual operation, the sponsor generally provides most of the materials and supplies that are utilized on a project and the Federal Government pays the wages of the eligible unemployed who receive employment through the project. The Federal Government is restricted to an average expenditure of \$6 per month per worker for other than labor costs, again with the exception of certified defense projects. The Commissioner of Work Projects, however, is empowered to raise the average to as much as \$7 if rising prices of materials justify it.

Proposals for projects that sponsors wish to initiate are submitted to the state WPA offices, accompanied by detailed plans, specifications, cost estimates, statements covering the reasons for the prosecution of the project, and other related information. These project proposals are reviewed in the WPA state offices, which

utilize the technical advice of state agencies such as boards of health, welfare, and education and highway commissions.

After acceptance of projects in the state office they are submitted to the Federal WPA in Washington for final review. Proposals for certain types of projects are subject to review by other Federal agencies concerned with the respective fields of activity. For example, the Public Roads Administration, Civil Aeronautics Authority, War Department, Navy Department, Public Health Service, Bureau of Biological Survey, and National Park Service review the technical aspects of the proposed WPA projects that fall in their respective fields. Each application approved by the WPA must also be approved by the President before the project becomes available for possible operation.

It is not possible to place in operation all the projects submitted by sponsors that receive final approval. The projects selected must

necessarily be those which furnish jobs that utilize the skills of the unemployed workers available within a community at the time, since the primary purpose of the WPA program is to furnish jobs to the needy unemployed through useful public projects. Because all projects cannot be placed in operation at any one time, a reserve of approved projects is accumulated, which can be drawn from as the need arises. These reserves, consisting of projects that provide a variety of jobs for both men and women and for professional and technical as well as unskilled workers, have permitted the rapid expansion of the program when an increase in unemployment makes such action necessary. Experience has shown that such projects as highway, road, and street projects and conservation projects, on which employment can be readily expanded or contracted, are important to the project reserve and provide for the WPA program its essential flexibility.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SINCE the fiscal year 1936, aid has been extended to needy persons through a number of specialized public programs. Through some of these, jobs have been provided for unemployed workers, and through others, assistance has been provided for various groups of persons who are unable to work.

The WPA program throughout its history has been the chief employment-providing program of the Federal Government and has accounted for the major share of the total numbers that have been employed on the various Federal work programs. Notwithstanding the reduction in WPA employment during the 1941 fiscal year, more than half the persons working on all Federal work program projects in June 1941 were employed on projects financed from WPA funds. The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps also accounted for relatively large proportions of the total. A very small percentage of the total was represented by employment on the construction program of the Public Works Administration and on other Federal agency projects that are financed from emergency relief appropriation act funds. The low level of employment on the latter groups of projects reflected the limited amount of funds available for these activities.

Under the Social Security Act, the Federal Government has cooperated with the states in financing assistance programs for the needy

aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. The relative importance of these programs has increased steadily since the fiscal year 1936, when Federal participation began. Their current high levels stand in sharp contrast to the recent trends of most of the other work and assistance programs. The other public assistance programs—the general relief program and the Farm Security Administration grant program—have followed a generally downward course for some time.

Prior to the fiscal year 1936, when the WPA program was placed in operation, general relief was the principal form of assistance given to needy persons of all types including those whose need resulted from unemployment. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration financed a large part of the total cost of the general relief and related programs in the period from May 1933 through December 1935. From November 1933 through March 1934, when the Civil Works program was in active operation, FERA activities were temporarily curtailed. State and local governments became entirely responsible for the financing of the general relief program after FERA grants to the states were discontinued.

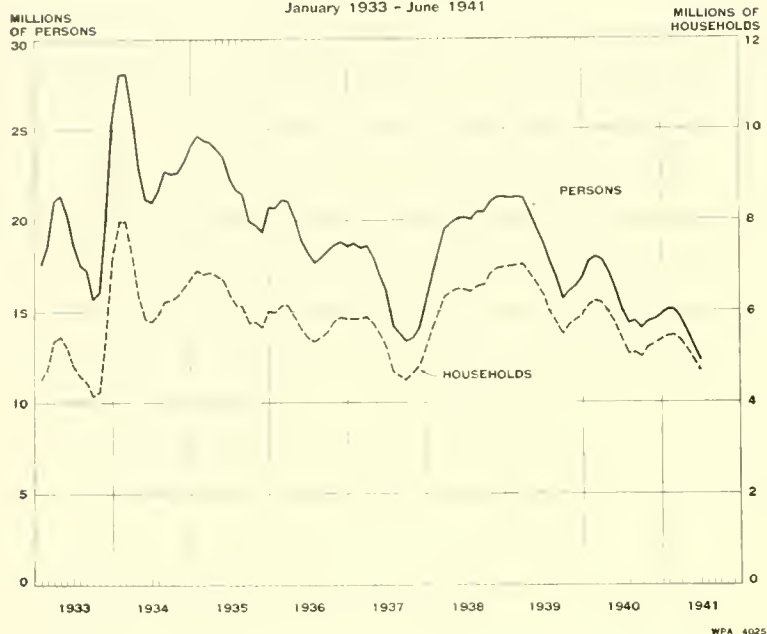
Households and Persons Aided

During the fiscal year 1941, sizable reductions were recorded in the estimates of the undupli-

CHART 13

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

January 1933 - June 1941



ated numbers of households and persons receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments.¹ In each month of the fiscal year, the estimated totals were substantially lower than those for the same month of the preceding year (Table 37).

About 5,055,000 households, including 14,331,000 persons (about 11 percent of the country's population), received Federal work program earnings or public assistance payments in July 1940. The number of households fluctuated somewhat irregularly during the two subsequent months and then began to reflect seasonal

¹ The series of estimates relating to the unduplicated total numbers of households and persons benefiting from Federal work and public assistance programs and to the aggregate amount of payments to these recipients that are presented herein, differ from those that appeared in the 1940 issue of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program* in that they exclude data pertaining to construction projects financed from RFC funds and from regular Federal appropriations. For purposes of comparison, data for these activities have been combined under the heading "regular Federal construction projects" and are shown in separate sections of Tables 39 and 40. These changes were made upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Relief Statistics of the American Statistical Association and the American Public Welfare Association. For descriptions of programs and of estimates of households and persons receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments, see appendix (Explanatory Notes). See the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1940, pp. 90 to 109 and T. E. Whiting and T. J. Woofert, Jr., *Summary of Relief and Federal Work Program Statistics, 1935-1940* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, 1941) for more detailed descriptions of the various programs.

increases in need, reaching a total of 5,458,000 in February 1941, the high point of the fiscal year. This, however, was the smallest February total since 1933 and was nearly a third below the peak reached in February 1934.

The number of persons aided (including dependents of family heads) began to move upward in October and continued to rise until January 1941, when the year's high point for this series, 15,064,000, was reached. This total represented a record low for the month of January and was only a little more than half as large as the peak figure of February 1934.

During the last four months of the fiscal year 1941 successive declines were recorded in both households and persons. By June the number of households

had dropped to 4,689,000, a net reduction of 13 percent from June 1940, and the number of persons had declined to 12,364,000. The latter figure represented 9 percent of the population and was the smallest number of persons aided in any month of the entire period beginning with January 1933. It represented a net reduction of 18 percent from June 1940. The more rapid rate of decline in the number of persons than in the number of households reflected the increase during the year in the proportion of households that typically represent only one or two persons—such as those receiving aid under the old-age assistance program.

Payments to Recipients

The aggregate amount of Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments for the country as a whole was also considerably smaller in each month of the fiscal year 1941 than a year earlier (Table 38). As in preceding years, the monthly changes in total payments were generally somewhat sharper and more irregular than those recorded in the totals

of households and persons. Changes in total payments are influenced by variations within a given program and among the several programs with respect to the amounts paid to individual recipients. They are also subject to fluctuations that result from variations in the number of pay days and working days in different months and from technical factors associated with accounting procedures.

Nevertheless, the total amount of monthly payments made under the several programs followed approximately the same seasonal trends as the recipient data. From a total of \$212,000,000 in July 1940, the monthly amount rose to \$222,000,000 in January, the highest point reached during the year. This is to be compared with the preceding year's peak of \$254,000,000 and the all-time high of \$308,000,000, reached in January 1934 when the Civil Works

program was in operation. Declines occurred during four of the five remaining months of fiscal year 1941, and by June the total had dropped to \$188,000,000, the smallest since October 1934.

Total payments made under the various programs during the 1941 fiscal year amounted to \$2,520,000,000 or 13 percent less than in the preceding year. The reduction reflected the contraction that took place in all the Federal work programs, except those operated by the National Youth Administration, and in the general relief and Farm Security Administration programs. To a large extent, however, the reduction was determined by the magnitude of the declines in total payments under the WPA and general relief programs. WPA earnings during the year amounted to \$1,143,000,000, or about 14 percent less than in the preceding year,

TABLE 37.- NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE^a

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	Households	Persons	Month	Households	Persons	Month	Households	Persons
1933			1936			1939		
January	4,504	17,620	January	5,991	20,724	January	6,960	21,227
February	4,764	18,648	February	6,127	21,165	February	7,009	21,276
March	5,358	21,035	March	6,131	21,073	March	7,015	21,250
April	5,456	21,416	April	5,884	20,156	April	6,805	20,440
May	5,182	20,303	May	5,604	18,901	May	6,597	19,606
June	4,795	18,774	June	5,427	18,195	June	6,363	18,761
July	4,579	17,562	July	5,327	17,639	July	5,990	17,683
August	4,448	17,301	August	5,416	17,974	August	5,755	16,797
September	4,128	15,714	September	5,542	18,300	September	5,478	15,626
October	4,234	16,072	October	5,792	18,659	October	5,709	16,098
November	5,557	20,462	November	5,872	18,846	November	5,804	16,401
December	7,164	25,375	December	5,835	18,602	December	5,907	16,861
1934			1937			1940		
January	7,974	28,093	January	5,844	18,769	January	6,143	17,749
February	7,980	28,102	February	5,836	18,509	February	6,217	18,012
March	7,243	25,886	March	5,883	18,630	March	6,171	17,854
April	6,364	22,954	April	5,739	17,949	April	5,974	17,117
May	5,813	21,205	May	5,508	16,969	May	5,736	16,256
June	5,765	21,007	June	5,207	16,126	June	5,371	15,089
July	5,916	21,617	July	4,686	14,220	July	5,055	14,331
August	6,212	22,739	August	4,572	13,778	August	5,098	14,478
September	6,257	22,612	September	4,483	13,346	September	4,990	14,059
October	6,326	22,681	October	4,628	13,533	October	5,200	14,436
November	6,505	23,269	November	4,792	14,085	November	5,277	14,577
December	6,706	24,122	December	5,169	15,460	December	5,362	14,807
1935			1938			1941		
January	6,900	24,716	January	5,629	17,080	January	5,445	15,064
February	6,825	24,462	February	5,955	18,236	February	5,458	15,090
March	6,855	24,354	March	6,336	19,535	March	5,360	14,667
April	6,786	23,936	April	6,417	19,874	April	5,153	13,896
May	6,694	23,502	May	6,496	20,115	May	4,913	13,048
June	6,359	22,302	June	6,475	20,147	June	4,689	12,364
July	6,137	21,669	July	6,415	20,019			
August	6,128	21,468	August	6,533	20,475			
September	5,733	19,963	September	6,563	20,470			
October	5,758	19,756	October	6,830	21,022			
November	5,647	19,343	November	6,934	21,280			
December	6,008	20,767	December	6,954	21,286			

^a Estimated unduplicated totals. See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included.

TABLE 38. AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES									
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941									
[In thousands]									
Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	\$66,426	\$308,193	\$219,102	\$256,502	\$246,929	\$221,157	\$207,225	\$244,269	\$221,979
February	70,984	247,882	203,488	261,518	245,574	231,347	202,827	248,395	215,023
March	84,077	226,700	207,050	269,423	246,172	247,661	209,783	253,584	216,039
April	78,227	149,523	210,711	263,260	243,294	256,146	289,485	247,737	208,430
May	80,819	161,042	214,080	258,856	236,784	263,620	285,561	239,153	198,841
June	86,634	162,381	199,252	255,963	225,735	272,707	277,054	218,714	187,876
July	81,546	168,663	200,751	219,973	205,341	274,926	251,923	211,840	-----
August	85,682	186,765	200,907	253,841	198,131	282,520	246,402	213,288	-----
September	83,855	174,945	191,203	255,814	193,228	284,587	225,295	203,056	-----
October	90,379	187,680	209,671	265,048	196,517	295,396	236,706	216,141	-----
November	137,552	203,290	222,995	268,859	203,715	302,239	239,864	209,214	-----
December	274,117	203,801	253,302	258,956	212,498	304,077	243,031	217,845	-----

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included.

and general relief payments totaled \$339,000,-000, or about a fourth less than in the fiscal year 1940. Although substantial increases occurred in total payments made under the NYA programs and the special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates (amounting to 22 and 13 percent, respectively, for the year), they were not great enough to offset the reductions in WPA and general relief outlays.

Payments for all Federal work programs combined represented about 59 percent of the total payments in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 63 percent in the preceding year. In spite of the fact that WPA earnings decreased in absolute amount, they accounted for nearly as large a share of the total in the fiscal year 1941 as in 1940 (45 as compared with 46 percent). Payments to CCC enrollees, which had also declined somewhat in total, represented about 8 percent in both 1940 and 1941. Earnings on PWA projects, which in 1940 accounted for more than 6 percent of total program payments, in 1941 represented less than 2 percent. All public assistance payments combined accounted for 41 percent of the total for all programs in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 37 percent in the preceding year. The proportion represented by the special assistance programs increased from nearly 21 percent to about 27 percent, while general relief payments declined from nearly 16 percent in 1940 to less than 14 percent in 1941.

Monthly totals of recipients assisted under the individual programs during the fiscal year

1941 are shown in Table 39, and a parallel series on the amount of payments made under these programs is presented in Table 40. In addition, comparable data for previous years and state data for the month of June 1941 are shown in Appendix Tables XX to XXIII.

Work Projects Administration

The WPA since 1935 has operated a program of useful public projects on which jobs have been provided for unemployed workers who have been certified by local public relief agencies as being in need.² During the fiscal year 1941, the WPA program provided employment for an average of approximately 1,700,000 workers in the continental United States. This was about 17 percent less than the average number employed during the preceding year. Approximately 30 percent of the persons employed at the end of the year were working on national defense projects.

Trends in WPA employment and earnings during the fiscal year 1941 followed the usual seasonal patterns. Rising steadily during the first half of the year, the average number of persons employed reached a high point of about 1,858,000 in January. In subsequent months the number declined until only 1,376,000 workers were employed in the continental United States in June 1941. This was the smallest average for any month since October 1935 and

² WPA project activities, employment, expenditures, and other aspects of the WPA program are discussed in detail in earlier sections of this report. A brief summary is included here to facilitate comparison with other programs.

a decrease of more than a fifth from the total for the preceding June. Monthly earnings on WPA projects during the year ranged from a high point of \$103,500,000 in January to a low of \$80,800,000 in June 1941. The June figure was the smallest monthly total that had been recorded since November 1935.

National Youth Administration

Part-time employment for young men and young women is provided on the student work and out-of-school work programs of the NYA. The student work program offers work opportunities for high school and college students who would be unable to continue in school without this assistance. On the out-of-school work program, young persons who are no longer in full-time attendance at school are given part-time employment on public projects.

Employment on the NYA student work program during the 1940-41 school year was at approximately the same level as during the preceding year. After the usual decline in the summer vacation months, the program expanded rapidly in September, and by October about 352,000 students were employed on NYA

projects. The numbers increased during most of the subsequent months until a peak of 478,000 was reached in April 1941, and then declined to 356,000 in June. During the course of the school year the students earned a total of about \$27,100,000. Maximum monthly earnings amounted to \$6 for high school students, \$20 for undergraduate college students, and \$30 for graduate students.

The out-of-school work program provides training and work experience in the basic mechanical trades and in various specialized fields on projects for the construction and improvement of public facilities such as buildings and roads and for the provision of professional, clerical, and other assistance in a variety of nonconstruction fields. Projects designed to develop specialized skills of importance to the national defense program were given emphasis during the 1941 fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1941, the NYA out-of-school work program provided part-time employment on public projects to a greater number of young men and young women who were in need of employment than ever before. In July 1940, 196,000 youths were employed on the program. By December the number

TABLE 39.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance																Em- ploy- ment on regular Fed- eral con- struc- tion proj- ects
Month	Unduplicated total ^B		Work Proj- ects Admin- istra- tion	National Youth Administration		Civ- il- ian Con- ser- vation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Fed- eral agency proj- ects— emer- gency funds	Special types of public assistance			Gen- eral relief	Farm Secur- ity Admin- istra- tion grants		
	House- holds	Per- sons in these house- holds		Stu- dent work pro- gram	Out-of- school work pro- gram		Non- Fed- eral proj- ects	Fed- eral proj- ects		Old- age assist- ance	Aid to depend- ent chil- dren	Aid to the blind				
1940																
July	5,055	14,331	1,639	(C)	196	274	56	7	2	1,986	349	72	1,362	31	332	
August	5,098	14,178	1,684	1	239	287	43	5	1	2,001	353	72	1,342	43	315	
September	4,996	14,059	1,673	24	238	254	35	5	1	2,016	357	72	1,258	35	391	
October	5,200	14,436	1,743	352	232	279	27	4	1	2,034	360	72	1,230	34	456	
November	5,277	14,577	1,771	439	262	283	22	4	1	2,051	364	73	1,212	36	614	
December	5,362	14,897	1,826	449	326	246	18	3	1	2,066	370	73	1,239	44	712	
1941																
January	5,445	15,064	1,858	442	419	258	12	2	1	2,075	376	73	1,257	57	721	
February	5,458	15,060	1,850	459	482	275	10	2	1	2,082	383	73	1,229	57	797	
March	5,360	14,667	1,718	471	459	244	8	2	1	2,107	387	73	1,210	66	762	
April	5,153	13,896	1,575	478	418	228	8	2	1	2,125	391	74	1,153	52	776	
May	4,913	13,048	1,453	462	391	223	7	2	1	2,146	392	74	1,038	35	723	
June	4,689	12,364	1,376	356	384	195	7	1	1	2,166	391	74	934	38	718	

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included. Comparable data for earlier years are given in Table XX of the appendix.

^B Does not include data pertaining to regular Federal construction projects.

^C Less than 500.

increased to 326,000, and in February it reached a peak of 482,000. The high point in employment during the preceding year had been 336,000. By June 1941 employment had declined to 384,000—a figure that was higher than the total for any month of any preceding year.

Monthly earnings on NYA out-of-school work program projects fluctuated between \$3,400,000 and \$9,300,000 during the various months of the 1941 fiscal year, and totaled nearly \$80,400,000. The earnings of individual workers ranged from \$14 to \$24 per month, depending upon the geographic location and size of the community in which the young person was employed.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Since its initiation in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps has provided employment for unemployed young men, on projects for the conservation and development of natural resources. The enrollees are maintained in camps and are given opportunities for education and vocational training. Early in the 1941 fiscal year, CCC training was intensified and expanded to give special emphasis to trade and industrial courses in fields important to the national defense, such as electrical repair work, automobile and airplane servicing, metal work, and blueprint reading.

During the first six months of the 1941 fiscal year, CCC enrollment averaged about 270,000 per month, or only slightly less than during the same months of the preceding year. In the months subsequent to February 1941, however, a marked decline occurred in the number of enrollees. From an average of 244,000 men in March, enrollment dropped to 195,000 in June. The extraordinarily low level reached in June 1941 anticipated a reduction in the number of camps scheduled for operation in the new fiscal year. In general, the downward trend in CCC enrollment during the latter half of the year reflected a decrease in the volume of applications for enrollment and an increase in the numbers of enrollees leaving the Corps prior to the expiration of their enrollment terms.

The estimated monthly earnings of CCC enrollees ranged from \$12,900,000 to \$19,000,000

during the fiscal year and totaled \$201,700,000 for the year. These estimates include not only the maintenance that the enrollees receive in the camps but also the cash allowances of which a large share is allotted to dependents. Effective January 1, 1941, the allotments to dependents of junior enrollees (men between 17 and 23 years of age, who make up the bulk of the enrollment) were reduced from \$22 to \$15 so that the \$7 difference might be set up as a savings account for the enrollee, payable to him upon his discharge from the Corps.

Public Works Administration and Other Federal Agency Employment

The Public Works Administration and a number of Federal agencies other than the WPA, CCC, and NYA have also undertaken public construction projects that have been financed from emergency appropriations. For several years, however, this group of projects has provided a progressively smaller number of jobs. No new appropriations were made for the PWA program in 1941, and total employment on projects financed with PWA funds dropped from 63,000 persons in July 1940 to only 8,000 in June 1941. In July 1939 about 227,000 workers had been employed on PWA projects. Employment on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency appropriations totaled only about 1,000 persons during most months of the 1941 fiscal year.

Total earnings on PWA and other Federal agency projects amounted to barely a fifth as much in the fiscal year 1941 as in the previous year. Workers on PWA projects received \$38,300,000 in 1941 as compared with \$186,400,000 a year earlier, and those employed on other Federal agency projects earned \$1,400,000 as against \$2,300,000 in 1940.

Special Types of Public Assistance

The numbers aided under the three special types of assistance in which the Federal Government participates under the Social Security Act—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—increased substantially in the 1941 fiscal year. During this period the number of recipients of old-age assistance increased 10 percent; of aid to dependent children,

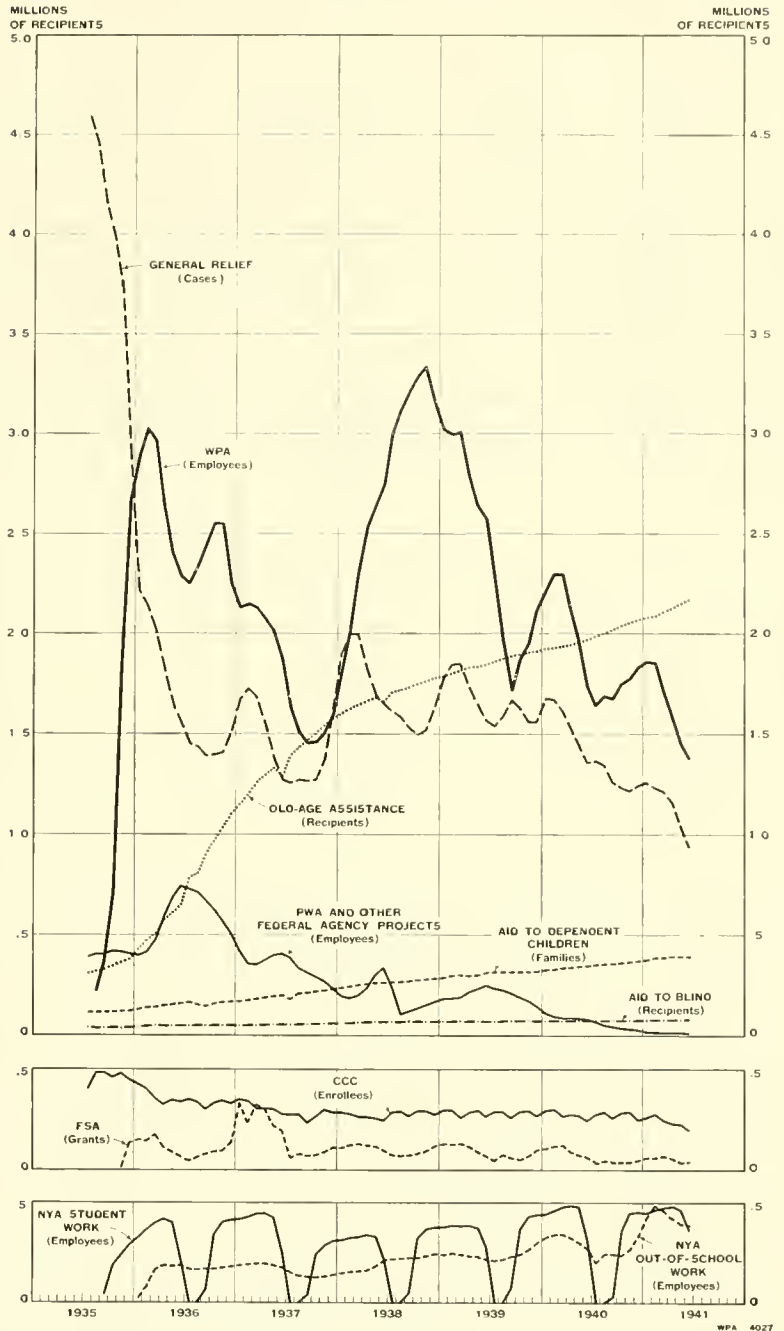
about 13 percent; and of aid to the blind, 3 percent. Federal grants are made on a matching basis (up to specified limits) to states operating these programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board.

During the 1941 fiscal year, old-age assistance was administered in all states with the financial participation of the Federal Government. The number of recipients of old-age assistance increased steadily, from a total of 1,986,000 in July 1940 to 2,166,000 in June 1941. Monthly payments from Federal, state, and local funds for this type of assistance increased from \$39,600,000 in July 1940 to nearly \$45,700,000 in June 1941, a rise of 15 percent. The relatively larger increase in payments than in the number of recipients reflected increases in the average amount extended per recipient in the majority of the states, among which Texas and Washington were outstanding. In June 1941 the average monthly amount per recipient of old-age assistance ranged from less than \$10 in six states to more than \$30 in three states. In total, nearly \$506,200,000 was paid to recipients of old-age assistance during the year.

Two states—Mississippi and South Dakota—were added during the 1941 fiscal year to the number granting aid to dependent children under plans approved by the Social Security Board. By June, Federal, state, and local funds were being used to assist needy children in 43 states; in the remainder of the states such aid was being administered under state laws from state and local funds without Federal participation. In June 1941, 391,000 families,

CHART 14
RECIPIENTS OF FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT
AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM

July 1935 - June 1941



including 942,000 children, were recipients of aid to dependent children. This figure represented an increase of 45,000 families, or 13 percent, over the June 1940 total. More than half the increase occurred in Pennsylvania,

TABLE 40 AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance														
Month	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds	Special types of public assistance			General relief	Farm Security Administration grants	Earnings on regular Federal construction projects
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind			
1940														
July	\$211,840	\$97,086	\$2	\$3,407	\$18,137	\$6,899	\$767	\$162	\$39,643	\$11,090	\$1,818	\$32,192	\$637	\$39,440
August	213,288	97,333	4	4,759	19,022	5,738	692	70	39,943	11,223	1,832	31,732	940	43,799
September	203,056	93,507	106	4,822	16,828	4,586	644	93	40,034	11,328	1,829	28,547	732	47,038
October	216,141	101,789	2,236	4,911	18,479	3,602	540	126	40,864	11,558	1,846	29,379	811	56,120
November	209,214	93,532	3,064	5,450	18,725	3,047	509	151	41,306	11,718	1,848	29,033	831	69,201
December	217,845	102,329	3,109	6,463	16,314	2,304	367	132	41,858	11,990	1,862	30,080	1,057	86,074
1941														
January	221,979	103,514	2,776	7,901	17,110	1,604	249	137	42,523	12,298	1,868	30,544	1,455	103,323
February	215,023	94,080	3,165	9,224	18,152	1,496	239	114	43,001	13,192	1,871	28,872	1,617	113,790
March	216,039	97,400	3,283	8,929	16,178	1,158	201	103	43,440	12,766	1,870	28,758	1,953	111,136
April	208,430	93,689	3,352	8,405	15,073	1,124	213	111	43,838	12,866	1,883	26,269	1,607	116,152
May	198,841	88,236	3,385	8,115	14,765	1,014	204	118	44,074	12,856	1,894	23,272	908	106,415
June	187,876	80,746	2,592	7,992	12,902	881	175	117	45,659	12,806	1,894	20,580	1,532	110,103

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included. Comparable data for earlier years are given in Table XXI of the appendix.^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

where more liberal eligibility standards became effective during the year. Payments from Federal, state, and local funds for aid to dependent children increased 17 percent from June 1940 to June 1941 (from \$11,000,000 to \$12,800,000), and totaled nearly \$145,700,000 for the 1941 fiscal year. As in the case of the old-age assistance program, the relatively larger rise in payments than in the number of recipients was the result of slight increases in the average amount of aid per family in the majority of the states.

The smallest of the special assistance programs—aid to the blind—showed comparatively minor increases during the year. As in the preceding fiscal year, 42 states provided aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and four additional states furnished such aid under state laws without Federal participation. Between June 1940 and June 1941 the number of recipients increased by 3 percent to 74,000 and the amount of payments increased by 4 percent to \$1,900,000. A total of more than \$22,300,000 was paid to recipients of aid to the blind during the course of the 1941 fiscal year.

General Relief

Public general relief has been financed from state and local funds since the discontinuation, during the fiscal year 1936, of grants by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the states. Among the persons aided under this residual program are the physically handicapped and other unemployable persons who do not meet the eligibility requirements of any of the special assistance programs, as well as some of the employable persons for whom jobs are not available on work programs because of shortages of funds or other causes. Also, general relief is sometimes extended to needy families receiving assistance under other programs when their income from these other sources is not sufficient to meet minimum requirements.

The downward trend in the national general relief totals that had been evident in the two previous years was accentuated during the fiscal year 1941.³ Instead of the upward movement that usually takes place in the fall and winter

³ The comparability of the general relief totals for months subsequent to August 1940 with those for previous months is affected to some extent by the exclusion, beginning with September 1940, of cases receiving medical care only and of total payments for medical care.

months, a steady decline in the number of cases occurred from July through November 1940, and only slight increases were evident in December and January. The estimate for January was only 1,257,000 cases, a decline of roughly 100,000, or 8 percent, from the estimate for the preceding July, and the smallest January total in the period beginning with 1933 for which nation-wide statistics are available. The decline that began in February continued throughout the remainder of the year, particularly heavy reductions being recorded during the last quarter. By June 1941, the estimated national total number of cases had dropped to 934,000, the first total of less than 1,000,000 that had been recorded in the entire period beginning with January 1933. The reduction from June of the preceding year amounted to about 420,000, or slightly less than a third.

A similarly pronounced downward movement was evident in the total monthly payments for general relief. In July 1940, general relief payments totaled about \$32,200,000 or 11 percent less than in the preceding July. This, nevertheless, was the highest monthly total recorded during the fiscal year 1941. The total for June 1941 was only \$20,600,000, the lowest of the entire period beginning with January 1933. General relief payments during the year totaled a little less than \$339,300,000, as compared with a total of about \$453,400,000 during the fiscal year 1940.

Reductions in general relief totals occurred in practically all the states, although a major portion of the national decline occurred in the large industrial states. The contraction in the general relief rolls in the larger states was primarily attributable to increased employment and income. This factor was also responsible to some extent for the changes that occurred in most of the other states. In some areas, decreases were partly attributable to reductions in available funds and more restrictive eligibility requirements. Expansion of the old-age assistance and aid to dependent children programs also contributed materially to the downward trend in the general relief rolls in a number of states. Declines were comparatively small

in a few states where little assistance was given during the year to employable persons.

For the continental United States as a whole the average amount of general relief extended per case during the month of June 1941 was about \$22. Average monthly payments do not furnish an accurate measure of relief standards, since they are affected by various factors such as the average number of persons per case, the extent of turnover in relief rolls, and the extent to which assistance supplements other income. Nevertheless, it is evident that great variation existed in the general relief standards prevailing in the several states. Only half a dozen states reported average benefits that were higher than the national average, but in about a dozen states the average was less than \$10 in June. A few states with comparatively high payments had considerable influence on the national average. Nearly half of the cases receiving general relief during June 1941 were located in three states in which the average monthly payments per case ranged from \$19 to \$36. These three states included 24 percent of the national population.

Farm Security Administration Grants

The Farm Security Administration, as a part of its rehabilitation activities, makes grants to destitute and low-income farmers to provide them with food, clothing, and other family needs. During the 1941 fiscal year relatively small numbers of grants were made, ranging from 31,000 to 66,000 in the various months. Even the largest monthly total contrasts sharply with the winter peaks of from 119,000 to 335,000 that had been recorded in preceding years. Total grants during the year amounted to about \$14,100,000, which was 29 percent less than in the fiscal year 1940 and 59 percent less than in 1937. The low level of grants in the 1941 fiscal year reflected not only the general improvement in agricultural conditions but also the fact that there had been relatively few of the emergency situations, such as those arising from floods and droughts, that necessitated program expansion in previous years.

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TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

WPA statistics presented in this report relate to activities conducted under the program from its initiation in the summer of 1935 through June 30, 1941. The figures cover activities on all WPA projects financed in whole or in part with WPA funds. Most of these projects have been operated by the WPA itself, but in the period beginning with July 1938 a few have been operated by other Federal agencies with funds appropriated to the WPA and allocated to these agencies. Unless otherwise specified, all statistics presented in this report cover the continental United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Many of the tabulations relate to fiscal years (July 1 through June 30).

Employment Statistics

WPA employment data shown in the first three tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on all WPA projects. Tables IV and VI relate to employment on projects operated by the WPA itself, and Table V covers only employment on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. None of the figures shown in these tables include administrative employees or workers paid by project sponsors.

Monthly WPA employment figures have usually been used in both the appendix and the text tables except for certain distributions that were reported only for selected weeks. The monthly statistics are averages of the numbers employed on Wednesday of each week. The basic weekly figures are summarized for the United States and territories in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables VII, VIII, and IX are based on reports of the Department of the Treasury and relate to Federal funds allocated or appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941. The data cover project operations and administrative expenses of WPA (including administrative expenses of the NYA prior to July 1939); other Federal agency project operations and

administrative expenses financed with allocations of WPA funds; the purchase of surplus clothing for needy persons and aid to self-help and cooperative associations under the ERA Act of 1938; tornado relief under the ERA Act of 1939; and the settlement of property damage claims under the ERA Acts of 1939 and fiscal year 1941. Some of the terms used in these tables are defined in the following paragraphs:

1. "Allocations" represent amounts directly appropriated to the agency or ordered transferred to it, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations," as used in this report represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against allocated funds. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations. Items such as pay rolls, rents, and travel expenses, which are certain to become due in a short period, are obligated one period in advance.¹

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of pay rolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate measure of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations, and expenditures lag behind current operations because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables X to XVI, dealing with expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds on projects operated by WPA, are based on data compiled from WPA project ledgers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the several states.

Project Accomplishment Statistics

Tables XVII, XVIII, and XIX relate to the number of physical units of work that were

¹ This definition of "obligations" does not correspond with that used under the revised accounting procedure effective with fiscal year 1942. Under the new procedure, the definition given above applies to "encumbrances," and the term "obligations" covers only those transactions which legally reserve an appropriation for expenditure. For example, the obligations recorded for labor costs in the fiscal year 1942 include only earnings for completed pay periods plus accrued earnings for incompletd pay periods; in general, those recorded for nonlabor costs include only WPA requisitions for which purchase orders, bills of lading, or similar documents have been issued.

completed on projects operated by WPA from the beginning of the program through June 1941. The figures shown for certain activities on community service programs, however, refer to the extent of public participation during the month of April 1941. The data presented are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

Federal Work Program and Public Assistance Statistics

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in the section on Federal work programs and public assistance and presented in Table XX include both relief and nonrelief recipients, exclusive of administrative employees, in the continental United States who benefited under the following agencies and programs: emergency relief (general work and direct relief and FERA special programs) financed in part from FERA funds; general relief, including outdoor poor relief, financed from state and local funds; subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration; the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) which, from February 1936, have been financed in part from Federal funds under the Social Security Act; the Civil Works program; the Work Projects Administration; the Civilian Conservation Corps; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and all other work and construction projects of Federal agencies other than WPA, PWA, NYA, and CCC that have been financed from funds made available by emergency relief appropriation acts.

The estimates differ from those published in the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program, June 30, 1940* in that they exclude data pertaining to regular Federal construction projects; these data are shown separately, however, in all the tables covering individual programs. The series shown in this report as well as in the earlier publications exclude recipients of institutional care (with the exception of transient relief included under the special programs of the FERA), surplus commodities (including those made available through the stamp plan

and the direct distribution system of the Surplus Marketing Administration), and rural rehabilitation loans made by the Farm Security Administration; they also exclude persons benefited by the unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors' insurance programs of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Boards.

The monthly figures on aggregate payments made to these recipients, which are presented in Table XXI, were obtained by adding the amounts reported or estimated for the various programs. They exclude administrative costs and material, equipment, and other nonlabor costs incident to project operations.

In order to arrive at the total numbers of households and persons, it was necessary to make several types of adjustments. Basic recipient data reported for the majority of programs correspond fairly closely to the number of households (families and single persons), but, for certain programs, reported recipient data were converted to a household basis. The number of persons benefited, including dependents of family heads, was reported monthly for only a few of the programs; data for other programs were estimated from information available from special reports and sample studies.

Allowances were made for duplication because some households and persons benefit from more than one program in the course of any given month. Duplication between programs is sometimes technical in nature—a result of the fact that assistance or work may be provided during part of a month under one program and during the remainder of the same month under another program. This type of duplication has attained important proportions at certain times, as, for example, in the fall of 1935.

Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are rough approximations which are presented only on a nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in nearly all instances were based on sample information which is not adequate for making adjustments in totals for individual states. Figures for the country as a whole are not suited for use in adjusting state figures because of the existence of wide variation in the extent of duplication among the different states. Unduplicated state totals consequently

have not been developed. Recipient data for individual programs, however, are shown by states, for June 1941, in Table XXII.

The unduplicated estimates were prepared jointly by the Social Security Board and the WPA. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and between these programs and general relief for months subsequent to June 1936 was estimated by the Social Security Board. All other adjustments for duplication were prepared in accordance with methods developed by the

Division of Research and the Division of Statistics of the WPA.

The coverage of the basic statistics on the number of recipients and amount of payments to recipients for each of the Federal work and public assistance programs, which are shown in Tables XX to XXIII, is indicated in the footnotes to the tables. All figures relate to the continental United States or its political subdivisions and, unless otherwise specified, refer to the calendar month. The source of the basic statistics, unless otherwise specified, is the WPA.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS
WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1941

Month	Year ending June 30, 1935			Year ending June 30, 1936			Year ending June 30, 1937			Year ending June 30, 1938			Year ending June 30, 1939			Year ending June 30, 1940			Year ending June 30, 1941		
	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA	Date operated by WPA
July	3	---	1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,937,489	2,853,129	84,360	5	2,388,080	2,338,179	29,401	3	1,607,733	1,568,509	38,884	3	1,607,733	1,568,509
	10	---	8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,983,107	2,898,597	84,570	12	2,299,702	2,248,611	41,091	10	1,619,630	1,577,729	41,901	10	1,619,630	1,577,729
	17	---	15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	21	3,022,103	2,937,926	84,177	19	2,250,368	2,197,226	53,142	17	1,639,455	1,613,434	46,021	17	1,639,455	1,613,434
	24	---	22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495	26	2,200,195	2,143,662	56,533	24	1,689,731	1,642,089	47,642	24	1,689,731	1,642,089
	31	---	29	2,264,056	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	1,700,846	1,651,406	49,440	31	1,700,846	1,651,406
August	---	---	---	2,245,328	---	1,631,204	---	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900	---	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167	---	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768	---	1,655,479	1,610,711
	7	---	5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	3,076,588	2,992,876	83,712	2	2,082,366	2,025,246	57,120	7	1,708,325	1,653,809	52,716	7	1,708,325	1,653,809
	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,101,344	3,016,775	84,569	9	2,053,552	1,994,736	58,816	14	1,708,230	1,654,070	53,169	14	1,708,230	1,654,070
	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,123,988	3,038,875	85,113	16	1,977,396	1,916,525	60,871	21	1,697,978	1,642,796	53,182	21	1,697,978	1,642,796
	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,153,113	3,066,895	86,218	23	1,897,806	1,834,717	63,149	28	1,691,307	1,635,984	55,323	28	1,691,307	1,635,984
September	---	---	---	2,332,380	---	1,510,894	---	3,125,214	3,040,237	85,007	---	1,970,088	1,909,886	60,802	---	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348	---	1,701,512	1,647,164
	4	299,543	2	2,405,098	---	1,166,361	7	3,197,459	3,108,921	88,558	6	1,612,447	1,543,275	59,172	4	1,690,104	1,634,802	55,302	4	1,690,104	1,634,802
	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,210,312	3,121,091	89,221	13	1,685,794	1,633,095	62,699	11	1,687,420	1,631,328	56,002	11	1,687,420	1,631,328
	18	397,563	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,218,584	3,127,757	90,827	20	1,735,580	1,667,836	67,734	18	1,689,292	1,633,195	56,097	18	1,689,292	1,633,195
	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577	27	1,790,163	1,719,872	70,291	25	1,703,748	1,647,970	55,778	25	1,703,748	1,647,970
October	---	---	---	2,508,441	---	1,448,411	---	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041	---	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	---	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	---	1,692,641	1,636,824
	2	371,316	---	2,453,602	---	1,155,977	---	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041	---	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	---	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	---	1,692,641	1,636,824
	9	---	7	2,525,411	6	1,150,667	5	3,233,932	3,141,433	89,499	4	1,834,192	1,764,361	69,831	2	1,746,701	1,691,224	55,180	2	1,746,701	1,691,224
	16	591,127	14	2,545,025	13	1,157,029	12	3,266,075	3,175,259	90,846	11	1,875,190	1,802,225	72,965	9	1,762,672	1,707,351	55,121	9	1,762,672	1,707,351
	23	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377	18	1,898,671	1,823,729	74,942	16	1,708,162	1,653,242	54,929	16	1,708,162	1,653,242
November	---	---	---	2,581,208	---	1,475,800	---	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484	---	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765	---	1,723,644	1,668,325	55,105	---	1,723,644	1,668,325
	30	986,837	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484	25	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765	23	1,723,644	1,668,325	55,105	23	1,723,644	1,668,325
	---	---	---	2,552,574	---	1,462,605	---	3,286,611	3,193,567	91,044	---	1,877,139	1,804,003	73,376	---	1,706,480	1,651,751	54,738	---	1,706,480	1,651,751
	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,304	3	1,487,007	2	3,303,841	3,271,398	92,443	1	1,901,147	1,824,113	77,034	6	1,783,479	1,730,024	53,455	6	1,783,479	1,730,024
	13	1,623,666	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,028	9	3,358,525	3,296,550	91,975	8	1,929,219	1,851,244	77,975	13	1,783,606	1,732,531	53,460	13	1,783,606	1,732,531
December	---	---	---	2,482,681	---	1,519,740	---	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377	---	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765	---	1,723,644	1,668,325	55,105	---	1,723,644	1,668,325
	27	2,415,354	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,318,983	3,225,625	93,358	22	1,987,202	1,909,280	77,966	27	1,821,680	1,768,325	53,105	27	1,821,680	1,768,325
	---	---	---	2,551,042	---	1,503,720	---	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637	---	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,704	---	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299	---	1,799,382	1,746,083
	4	2,553,696	2	2,551,042	---	1,503,720	---	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637	---	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,704	---	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299	---	1,799,382	1,746,083
	11	2,604,116	9	2,588,595	7	1,537,558	6	3,240,677	3,148,437	92,240	5	2,075,387	1,996,894	78,493	4	1,832,523	1,780,931	51,592	4	1,832,523	1,780,931
Average	---	---	---	2,247,461	---	1,596,676	---	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,859,594	1,808,595
	---	---	---	2,247,461	---	1,596,676	---	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,859,594	1,808,595
	---	---	---	2,247,461	---	1,596,676	---	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,859,594	1,808,595
	---	---	---	2,247,461	---	1,596,676	---	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,859,594	1,808,595
	---	---	---	2,247,461	---	1,596,676	---	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,859,594	1,808,595

Month		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941						
January	2	2,782,252	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	3,060,932	2,979,997	89,935	3	2,150,939	2,085,577	74,362	2	1,880,440	1,820,298	50,252
January	8	2,840,214	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	3,029,765	2,930,574	90,191	10	2,189,563	2,115,169	74,384	8	1,886,942	1,837,544	49,398
January	15	2,890,016	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	3,001,092	2,910,907	90,155	17	2,222,060	2,148,903	73,103	15	1,893,750	1,844,928	48,822
January	22	2,925,605	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,025	25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495	24	2,294,432	2,217,452	73,517	22	1,895,386	1,847,069	48,377
January	29	2,960,577									31	2,295,619	2,192,356	73,253	29	1,895,189	1,846,902	48,287
Average																		
February		2,879,733		2,131,079		1,803,102		3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194		2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726		1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027
February	5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,966,202	2,876,649	89,553	7	2,287,767	2,212,789	75,008	5	1,892,243	1,844,585	47,058
February	12	3,017,619	10	2,160,209	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,876,724	90,292	14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909	12	1,892,632	1,845,377	47,357
February	19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	3,010,639	2,922,029	88,630	21	2,318,940	2,244,540	74,400	19	1,884,696	1,837,566	47,133
February	26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345	28	2,324,089	2,249,912	74,177	26	1,896,885	1,820,453	46,132
Average																		
March		3,019,098		2,149,369		2,063,840		2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198		2,309,218	2,234,565	74,623		1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120
March	4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	3,032,247	2,948,175	84,072	6	2,323,491	2,248,890	74,601	5	1,895,582	1,846,431	45,151
March	11	2,991,121	9	2,139,478	9	2,213,865	8	3,009,253	2,927,115	82,138	13	2,318,914	2,244,323	74,591	12	1,763,805	1,719,346	44,549
March	18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,577	15	3,014,585	2,926,730	87,555	20	2,311,325	2,236,362	73,533	19	1,733,676	1,691,067	44,009
March	25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406	27	2,288,227	2,212,233	73,994	25	1,707,521	1,663,856	43,965
March	31		31	2,110,949	30	2,445,415	29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,730								
Average																		
April		2,960,315		2,129,475		2,321,541		3,003,110	2,920,066	89,044		2,310,539	2,235,359	75,190		1,753,214	1,708,075	44,569
April	1	2,761,155	7	2,098,339	6	2,904,483	5	2,965,791	2,801,013	104,178	3	2,294,440	2,127,384	77,056	2	1,692,393	1,618,748	43,645
April	8	2,675,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,760,735	2,649,886	110,849	10	2,101,901	2,082,546	73,355	9	1,634,046	1,590,616	43,400
April	15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,614,085	19	2,732,582	2,635,369	116,913	17	2,117,741	2,037,252	80,439	16	1,606,759	1,562,080	43,078
April	22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,736,639	2,629,314	121,325	24	2,092,681	2,010,398	81,483	23	1,583,587	1,541,889	43,698
April	29	2,503,892													30	1,560,248	1,517,692	42,556
Average																		
May		2,626,367		2,078,221		2,540,464		2,792,392	2,679,046	113,316		2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588		1,603,801	1,566,325	43,476
May	6	2,454,215	5	2,046,731	4	2,606,719	3	2,736,329	2,610,082	126,247	1	2,039,045	1,977,473	81,572	7	1,510,185	1,477,263	41,922
May	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,714	10	2,660,236	2,527,058	132,278	8	2,008,540	1,924,388	84,532	14	1,466,640	1,434,138	42,211
May	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	137,230	15	1,970,257	1,885,683	84,554	21	1,474,390	1,439,736	41,474
May	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847	22	1,944,945	1,857,813	87,132	28	1,464,362	1,429,550	40,812
May											29	1,925,539	1,837,533	87,686				
Average																		
June		2,396,719		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,075		1,981,696	1,896,642	85,024		1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
June	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	141,100	5	1,857,906	1,770,280	87,617	4	1,441,936	1,400,885	41,051
June	10	2,293,025	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	141,178	12	1,784,270	1,696,620	88,630	11	1,423,371	1,382,328	41,043
June	17	2,273,052	16	1,896,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,265	139,420	19	1,714,327	1,628,337	86,190	18	1,410,051	1,367,935	42,116
June	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,014	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677	26	1,694,626	1,583,242	81,384	25	1,368,863	1,327,762	40,601
June			30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931												
Average																		
		2,283,022		1,878,008		2,743,025		2,578,041	2,438,432	139,069		1,755,532	1,669,572	85,900		1,410,430	1,369,727	41,203

A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

B Average for three weeks.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE II.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE ^A

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1940

State	December 1935	June 1936	December 1936	June 1937	December 1937	June 1938	December 1938 ^B	June 1939 ^B	December 1939 ^B	June 1940 ^B
Total	2,667,190	2,285,622	2,247,461	1,878,008	1,596,676	2,743,025	3,161,080	2,578,041	2,123,431	1,755,532
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351	50,900	34,523
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521	6,868	5,740
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119	42,995	26,941
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069	90,020	75,571
Colorado	37,967	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984	24,019	17,234
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000	19,026	16,724
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,047	3,468	2,515	2,736
District of Columbia	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919	10,821	10,799
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,680	45,387	37,716	25,379
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367	47,707	35,388
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730	10,387	7,237
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,889	222,158	246,738	201,590	160,098	135,737
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360	61,166	47,345
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079	23,917	19,093
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,549	34,717	37,126	30,116	26,716	20,374
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,735	62,506	68,563	57,913	45,008	34,463
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343	36,197	24,783
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	4,231	8,169	10,986	8,264	7,438	6,246
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818	14,796	15,220
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164	86,609	65,910
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676	88,065	67,155
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,088	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185	46,174	35,674
Mississippi	31,385	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360	43,924	25,758
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639	77,618	64,411
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,959	17,693	13,175	8,736
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298	27,124	20,196
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,696	2,184	2,672	1,951	1,799	1,470
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536	6,873	6,234
New Jersey	89,696	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,696	91,140	104,570	82,940	70,128	58,511
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956	12,446	9,024
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344	154,321	145,146
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	57,004	43,879	42,098	37,466
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832	13,637	9,598
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508	140,163	118,994
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970	48,031	37,843
Oregon	18,814	14,899	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100	15,176	12,658
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728	147,270	158,605
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108	12,252	10,952
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581	39,627	28,668
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428	15,159	9,463
Tennessee	45,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988	38,846	33,600
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,892	92,806	73,246
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,960	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984	11,531	8,702
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289	4,400	3,833
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,200	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923	25,434	26,259
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484	27,801	23,557
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961	32,929	30,011
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821	51,847	38,713
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820	3,587	2,577
Alaska	—	—	—	8	—	—	80	754	120	241
Hawaii	—	—	4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333	1,755	1,672
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	4,018	11,088	17,356
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,345	1,361	1,278	1,760
Undistributed by state	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	—

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

TABLE III.- AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE ^A

QUARTERLY, SEPTEMBER 1940-JUNE 1941

State	September 1940			December 1940			March 1941			June 1941		
	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B
Total	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203
Alabama	34,202	33,904	298	39,403	39,001	402	36,792	36,360	432	32,037	31,702	335
Arizona	5,523	5,187	336	6,317	5,971	346	5,972	5,869	103	5,608	5,517	91
Arkansas	27,379	27,166	213	35,369	34,952	417	33,189	32,712	477	29,755	29,373	384
California	78,733	74,625	4,108	81,708	78,418	3,290	75,109	72,712	2,397	56,867	55,295	1,572
Colorado	16,961	15,824	1,137	19,738	18,770	968	20,489	19,833	656	16,939	16,070	869
Connecticut	16,445	15,404	1,041	14,648	14,011	637	11,170	10,642	528	6,921	6,556	365
Delaware	2,728	2,726	2	2,698	2,696	2	2,554	2,552	2	1,959	1,958	1
District of Columbia	10,717	9,183	1,534	10,667	9,204	1,463	9,790	8,523	1,267	7,909	6,561	1,348
Florida	26,750	25,417	1,333	34,636	33,349	1,287	31,048	29,927	1,121	25,372	24,316	1,056
Georgia	35,758	33,806	1,952	41,995	40,178	1,817	37,547	36,134	1,413	30,061	28,913	1,148
Idaho	7,058	6,033	1,025	8,532	8,025	507	9,860	9,215	645	6,444	5,992	452
Illinois	113,530	112,376	1,154	124,886	123,630	1,256	120,957	120,222	735	95,519	94,985	534
Indiana	43,840	43,057	783	46,323	45,488	835	42,967	42,243	724	34,067	33,598	469
Iowa	19,154	18,841	313	24,543	24,231	312	23,693	23,385	278	18,830	18,643	187
Kansas	20,170	18,981	1,189	26,513	25,268	1,050	25,800	24,537	1,263	20,280	19,486	794
Kentucky	35,035	33,549	1,486	40,189	38,659	1,530	36,207	34,886	1,321	29,148	28,554	594
Louisiana	26,111	25,634	477	28,103	27,665	438	30,968	30,408	560	28,736	28,329	407
Maine	5,707	5,296	411	7,048	6,760	288	8,139	7,813	326	4,602	4,402	200
Maryland	14,070	12,269	1,801	12,856	11,206	1,650	10,873	9,801	1,072	8,172	7,257	915
Massachusetts	65,518	63,597	1,921	80,445	78,791	1,654	70,695	69,277	1,418	57,142	55,441	1,701
Michigan	66,201	65,610	591	67,118	66,635	483	63,836	63,411	425	48,838	48,310	528
Minnesota	35,466	34,997	469	43,588	43,273	315	45,383	45,127	256	36,941	36,428	513
Mississippi	25,036	25,016	20	33,806	33,716	90	35,279	35,228	51	28,483	28,433	50
Missouri	56,832	56,064	768	62,530	61,730	800	57,097	56,341	756	51,871	50,588	1,283
Montana	8,225	7,902	323	10,111	10,095	16	10,831	10,827	4	8,415	8,389	26
Nebraska	20,416	19,825	591	23,610	23,092	518	23,806	23,281	525	20,176	19,393	783
Nevada	1,496	1,421	75	1,728	1,673	55	1,680	1,653	27	1,231	1,210	21
New Hampshire	6,093	5,571	522	6,912	6,483	429	5,884	5,546	338	4,820	4,604	156
New Jersey	58,666	57,451	1,215	62,765	61,773	992	54,216	53,344	872	42,471	41,809	662
New Mexico	9,121	8,850	271	10,829	10,442	387	11,002	10,676	326	10,066	9,658	408
New York	142,471	130,899	2,572	138,960	136,701	2,289	126,319	124,599	1,720	101,919	100,315	1,604
North Carolina	37,985	36,389	1,596	43,887	42,382	1,505	41,788	40,674	1,114	30,302	29,223	1,079
North Dakota	9,516	8,969	547	11,694	11,295	399	12,794	12,400	394	9,918	9,125	793
Ohio	104,931	103,763	1,168	105,715	104,728	987	96,113	95,384	729	80,670	79,864	806
Oklahoma	35,746	34,558	1,188	40,381	38,735	1,646	41,018	39,047	1,971	32,169	30,870	1,239
Oregon	11,549	11,050	499	12,299	11,872	427	11,998	11,692	306	9,096	8,788	308
Pennsylvania	154,195	150,223	3,972	141,957	139,114	2,843	121,740	119,566	2,174	93,018	90,301	2,717
Rhode Island	10,967	10,655	312	11,477	11,197	280	9,215	8,938	277	6,038	5,869	169
South Carolina	27,204	26,383	821	32,156	31,446	710	30,582	29,450	1,132	25,801	24,682	1,119
South Dakota	9,491	8,725	766	12,241	11,661	580	12,699	12,273	426	9,764	9,071	693
Tennessee	32,171	31,504	667	36,598	35,889	709	32,842	32,179	663	29,449	28,719	730
Texas	73,836	70,649	3,187	89,383	87,070	2,313	93,355	90,801	2,554	73,850	71,467	2,383
Utah	7,766	7,695	71	10,192	9,787	405	10,977	10,765	212	8,425	8,085	340
Vermont	3,595	3,449	146	4,090	3,920	170	3,929	3,906	23	2,662	2,493	169
Virginia	25,046	22,117	2,929	24,425	21,856	2,569	20,965	18,969	1,996	17,378	15,725	1,653
Washington	22,287	20,466	1,821	23,877	21,995	1,882	22,097	20,441	1,656	16,366	15,348	1,018
West Virginia	29,687	29,460	227	30,421	30,101	320	32,212	31,976	236	26,850	26,560	290
Wisconsin	38,898	38,420	478	44,118	43,865	253	41,297	41,082	215	30,297	29,750	547
Wyoming	2,492	2,282	210	2,806	2,603	203	2,882	2,763	119	2,242	2,093	149
Alaska	35		35	93		93	170		170	15		15
Hawaii	1,498	1,498		1,358	1,358		1,243	1,243		1,031	1,031	
Puerto Rico	17,608	13,148	4,460	30,316	25,835	4,481	32,478	28,016	4,462	32,585	28,491	4,094
Virgin Islands	726		726	1,701		1,701	1,728		1,702	1,463		1,436

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

TABLE IV.— NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE 25, 1941

State	Grand total	Division of Operations									Other
		Total	Highways, roads, and streets	Public buildings	Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	Publicly owned or operated utilities	Airports and airways	Conservation	Sanitation	Engineering surveys	
Total	1,327,762	903,240	470,945	128,686	51,414	119,970	67,987	28,938	14,959	6,397	13,944
Alabama	31,441	23,234	14,371	3,434	257	1,448	2,892	221	457	154	
Arizona	5,488	4,186	1,800	389		140	1,711		146		
Arkansas	29,107	21,749	17,801	1,812	147	286	1,071	421	60	66	85
California	51,069	28,171	9,867	6,549	818	5,598	2,740	1,559		492	548
Colorado	15,537	10,769	5,391	1,828	551	998	1,622	108	137	47	87
Connecticut	6,255	3,659	1,162	440	216	539	1,041	76	57	117	11
Delaware	1,862	1,166	275	583	52	135		30	49		42
District of Columbia	6,363	3,518	366	822	116	841	1,109		39		225
Florida	24,252	17,603	5,330	3,941	79	968	6,341	15	532		397
Georgia	26,978	17,149	10,727	1,744	317	1,560	1,164	146	1,034	46	411
Idaho	5,711	4,483	1,777	492	163	279	333	1,332	61	6	49
Illinois	91,806	57,403	26,750	5,515	8,411	10,090	2,952	1,965	1,001	87	632
Indiana	31,899	23,045	15,384	2,907	555	2,611	1,096	426	37	7	22
Iowa	17,916	12,928	8,059	1,810	421	1,660	293	181	19	408	47
Kansas	17,612	11,809	6,083	2,032	1,330	1,035	409	351	331	51	187
Kentucky	28,404	22,318	16,119	2,114	128	1,345	315	22	210		2,065
Louisiana	28,188	20,894	12,372	2,956	1,166	1,484	1,726	269	272	216	433
Maine	4,211	3,193	686	211		76	2,148	32		40	
Maryland	6,955	5,262	1,277	570	87	576	1,406		41		366
Massachusetts	51,003	28,895	10,213	4,910	2,105	5,873	3,000	472		860	1,462
Michigan	46,640	29,927	18,307	2,248	1,239	5,636	1,375	420		41	661
Minnesota	35,219	24,346	11,443	3,768	1,929	3,620	1,540	1,596		142	308
Mississippi	28,075	18,665	10,737	2,070	171	622	2,155	1,026	1,829		55
Missouri	49,911	35,354	19,773	6,967	1,908	4,839	571	788		5	286
Montana	8,154	5,392	2,110	794	403	172	875	825	62	20	131
Nebraska	18,413	13,163	7,945	1,758	619	1,399	712	339	266	9	116
Nevada	1,165	636	233	107	164	45	49	17	15	1	5
New Hampshire	1,522	3,022	876	375	233	1,007	379	12		6	134
New Jersey	39,803	26,141	11,510	4,440	2,196	5,413	297	1,046	631	415	193
New Mexico	9,331	7,866	2,032	2,930	131	655	370	1,332	136	106	174
New York	96,164	61,501	18,133	14,176	11,050	13,504	1,362	195	57	1,566	1,458
North Carolina	29,551	20,919	12,596	2,522	722	2,057	1,456	378	1,162	26	
North Dakota	9,181	7,093	4,218	1,308	287	430	357	393	41		59
Ohio	76,665	49,606	32,333	1,338	1,044	8,719	2,235	55		146	736
Oklahoma	31,232	21,793	13,100	3,629	513	1,094	986	2,175	296		
Oregon	8,578	6,028	2,558	672	233	1,412	784	206	22	55	86
Pennsylvania	87,550	62,310	41,248	7,754	2,996	6,377	385	2,454	317	624	155
Rhode Island	5,649	3,308	1,423	142	262	1,274	55	33	79	17	23
South Carolina	24,243	17,974	4,576	2,575	200	8,861	673	52	613		414
South Dakota	8,812	6,333	3,266	1,042	273	502	241	682	258	39	30
Tennessee	28,247	20,340	14,318	1,468	313	987	497	648	1,936	140	33
Texas	71,417	47,760	28,314	8,000	1,312	3,893	3,686	1,524	457	69	505
Utah	8,016	5,838	1,894	1,152	120	1,603	305	497	74	50	143
Vermont	2,392	1,406	602	72	27	186	288	28			203
Virginia	15,587	9,583	5,946	837	100	1,135	939	221	219	2	184
Washington	14,770	10,251	2,386	1,556	390	2,135	2,082	1,402	83	187	30
West Virginia	26,135	20,071	15,659	977	554	659	792	333	1,070		30
Wisconsin	28,589	18,513	7,773	2,755	1,996	3,398	256	1,652	90	134	459
Wyoming	2,076	1,246	537	270	28	213	145	44			9
Hawaii	1,055	965	326	134		13	488				4
Puerto Rico	28,506	24,463	8,963	5,791	82	547	8,283		546		251
Virgin Islands	27										

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

JUNE 25, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs					National defense vocational training	Other
	Total	Public activities	Research and records	Welfare	Other		
Total	373,485	97,776	57,229	211,291	7,189	36,910	14,127
Alabama	7,474	1,830	731	3,995	918	451	282
Arizona	1,094	411	137	546	—	93	115
Arkansas	7,007	1,055	1,395	4,557	—	89	262
California	18,621	6,386	2,470	9,537	228	3,315	962
Colorado	4,183	1,085	547	2,383	168	314	271
Connecticut	2,377	575	319	1,357	125	149	70
Delaware	645	156	57	406	26	34	17
District of Columbia	2,576	455	827	1,150	144	200	69
Florida	5,908	1,558	614	3,726	10	445	296
Georgia	8,567	2,176	1,275	5,051	65	766	496
Idaho	889	333	46	510	—	272	97
Illinois	29,805	8,397	4,846	16,123	529	3,811	787
Indiana	7,634	2,377	801	4,157	299	907	313
Iowa	4,622	1,452	561	2,497	112	141	225
Kansas	5,368	1,273	318	3,777	—	373	62
Kentucky	5,293	1,122	1,037	3,119	15	558	235
Louisiana	6,063	1,598	1,399	3,066	—	728	503
Maine	838	140	154	527	17	162	18
Maryland	1,410	443	317	642	8	119	164
Massachusetts	20,664	4,352	3,954	11,826	532	1,324	120
Michigan	14,271	4,079	2,102	7,973	117	2,057	385
Minnesota	9,713	3,111	1,581	4,879	139	543	617
Mississippi	8,222	1,941	875	5,264	139	1,077	111
Missouri	13,152	2,898	1,410	8,543	301	917	488
Montana	2,360	490	533	1,337	—	87	315
Nebraska	4,763	1,410	798	2,211	314	190	297
Nevada	496	154	61	269	12	3	30
New Hampshire	1,308	195	115	988	10	164	28
New Jersey	12,927	3,468	2,874	6,574	11	382	353
New Mexico	1,275	340	109	826	—	105	85
New York	30,002	9,607	7,790	12,605	—	2,901	1,760
North Carolina	8,186	2,273	693	4,454	766	219	227
North Dakota	1,979	725	288	934	32	72	37
Ohio	24,272	6,281	3,629	13,744	615	2,244	543
Oklahoma	8,831	1,789	739	6,063	243	352	253
Oregon	1,891	703	270	918	—	513	146
Pennsylvania	21,671	4,310	3,072	14,258	31	2,898	671
Rhode Island	2,020	490	259	1,270	1	121	200
South Carolina	5,867	1,378	135	4,354	—	268	144
South Dakota	2,376	676	403	1,296	1	57	46
Tennessee	5,994	1,132	837	4,017	8	1,624	289
Texas	21,741	5,124	2,277	14,340	—	1,598	318
Utah	1,585	590	192	803	—	560	33
Vermont	921	300	235	369	20	43	19
Virginia	5,631	1,403	711	3,144	373	273	100
Washington	3,897	1,200	131	2,250	16	436	186
West Virginia	4,980	1,648	377	2,867	88	622	459
Wisconsin	8,066	2,445	2,392	2,501	728	1,729	281
Wyoming	726	216	76	434	—	94	10
Hawaii	73	53	9	11	—	2	15
Puerto Rico	3,218	224	151	2,843	—	508	317
Virgin Islands	27	—	—	—	27	—	—

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE V.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS OPERATED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY AGENCY A

JUNE 1941

State	Grand total	Department of Agriculture				Department of the Interior				Department of the Navy, Yards and Docks	Department of the Treasury	War Department			Other agencies			
		Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service			Other	Total	Corps of Engineers		Quartermaster Corps		
Total	41,203	15,135	6,549	6,216	2,128	242	5,855	646	4,533	676	392	8,189	98	949	10,170	779	9,391	415
Alabama	335	211	48	104	59		121		121		3							
Arizona	91	91	2	38	241		35				1							
Arkansas	384	348	15	92	215		157		157	3	8	728			314	69	314	22
California	1,572	654	357	215	82		160				2							3
Colorado	869	550	154	371	25						1	139	18					
Connecticut	365	138	138															
Delaware	1					241	35		35		1	450			391	450	391	68
District of Columbia	1,348	326	66	122	30		86	33	53		78	695			32		32	
Florida	1,056	218	142	31	82		447	96	351		2				438		438	6
Georgia	1,148	255																
Idaho	452	380	212	136	32		72	72			13	122			114		114	10
Illinois	534	130	118	12			75		115		19				122		122	5
Indiana	469	160	160				115											
Iowa	187	180	139		41										90		90	
Kansas	794	576		540	36		65		65		3				128		128	
Kentucky	594	27		23	4						2	26			499		499	
Louisiana	407	111	90		111		81		73		2	242			145		145	
Maine	200	99	45	12			75		75		75	1,109	80		458		458	8
Maryland	915	57	164												10		187	20
Massachusetts	1,701	166																21
Michigan	528	353	261	67	25		145		145		10							
Minnesota	513	391	275	69	47		97		97		4							
Mississippi	50	47																
Missouri	1,283	690	122	546	22		573	91	482		5				15			
Montana	26	17		17														
Nebraska	783	716	35	615	66		66		66		1							
Nevada	21	21		21														
New Hampshire	156	89	78	11			66		66		1	123			95		95	15
New Jersey	662	380	380				43		43		3							
New Mexico	408	399	9	163	227					9								
New York	1,004	580	571		9		35		24		22	713			126		126	108
North Carolina	1,079	106	58	98	10		791	11	785						118		118	4
North Dakota	793	698		611	87		49	6	39		6				317		317	7
Ohio	806	316	243	25	48		59	59			4				432		432	1
Oklahoma	1,239	631		459	172		78	13	65		4				209		209	9
Oregon	1,308	142	31	92	19		154		144	10	3	621			7		7	
Pennsylvania	2,717	1,330	1,316	14			465	24	441		92	80						
Rhode Island	169	14	39				68		68		1	898						12
South Carolina	1,119	68		17	12		140		140									
South Dakota	693	693		552	108		33	33										
Tennessee	730	175	115	49			367		367		1				1,444		1,444	31
Texas	2,883	883	196	358	325		13	13			12							
Utah	340	340		338	2													
Vermont	169		169															
Virginia	1,633	227		23			404		404		1	757			254		254	2
Washington	1,018	92	20	108	30		19	19				606			249		249	
West Virginia	2,240	224	148	17	60		11	11			3				20		20	17
Wisconsin	547	565	406	97	2		39		28	11	5							
Wyoming	149	54		34	20													
Alaska	15						15											
Puerto Rico	4,094	29				1						762			3,257		3,257	46
Virgin Islands	1,436						628					108			700		700	

A Data represent the average of weekly employment counts made during the month on projects financed by allocation of WPA funds.

TABLE VI—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Cumulative through June 30, 1941		Year ending June 30, 1939		Year ending June 30, 1940		Year ending June 30, 1941	
	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Total	16,895,179,744	\$5,034,203,633	3,747,868,967	\$1,876,810,114	2,912,603,423	\$1,286,557,336	2,476,654,470	\$1,119,767,819
Alabama	316,624,436	100,807,500	81,361,062	24,193,592	63,830,249	22,374,585	52,408,041	20,035,425
Arizona	58,530,838	29,532,197	11,420,602	6,553,521	9,227,911	4,405,585	8,832,703	4,386,087
Arkansas	281,280,666	84,150,962	69,527,404	19,935,504	56,228,064	18,685,340	47,176,786	16,579,299
California	704,271,026	405,985,588	126,384,086	83,075,843	122,950,709	63,375,729	109,759,062	58,674,235
Colorado	179,727,109	88,066,656	31,673,853	18,155,509	30,508,393	13,834,217	26,447,456	12,565,168
Connecticut	155,566,224	87,671,427	37,853,804	21,755,407	26,723,159	13,911,639	18,686,253	9,912,944
Delaware	21,164,288	9,326,583	1,758,629	2,095,639	3,557,011	1,617,998	3,802,966	1,797,952
District of Columbia	67,119,517	33,866,873	15,101,744	8,224,419	12,440,738	6,505,304	13,021,951	7,016,075
Florida	270,136,710	94,631,592	69,848,396	23,957,637	52,934,314	20,197,488	44,832,859	18,491,331
Georgia	325,579,818	104,092,819	84,493,250	25,115,977	62,223,937	21,885,947	51,729,631	19,757,415
Idaho	63,747,547	28,453,633	12,225,316	5,819,477	13,152,723	5,800,646	10,916,932	5,067,365
Illinois	1,228,757,301	605,794,813	288,733,839	153,276,128	231,283,621	107,105,056	169,794,466	81,219,921
Indiana	504,354,484	241,097,383	112,731,301	58,794,166	84,712,175	36,671,422	61,291,939	27,025,756
Iowa	188,557,317	84,733,731	38,931,520	18,726,478	34,009,443	14,634,039	31,670,706	13,950,652
Kansas	238,457,485	92,921,891	43,906,775	18,202,673	34,327,220	13,979,801	32,849,774	13,919,039
Kentucky	375,898,872	118,166,695	90,441,040	31,274,983	64,314,096	22,192,816	54,470,518	19,579,094
Louisiana	270,785,056	99,534,678	66,883,069	22,863,139	47,098,126	17,732,492	40,375,138	16,407,270
Maine	59,810,704	24,380,976	13,529,238	5,389,139	10,561,937	4,388,710	9,659,718	4,185,521
Maryland	106,781,355	44,945,827	21,086,781	8,870,040	18,211,551	8,022,253	16,111,649	7,499,660
Massachusetts	681,161,603	402,443,336	148,469,242	94,621,622	124,427,227	63,582,351	103,395,329	52,550,608
Michigan	692,875,365	349,867,544	192,368,682	107,418,839	128,479,495	60,363,236	93,624,081	45,176,040
Minnesota	322,173,834	194,561,397	76,964,669	46,082,340	64,482,325	29,907,472	59,020,489	27,616,341
Mississippi	239,910,772	73,833,874	59,728,092	17,309,519	51,370,493	16,585,908	44,270,512	15,707,665
Missouri	581,620,401	244,835,010	131,433,616	57,852,254	108,862,612	45,704,139	84,201,491	37,738,769
Montana	86,511,792	52,245,587	18,288,720	13,163,097	16,732,207	7,795,432	14,596,777	7,067,256
Nebraska	192,143,081	79,749,918	41,776,949	17,570,317	35,723,361	15,238,707	32,140,974	14,230,106
Nevada	12,412,258	6,909,458	2,207,449	1,419,428	2,358,150	1,058,132	2,282,584	1,077,417
New Hampshire	59,305,584	26,379,944	14,063,742	6,496,911	10,383,676	4,476,207	8,589,109	3,806,542
New Jersey	594,105,197	323,880,269	130,223,998	73,500,989	99,908,215	49,946,534	83,102,788	41,910,198
New Mexico	83,212,717	34,129,827	17,157,498	6,816,135	16,625,239	7,212,662	15,000,532	6,876,814
New York	1,696,073,800	1,079,807,813	300,712,973	205,267,140	226,222,140	123,365,581	196,505,237	106,516,191
North Carolina	275,837,980	84,938,518	64,154,272	18,959,618	56,915,575	19,549,146	54,205,795	19,746,959
North Dakota	100,773,867	43,676,692	16,684,648	7,969,546	16,310,522	6,500,170	15,760,835	6,463,493
Ohio	1,170,722,422	613,151,180	311,680,766	179,475,968	195,948,077	92,971,543	143,210,448	68,149,481
Oklahoma	378,562,321	125,834,713	84,466,769	30,317,347	62,782,001	21,667,997	51,780,000	19,103,929
Oregon	109,120,108	58,583,261	21,197,241	12,205,126	19,922,986	9,975,294	17,328,882	8,973,275
Pennsylvania	1,498,852,415	809,734,390	321,701,411	185,665,087	211,404,956	102,274,031	193,055,258	94,613,376
Rhode Island	100,209,329	50,492,951	24,049,679	12,985,584	17,141,265	8,367,553	13,983,538	7,054,714
South Carolina	263,942,406	80,782,698	67,173,068	18,622,093	52,751,704	18,626,767	46,500,922	18,788,730
South Dakota	122,621,520	48,104,252	20,256,258	8,673,271	18,259,715	7,116,357	15,576,388	6,288,731
Tennessee	300,322,928	85,464,096	72,602,544	18,932,186	53,859,307	18,272,505	48,362,479	17,516,445
Texas	599,318,643	196,064,970	128,023,135	41,201,619	118,603,109	41,720,227	112,141,200	42,341,730
Utah	73,201,802	37,697,392	13,476,752	7,940,738	14,414,475	6,835,082	13,851,084	6,789,996
Vermont	36,603,195	14,635,009	9,971,061	4,031,852	5,725,472	2,376,088	5,215,828	2,284,043
Virginia	155,338,273	59,101,261	39,972,541	12,031,760	30,991,240	10,847,508	29,221,054	10,796,912
Washington	225,437,208	123,334,321	53,070,589	31,886,789	39,360,828	19,271,172	31,789,313	16,012,645
West Virginia	268,433,438	117,704,277	53,588,160	25,652,075	48,294,543	19,725,231	44,848,099	18,738,500
Wisconsin	377,401,209	210,513,791	83,500,591	51,745,511	73,070,964	33,683,123	59,520,338	28,235,033
Wyoming	26,135,312	11,952,764	4,978,758	2,412,519	4,541,735	1,979,064	3,661,749	1,664,453
Alaska	13,587	10,977						
Hawaii	20,072,646	7,536,175	5,033,355	1,823,533	2,564,167	1,081,428	2,230,589	906,766
Puerto Rico	39,567,466	8,062,586			5,823,917	1,144,551	33,713,549	6,918,035
Virgin Islands	58,509	21,558			42,838	15,081	15,671	6,477

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY ^A
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Agency	Total, all acts ^A			ERA Act, fiscal year 1941		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total	\$9,709,383,501	\$9,680,869,517	\$9,580,601,661	^B \$1,372,085,710	\$1,347,770,820	\$1,249,067,671
Work Projects Administration	9,529,361,302	9,505,622,988	9,407,406,196	^B 1,329,959,290	1,309,972,071	1,213,154,361
Other Federal agencies ^C	180,022,199	175,246,529	173,195,465	^B 42,126,420	37,798,749	35,913,310
Department of Agriculture	54,846,981	53,934,648	53,225,711	11,203,049	10,357,154	9,673,231
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	292,640	290,563	288,063	70,850	68,772	66,273
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898	3,898	—	—	—
Agricultural Economics	208,791	202,610	201,282	91,198	87,581	86,560
Agricultural Marketing Service	212,780	211,478	210,642	168,450	167,185	166,349
Dairy Industry	36,034	34,352	32,256	36,034	34,352	32,256
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	17,858,769	17,523,452	17,207,823	4,738,663	4,408,995	4,095,749
Forest Service	17,636,150	17,207,871	16,947,603	4,353,556	3,938,865	3,684,590
Home Economics	894,517	893,599	878,698	127,228	126,310	118,537
National Agricultural Research Center	1,202,167	1,195,655	1,193,268	57,973	56,478	54,690
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	362,219	362,219	—	—	—
Soil Conservation Service	14,534,216	14,449,729	14,374,663	1,111,083	1,054,157	986,220
Undistributed	1,604,800	1,559,222	1,525,296	448,014	414,459	382,001
Department of Commerce	158,297	154,876	151,245	80,826	77,957	74,595
Coast and Geodetic Survey	52,570	49,285	48,116	29,917	27,184	26,194
Weather Bureau	105,727	105,591	103,129	50,909	50,773	48,311
Executive Office of the President	14,000	13,295	13,149	—	—	—
National Resources Planning Board	14,000	13,295	13,149	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	24,037,375	23,208,812	22,848,648	5,247,157	4,505,724	4,165,270
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,555,484	3,335,121	3,314,155	514,378	305,547	285,634
Indian Affairs	92,748	91,950	91,401	43,858	43,247	42,690
General Land Office	110,858	105,957	104,510	42,527	37,983	36,661
National Park Service	18,110,289	17,506,589	17,302,581	4,134,895	3,659,052	3,411,926
Reclamation	34,252	29,235	29,235	—	—	—
Territories and Island Possessions	1,803,498	1,749,836	1,676,668	511,499	459,895	388,347
Alaska Railroad	232,762	232,762	232,762	—	—	—
Alaska Road Commission	2,306	2,299	2,299	—	—	—
Alaska—miscellaneous	309,887	307,954	307,673	60,000	59,620	59,461
Virgin Islands	1,258,543	1,206,821	1,133,934	151,499	400,275	328,886
Undistributed	330,246	330,124	330,098	—	—	—
Department of Justice	55,450	55,439	55,439	—	—	—
Attorney General's Office	3,465	3,465	3,465	—	—	—
Bureau of Prisons	51,985	51,974	51,974	—	—	—
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	4,422,708	4,410,278	4,328,707	1,662,421	1,651,580	1,611,842
Library of Congress	373,997	362,104	357,483	120,000	108,638	105,718
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	36,123,302	34,888,868	34,278,564	11,371,263	10,149,975	9,543,673
Federal Security Agency	1,497,347	1,431,184	1,427,660	260,416	209,638	206,248
Office of Education	1,308,791	1,242,628	1,239,104	260,416	209,638	206,248
Public Health Service	188,556	188,556	188,556	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	3,380,638	3,336,196	3,325,758	490,587	446,390	436,220
Coast Guard	540,966	496,861	487,462	144,882	100,816	91,418
Office of the Secretary ^D	2,839,672	2,839,335	2,838,296	345,705	345,574	344,802
Veterans' Administration	2,312,757	2,188,909	2,154,738	799,474	686,692	655,221
War Department	52,791,475	51,253,748	51,020,491	10,891,227	9,605,001	9,443,382
Corps of Engineers	2,344,499	2,238,843	2,232,228	—	—	—
Quartermaster Corps	50,446,976	49,014,905	48,788,263	10,891,227	9,605,001	9,443,382
Federal Works Agency	7,872	7,872	7,872	—	—	—
Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,872	7,872	—	—	—

^A Covers funds appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941, and by deficiency appropriations listed in footnote 2, p. 9.

^B Total allocations do not include \$864,559 of 1938 and 1939 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1941 act; of this amount, \$7,288,887 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$1,575,672 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

^C Allocations of WPA funds to these other Federal agencies were made under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941, and the last three of the deficiency appropriations referred to in footnote A.

^D For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OPERATING AGENCY AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941 •

Agency	Total, fiscal years 1936-41	Year ending June 30 ^A —		
		1939	1940	1941
Total	\$9,580,601,661	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531
Work Projects Administration	9,407,406,196	2,157,200,362	1,461,790,340	1,284,780,435
Other Federal agencies ^B	173,195,465	73,549,631	58,315,738	41,330,096
Department of Agriculture	53,225,711	24,063,792	17,931,893	11,290,626
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	288,063	110,811	106,329	70,923
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898		
Agricultural Economics	201,282		97,130	104,152
Agricultural Marketing Service	210,642		35,037	175,605
Dairy Industry	32,256			32,256
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	17,207,823	7,098,045	5,695,794	4,413,984
Forest Service	16,947,603	6,185,581	6,318,835	4,443,187
Home Economics	878,698	500,446	230,869	147,383
National Agricultural Research Center	1,193,268	445,801	571,624	175,753
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	158,014	196,632	7,573
Soil Conservation Service	14,374,663	8,512,298	4,581,800	1,280,565
Undistributed	1,525,296	988,808	97,843	438,645
Department of Commerce	151,245		71,319	79,926
Coast and Geodetic Survey	48,116		19,799	28,317
Weather Bureau	103,129		51,520	51,609
Executive Office of the President National Resources Planning Board	13,149	9,553	3,596	
Department of the Interior	22,848,648	10,514,893	7,310,560	5,023,195
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,314,155	1,866,468	976,296	471,391
Indian Affairs	91,401		42,891	48,510
General Land Office	104,510		62,391	42,119
National Park Service	17,302,581	7,674,885	5,619,787	4,007,909
Reclamation	29,235		10,960	18,275
Territories and Island Possessions	1,676,668	662,626	579,051	434,991
Alaska Railroad	232,762	192,959	39,803	
Alaska Road Commission	2,299		1,136	1,163
Alaska—miscellaneous	307,673	108,250	133,597	65,826
Virgin Islands	1,133,934	361,417	404,515	368,002
Undistributed	330,098	310,914	19,184	
Department of Justice	55,439	49,311	6,128	
Attorney General's Office	3,465	3,465		
Bureau of Prisons	51,974	45,846	6,128	
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	4,328,707	755,920	1,843,104	1,729,683
Library of Congress	357,483	132,600	115,462	109,421
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	34,278,564	13,862,574	10,155,390	10,260,600
Federal Security Agency	1,427,660	728,648	478,578	220,434
Office of Education	1,239,104	540,092	478,578	220,434
Public Health Service	188,556	188,556		
Department of the Treasury	3,325,758	1,778,554	1,090,219	456,985
Coast Guard	487,462	275,961	110,759	100,712
Office of the Secretary ^C	2,838,296	1,502,593	979,460	356,273
Veterans' Administration	2,154,738	508,649	905,855	740,234
War Department	51,020,491	21,197,353	18,403,546	11,419,592
Corps of Engineers	2,232,228	681,299	1,086,156	464,773
Quartermaster Corps	48,788,263	20,516,054	17,317,390	10,954,819
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,784	88	

^A Expenditures during the fiscal year include, in addition to amounts expended under the current ERA act, the liquidation of obligations incurred under previous ERA acts.

^B Expenditures of WPA funds by these other Federal agencies began in the fiscal year 1939.

^C For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE IX.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Total	Year ending June 30					Total	Programs operated by WPA ^b	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^a
		1936	1937	1938	1939 ^b	1940 ^b			
Total	\$9,580,401,461	\$1,258,130,249	\$1,818,130,501	\$1,427,374,309	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$1,284,780,435	\$1,133,010
Alabama	123,885,337	13,643,510	17,529,262	15,844,912	28,829,353	26,407,926	23,540,819	23,308,094	232,725
Arizona	36,985,319	4,812,888	6,551,009	5,537,932	8,276,599	5,775,738	6,065,353	5,886,822	178,531
Arkansas	105,444,052	10,923,407	14,726,096	12,180,966	25,198,835	22,604,946	19,751,698	19,482,257	269,441
California	485,613,453	70,803,941	100,570,770	71,240,000	97,785,785	75,171,198	70,100,552	66,782,825	3,317,727
Colorado	108,311,837	16,505,995	20,295,120	15,190,717	25,470,100	17,807,916	15,044,839	14,276,316	768,523
Connecticut	18,730,517	16,102,842	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,047,097	15,655,202	11,676,753	11,275,424	441,329
Delaware	1,311,868	1,311,868	1,567,706	1,567,706	2,510,944	1,865,347	1,992,408	1,985,293	1,115
District of Columbia	45,803,839	4,015,917	5,563,830	11,313,719	9,643,374	10,262,973	10,262,973	8,100,408	2,162,565
Florida	119,781,581	11,404,337	15,721,369	28,763,917	24,802,313	24,802,313	23,786,906	22,800,198	986,708
Georgia	131,712,236	14,486,291	18,494,971	14,962,532	24,832,567	24,832,567	23,674,670	23,674,670	1,176,897
Idaho	36,349,784	4,432,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,256,020	6,114,859	5,876,486	538,373
Illinois	707,015,189	81,651,766	126,562,973	107,039,122	179,534,122	120,808,327	91,338,859	90,750,801	879,188
Indiana	277,783,216	40,322,363	51,848,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	42,047,839	31,478,278	30,456,468	541,810
Iowa	99,840,110	11,366,069	17,671,795	15,434,634	21,968,713	17,156,249	16,167,110	15,343,321	223,789
Kansas	115,438,086	15,005,150	26,021,669	17,903,452	22,487,389	17,328,665	16,432,631	15,944,267	134,124
Kentucky	149,347,409	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,808,490	27,847,378	24,275,317	22,008,311	1,306,887
Louisiana	120,469,597	15,937,716	21,011,402	16,435,938	27,133,308	20,635,396	19,005,432	18,005,432	339,885
Maine	33,065,906	3,966,076	5,900,647	8,822,928	12,610,711	6,352,208	6,352,208	6,352,208	407,716
Maryland	61,157,931	8,571,859	11,954,008	7,190,098	12,610,711	10,725,196	10,105,759	8,771,257	1,333,671
Massachusetts	445,225,013	53,625,003	91,365,670	68,765,431	103,232,166	70,185,369	57,749,384	56,352,295	1,397,089
Michigan	401,244,123	43,633,076	57,249,028	59,118,520	122,791,220	67,969,058	50,483,221	50,083,568	399,653
Minnesota	226,498,217	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,141,147	53,106,377	34,817,009	31,705,914	31,406,084	329,830
Mississippi	95,928,457	9,002,125	14,402,962	10,977,009	21,496,967	20,385,764	19,663,600	19,663,600	56,026
Missouri	287,120,152	30,652,292	52,340,893	41,134,680	68,047,427	51,784,359	43,190,491	42,599,716	590,775
Montana	63,992,927	6,739,540	11,580,244	10,813,255	16,652,033	9,985,969	8,221,886	8,052,964	168,922
Nebraska	93,796,318	8,088,746	15,682,574	15,405,637	21,112,484	18,249,774	16,657,103	16,103,291	553,842
Nevada	8,759,318	1,112,879	1,598,374	1,443,885	1,826,285	1,358,171	1,479,724	1,379,277	40,447
New Hampshire	30,495,128	3,188,419	5,948,188	4,442,942	7,250,519	4,944,239	4,720,821	4,601,893	118,928
New Jersey	367,652,418	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,044,376	83,585,544	56,008,048	47,644,418	46,508,410	1,046,008
New Mexico	43,420,836	4,970,656	7,098,142	5,557,180	8,740,379	8,665,989	5,388,790	5,388,790	257,620
New York	1,277,869,751	253,927,669	313,719,647	299,965,930	393,399,240	140,341,845	119,915,417	117,847,346	2,098,071
North Carolina	107,069,187	13,661,023	18,091,023	11,233,453	23,810,131	24,223,362	24,826,916	23,949,270	877,646
North Dakota	54,361,342	4,969,073	13,033,331	8,354,161	10,329,835	8,100,254	8,039,968	7,577,579	562,109
Ohio	686,001,346	87,371,816	116,949,136	106,881,773	202,091,929	103,100,929	73,127,302	78,302,790	754,712
Oklahoma	161,427,067	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,003,922	37,046,841	25,965,819	23,074,043	22,691,400	1,009,644
Oregon	68,892,273	12,951,136	11,007,481	14,456,093	14,456,093	11,375,719	10,473,103	10,181,852	293,951
Pennsylvania	921,927,892	126,825,387	207,832,412	134,449,788	269,181,294	116,387,217	107,251,794	101,620,721	2,631,921
Rhode Island	54,971,187	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,379	14,273,241	9,374,695	9,374,695	9,374,695	263,683
South Carolina	99,770,712	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	23,290,882	22,227,484	21,340,926	886,558
South Dakota	60,269,114	5,114,121	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,574	3,013,711	7,757,820	7,185,389	552,431
Tennessee	108,075,056	12,588,079	16,675,779	11,473,769	24,198,830	22,427,864	20,710,735	20,284,385	426,350
Texas	252,553,661	28,114,195	36,806,467	28,687,939	55,262,108	53,172,150	50,450,493	48,651,747	1,798,746
Utah	17,416,113	6,173,105	7,267,181	6,282,974	9,984,806	8,195,727	7,888,024	7,683,819	204,205
Vermont	45,422,117	1,934,329	2,403,890	2,298,269	4,926,452	3,105,025	2,714,807	2,616,756	98,111
Virginia	78,928,037	9,694,190	12,104,778	9,901,452	16,807,194	15,186,068	15,293,815	13,246,083	1,987,732
Washington	148,527,637	16,501,804	24,206,484	24,206,484	39,803,523	27,939,938	25,915,672	19,190,926	1,724,746
West Virginia	138,292,215	18,490,335	27,335,179	19,872,105	28,913,276	22,275,860	21,405,460	21,241,493	163,967
Wisconsin	242,024,379	30,501,877	44,588,854	59,674,143	59,674,143	38,381,308	32,126,384	31,843,590	282,824
Wyoming	15,576,456	2,388,486	2,969,489	2,170,970	3,315,578	2,638,907	2,093,026	1,944,804	148,222
Alaska	641,586	18,409	341,922	18,409	341,922	901,043	76,870	1,944,804	76,870
Hawaii	9,225,489	2,523,992	2,523,992	2,523,992	2,523,992	2,523,992	1,216,315	1,216,315	1,216,315
Puerto Rico	15,246,404	3,993	3,993	3,993	3,993	3,993	10,717,375	9,120,880	1,596,495
Virgin Islands	1,698,801	6,154,967	9,120,366	7,992,888	372,417	13,530,594	8,534,187	6,966	847,221
Undistributed by state	68,269,394	6,154,967	9,120,366	7,992,888	22,971,077	13,530,594	8,739,412	7,575,496	1,163,916

^a Includes programs of other Federal agencies financed by allocation of WPA funds under the E.R.A. Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941. Expenditures on these programs began in July 1938. Includes N.Y.A. administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939, when the WPA and N.Y.A. programs were administered jointly.

^b Separate data on WPA and other Federal agency expenditures are given by state for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 on p. 123 of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1940.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED FOR NONLABOR PURPOSES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PURCHASE OR RENTAL AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1941					Year ending June 30, 1941				
	Total funds		Sponsors' funds		Percent of total funds	Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent	WPA funds	Amount		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total funds
Total	\$2,934,002,538	100.0	\$988,327,364	\$1,945,675,174	66.3	\$874,804,315	100.0	\$118,712,530	\$456,151,785	79.3
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,633,109,971	55.3	600,951,193	1,032,158,778	63.6	320,704,457	55.8	81,213,962	239,490,495	74.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	569,904,938	19.4	221,282,724	348,622,214	61.2	106,170,569	18.5	31,472,998	74,687,571	70.4
Cement	151,090,197	5.1	85,362,707	65,727,490	43.5	28,618,129	3.0	13,775,058	14,843,071	51.9
Clay products	70,240,326	2.4	24,525,896	45,714,430	65.1	11,241,581	2.0	2,400,370	8,841,211	21.1
Concrete products	85,221,073	2.9	32,692,639	52,528,434	61.6	18,200,086	3.2	4,958,243	13,241,843	72.9
Crushed stone	99,838,467	3.4	36,257,455	63,581,012	63.7	20,313,745	3.0	3,127,878	17,185,867	74.8
Sand and gravel	111,759,319	3.8	30,081,726	81,677,593	73.1	20,926,540	3.6	4,448,401	16,478,139	78.7
Other	51,755,556	1.8	12,362,001	39,393,555	76.1	6,810,188	1.2	723,048	6,087,140	89.4
Metal products, excluding machinery	328,999,048	11.2	99,083,020	229,916,028	69.9	63,493,834	11.0	11,542,740	51,951,094	81.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	81,131,212	2.8	21,152,069	59,979,143	73.9	13,918,197	2.4	1,851,941	12,066,556	86.7
Structural and reinforcing steel	69,546,876	2.4	26,684,397	42,862,479	61.6	11,090,365	1.9	2,838,465	8,251,900	74.4
Iron and steel products ^a	97,843,471	3.3	28,005,008	69,838,463	71.4	18,340,579	3.2	3,897,537	14,443,042	78.7
Other	80,477,489	2.7	23,241,546	57,235,943	71.1	20,144,353	3.5	2,954,827	17,189,565	85.3
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures	164,325,777	5.6	42,904,211	121,421,566	73.9	28,817,677	5.0	5,465,872	23,351,805	81.0
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other	144,408,051	4.9	53,867,671	90,540,380	62.7	28,535,953	3.0	6,224,645	22,311,308	78.2
Textiles	109,196,469	3.7	65,985,866	43,210,603	39.6	20,609,812	3.6	7,258,946	13,370,866	64.9
Machinery and equipment	81,764,006	2.8	39,412,624	42,321,382	51.8	14,799,658	2.6	5,760,013	9,039,645	61.1
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment	34,192,045	1.2	9,827,528	24,364,517	71.3	6,311,565	1.1	796,518	5,515,047	87.4
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment	18,768,588	0.6	14,219,956	4,548,632	24.2	4,802,446	0.9	3,497,355	1,305,091	28.5
Other	28,403,373	1.0	15,365,140	13,038,233	46.6	3,595,647	0.6	1,466,140	2,129,507	59.2
Chemicals and allied products	80,674,725	1.7	15,643,880	34,430,845	68.8	8,723,186	1.5	2,107,078	6,616,108	75.8
Petroleum products	45,025,424	1.5	20,451,671	24,573,753	54.6	10,453,069	1.8	4,266,333	6,247,276	60.8
Miscellaneous	159,351,553	5.5	42,289,626	117,062,907	73.5	39,100,159	6.8	7,195,367	31,901,792	81.6
Rent of equipment	999,992,059	34.1	322,925,158	676,976,901	67.7	179,572,177	31.2	29,653,253	150,518,924	83.8
Motor vehicles	556,916,701	19.0	233,092,340	323,824,361	58.1	93,210,238	16.2	19,530,748	73,679,490	79.0
Teams and wagons	30,308,316	1.0	21,098,623	9,209,693	30.5	1,159,667	0.2	159,036	1,000,661	89.3
Construction equipment	374,679,707	12.8	65,206,056	309,473,651	82.6	71,967,638	12.5	9,062,888	62,841,750	87.4
Other	37,937,335	1.3	3,528,139	34,409,196	90.7	13,294,104	2.3	300,381	12,994,023	97.7
Other ^b	280,990,508	9.6	64,461,013	216,529,495	77.1	74,587,681	13.0	8,445,315	66,142,366	88.7

^a Not elsewhere classified.

^b Includes space rent, contractual services such as light and telephone, land leases and easements, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Total funds		WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$11,365,406,764	100.0	\$9,024,142,077	\$8,035,814,713	89.0	\$2,341,204,687	\$1,945,675,174	83.1
Division of Operations	8,808,679,004	78.0	6,901,879,421	6,027,988,791	87.3	1,966,799,583	1,663,307,043	84.6
Highways, roads, and streets	4,417,965,614	38.9	3,386,482,187	2,942,872,576	86.9	1,031,493,127	880,412,447	85.4
Public buildings	1,164,410,363	10.4	889,473,486	786,369,177	88.4	294,801,706	248,362,147	84.3
Educational	404,328,418	3.5	287,772,544	266,605,963	89.2	116,555,874	98,403,315	84.4
Other	779,946,774	6.9	601,700,912	520,763,214	88.0	178,245,832	130,998,832	84.2
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	940,808,564	8.3	802,711,269	701,727,004	87.4	138,097,265	111,843,371	81.0
Publicly owned or operated utilities	1,160,410,363	10.2	889,473,486	786,369,177	88.4	294,801,706	248,362,147	84.3
Water purification and supply	286,984,413	2.5	192,889,355	167,765,658	87.2	94,495,058	81,020,593	85.7
Other	758,098,556	6.7	613,041,046	546,293,067	89.1	145,054,510	117,359,410	80.9
Sanitation	115,257,622	1.0	84,091,009	75,050,364	89.2	31,236,325	26,821,313	86.0
Engineering	222,398,086	1.9	174,708,458	165,021,308	94.8	47,080,628	44,530,645	93.4
Other	45,482,980	0.4	38,301,815	36,892,578	96.3	7,181,165	4,063,557	56.6
Division of Community Service Programs	2,455,634,826	21.6	2,111,324,130	1,986,074,196	94.1	344,110,696	258,734,308	75.2
Public activities	735,100,052	6.5	616,993,600	565,140,802	96.5	118,100,152	91,484,677	77.5
Education	228,217,139	2.0	192,610,909	183,317,102	95.2	35,690,230	29,376,908	82.5
Recreation	228,973,575	2.0	179,496,272	174,658,996	97.3	49,477,303	37,398,068	75.6
Library	117,534,199	1.0	97,350,406	95,178,367	97.8	20,183,733	14,823,462	73.4
Museum	29,691,801	0.3	24,775,492	23,090,426	96.8	4,316,309	2,643,421	61.3
Art	33,069,263	0.3	30,409,683	29,026,627	94.2	2,259,510	2,017,121	89.3
Music	34,336,849	0.7	69,033,240	67,140,166	97.3	5,303,600	4,925,527	92.8
Writing	23,877,286	0.2	22,917,819	22,820,118	99.2	95,429	698,829	72.4
Research and records	228,987,027	3.7	365,107,161	355,268,161	97.3	63,195,883	31,597,954	50.0
Research and surveys	228,987,027	2.0	193,013,539	186,064,072	96.4	35,973,488	15,955,104	44.4
Public records	170,771,579	1.5	145,387,307	143,558,614	98.7	25,384,182	14,268,052	56.2
Historical records survey	28,544,438	0.2	26,706,225	25,645,775	96.0	1,838,213	1,374,798	74.8
Welfare	1,157,800,569	10.2	1,006,715,988	919,766,125	91.4	151,084,611	128,435,579	85.0
Public health and hospital work	73,806,800	0.7	59,478,542	58,526,039	98.4	14,328,258	6,898,506	48.1
Sewing	731,696,416	6.4	667,382,086	601,381,361	88.6	64,114,300	67,710,974	68.3
Production (excluding sewing)	72,702,304	0.6	63,810,962	61,245,303	96.0	8,931,342	7,775,649	87.0
Housekeeping aides	8,778,279	0.8	81,354,149	80,736,040	99.4	4,924,130	3,191,725	64.6
Household workers' training	3,730,284	()	3,398,653	3,082,046	91.5	351,631	303,555	86.3
School lunches	92,684,476	0.8	62,967,392	60,228,595	96.1	20,167,084	27,003,367	93.0
Distribution of surplus commodities	97,852,040	0.8	68,254,204	64,596,081	94.6	29,127,836	26,780,570	91.4
Other	134,431,131	1.2	122,707,081	115,898,808	94.5	11,724,650	7,210,098	61.5
National defense vocational training	29,695,828	0.3	18,427,536	18,180,596	98.7	11,698,302	4,834,580	41.8
Miscellaneous ^b	11,097,086	0.1	—7,639,010	3,571,130	-----	18,786,106	18,798,343	-----

^a Less than 0.05 percent.

^b Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Total funds		WPA funds				Sponsors' funds			
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor		Percent of total sponsors' funds	Amount
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total funds		
Total	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	\$1,120,465,964	90.4	\$547,866,838	\$156,151,785	30.7		\$83.3
Division of Operations	1,326,151,584	74.2	888,964,192	783,114,547	88.1	437,190,392	373,497,339	33.0		85.4
Highways, roads, and streets	689,745,215	38.6	454,477,927	400,740,223	88.2	235,297,288	203,523,774	34.1		86.5
Public buildings	188,778,727	10.6	124,653,538	111,021,077	89.5	64,725,180	55,106,175	34.3		85.1
Educational	65,285,428	3.7	40,006,375	36,155,915	90.4	25,259,053	21,420,937	38.7		84.7
Other	123,493,269	6.9	84,047,163	74,865,162	89.1	39,416,136	33,685,298	31.9		85.4
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	85,477,979	4.8	59,260,203	54,618,911	92.2	26,217,778	22,180,558	30.7		84.5
Publicly owned or operated utilities	194,876,686	10.9	132,067,564	120,580,042	91.3	62,869,122	52,649,811	32.3		83.7
Water purification and supply	50,215,650	2.8	28,695,767	25,870,304	90.2	11,519,883	18,894,939	42.9		87.8
Sewage collection and disposal	113,684,859	6.4	80,778,410	74,040,254	91.7	32,906,449	26,709,731	28.1		81.2
Airports and airways	69,777,092	3.9	52,533,387	50,690,184	97.3	8,432,790	7,045,151	27.3		83.4
Conservation	44,419,971	2.5	29,802,865	27,996,185	93.7	16,910,036	15,148,748	24.2		81.2
Land and water conservation	28,267,777	1.6	18,782,488	17,567,956	93.5	9,485,289	7,717,955	33.6		81.4
Other	16,152,194	0.9	11,010,377	13,280,529	93.9	5,041,817	4,078,186	31.2		80.9
Sanitation	20,993,834	1.2	13,987,669	13,280,650	94.9	7,006,165	6,344,754	33.4		91.8
Engineering surveys	9,648,842	0.5	7,708,382	7,561,573	97.3	1,890,690	1,087,095	19.5		57.8
Other	22,436,298	1.2	14,048,990	13,333,377	95.0	7,787,248	5,590,233	34.7		71.8
Division of Community Service Programs	434,379,775	24.3	335,190,169	318,306,919	95.0	99,189,006	77,891,389	22.8		78.5
Public activities	138,932,157	7.8	104,981,441	100,079,636	96.2	34,850,713	28,310,514	25.1		81.2
Education	35,531,136	2.0	27,296,936	25,800,517	94.8	8,324,290	7,169,034	23.4		86.1
Recreation	45,400,677	2.5	32,291,509	31,081,246	96.3	13,109,168	10,235,218	28.9		78.1
Library	26,106,118	1.5	18,856,547	18,288,492	97.0	7,249,571	5,923,073	27.8		81.7
Museum	6,610,518	0.4	5,169,302	5,025,929	97.2	1,441,216	1,030,809	21.8		71.5
Art	7,478,489	0.4	6,160,892	5,837,151	94.8	1,317,597	1,180,014	17.6		89.6
Music	13,548,083	0.8	10,724,358	10,196,812	97.9	2,823,725	2,308,974	20.8		83.9
Writing	4,237,136	0.2	3,671,900	3,549,279	96.7	585,236	403,302	13.7		68.9
Research and records	72,420,164	4.1	57,869,058	56,185,584	97.2	14,611,106	8,012,966	20.2		54.8
Research and surveys	33,674,749	1.9	26,046,649	25,200,403	96.8	7,628,100	3,826,740	22.7		50.3
Public records	30,944,173	1.8	25,025,125	24,178,681	97.8	5,919,048	3,411,329	19.1		57.6
Historical records survey	7,801,242	0.4	6,737,283	6,506,440	96.6	1,663,958	764,917	13.6		71.9
Welfare	215,178,549	12.0	166,990,919	155,845,378	93.4	48,217,630	40,423,552	22.4		83.8
Public health and hospital work	13,980,992	0.9	10,443,704	10,298,869	99.0	3,637,198	1,881,739	26.0		51.8
Sewing	98,464,191	5.5	80,653,767	71,303,827	88.4	17,810,424	16,948,536	18.1		95.2
Production (excluding sewing)	12,954,962	0.7	10,491,471	10,182,023	97.1	2,463,491	2,086,081	19.0		84.7
Housekeeping aides	22,299,928	1.2	20,805,673	20,552,006	98.8	1,494,255	1,037,674	6.7		69.4
Household workers' training	784,740	(A)	659,463	578,531	87.7	125,277	106,553	16.0		85.1
School lunches	39,690,583	2.2	27,146,188	26,308,624	96.9	12,454,395	11,334,544	31.5		91.0
Distribution of surplus commodities	27,093,243	1.5	16,840,653	16,731,498	99.2	10,232,590	7,024,825	37.8		68.7
Other	7,848,945	0.4	6,338,748	6,146,321	97.0	1,510,157	1,144,337	19.2		75.8
National defense vocational training	29,995,838	1.7	18,427,536	18,190,596	98.7	11,568,302	4,834,580	38.6		41.8
Miscellaneous ^b	-3,484,865	-0.2	-3,103,403	-803,902		-81,402	-71,523			

^a Less than 0.05 percent.

^b Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, case, rents, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$11,365,406.764	\$9,024,142,077	\$8,035,814,713	89.0	\$2,341,264,687	\$1,945,675.174	83.1
Alabama.....	159,616,954	117,997,002	100,666,537	85.3	41,619,952	35,955,816	86.4
Arizona.....	48,247,384	33,805,080	29,424,744	87.0	14,422,304	11,293,505	78.2
Arkansas.....	126,601,265	99,246,050	83,927,074	84.6	27,355,215	23,438,769	85.7
California.....	571,667,974	455,648,267	407,309,206	89.4	116,019,707	88,797,249	76.5
Colorado.....	128,513,181	99,420,300	87,902,886	88.4	29,092,881	24,952,985	85.8
Connecticut.....	121,417,250	95,077,115	87,744,838	92.3	26,340,135	23,170,491	88.0
Delaware.....	12,578,469	10,040,145	9,323,048	92.9	2,538,324	1,976,492	77.9
District of Columbia.....	45,709,017	37,141,436	33,345,834	89.8	8,567,581	5,624,663	65.7
Florida.....	145,063,669	111,143,673	95,196,409	85.7	33,919,996	29,290,881	86.1
Georgia.....	159,791,040	120,942,965	104,009,826	86.0	38,848,075	35,066,342	90.3
Idaho.....	46,783,449	32,376,425	28,399,926	87.7	14,407,024	12,016,127	83.4
Illinois.....	863,471,313	685,100,451	604,492,813	88.2	178,370,882	126,501,146	70.9
Indiana.....	334,351,719	268,004,879	240,914,891	89.9	66,346,840	58,230,593	87.8
Iowa.....	134,892,006	95,371,833	84,810,536	88.9	39,520,173	33,057,676	83.6
Kansas.....	141,667,465	107,547,479	92,811,644	86.3	34,119,986	30,235,445	88.6
Kentucky.....	178,462,906	130,091,090	117,858,103	84.7	39,371,816	32,662,874	83.0
Louisiana.....	146,118,491	114,227,475	99,377,656	87.0	31,891,016	26,838,048	84.1
Maine.....	37,513,043	29,665,489	24,378,275	82.2	7,847,554	6,465,393	82.4
Maryland.....	68,140,923	53,120,151	44,792,582	84.3	15,020,772	11,005,747	73.3
Massachusetts.....	518,059,589	425,536,891	401,729,339	94.4	92,522,698	79,233,969	85.6
Michigan.....	486,464,411	388,235,066	349,007,234	89.9	98,229,345	74,315,764	75.7
Minnesota.....	277,534,873	217,454,410	194,359,201	89.4	60,080,463	50,480,416	84.0
Mississippi.....	126,030,874	90,422,530	74,175,286	82.0	35,608,344	31,295,350	87.9
Missouri.....	336,379,025	275,753,988	244,487,346	88.7	60,645,037	51,253,214	84.5
Montana.....	75,627,707	58,369,580	52,469,718	89.9	17,258,127	14,734,631	85.4
Nebraska.....	120,668,940	90,245,737	79,585,005	88.2	30,423,203	26,312,294	86.5
Nevada.....	11,672,150	7,826,724	6,903,629	88.2	3,845,426	3,166,401	82.3
New Hampshire.....	36,819,355	28,851,218	26,310,430	91.2	7,968,137	6,572,157	82.5
New Jersey.....	444,853,349	350,917,445	323,708,476	92.2	93,935,904	80,241,064	85.4
New Mexico.....	51,364,380	39,825,470	34,079,905	85.6	11,538,910	10,114,790	87.7
New York.....	1,483,876,572	1,221,809,939	1,080,955,121	88.5	262,066,633	231,175,896	88.2
North Carolina.....	139,193,767	98,919,018	84,725,122	85.7	40,274,749	36,809,608	91.6
North Dakota.....	66,389,611	50,319,649	43,593,155	86.6	16,069,962	14,276,081	88.8
Ohio.....	813,463,622	677,267,407	612,663,611	90.5	136,196,215	109,873,015	80.7
Oklahoma.....	197,327,416	149,791,133	127,454,951	85.1	47,536,283	38,553,010	81.1
Oregon.....	83,283,358	64,237,076	58,392,662	90.9	19,046,282	16,048,796	84.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,034,806,563	885,995,343	809,650,018	91.4	148,811,220	128,906,523	86.6
Rhode Island.....	66,915,656	52,206,558	50,562,279	96.9	14,709,098	12,574,935	85.5
South Carolina.....	120,871,112	91,484,415	80,471,794	88.0	29,386,697	25,483,609	86.7
South Dakota.....	72,642,868	55,780,700	48,069,621	86.2	16,862,168	14,771,651	87.6
Tennessee.....	147,871,718	100,922,635	85,427,183	84.6	46,949,083	35,112,254	74.8
Texas.....	317,757,902	232,794,595	195,637,700	84.0	84,963,307	71,647,918	84.3
Utah.....	59,044,969	41,631,884	37,697,335	90.5	17,413,085	14,600,004	83.8
Vermont.....	20,825,387	15,564,652	14,595,982	93.8	5,260,735	4,246,094	80.7
Virginia.....	91,739,060	68,090,495	59,148,627	86.9	23,648,565	19,255,566	81.4
Washington.....	176,217,303	135,303,514	123,184,787	91.0	40,913,789	33,094,363	80.9
West Virginia.....	166,373,718	132,388,372	117,730,980	88.9	33,955,346	29,326,038	86.3
Wisconsin.....	298,885,986	232,888,781	210,479,266	90.4	65,997,205	54,703,122	82.9
Wyoming.....	19,912,134	13,816,285	11,930,242	86.3	6,095,849	5,124,386	84.1
Alaska.....	20,743	20,743	10,208	49.2	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	13,181,089	8,610,103	7,481,630	86.9	4,570,686	3,402,724	74.4
Puerto Rico.....	12,839,696	10,027,793	7,956,127	79.3	2,811,903	2,299,289	81.8
Virgin Islands.....	26,214	26,214	25,428	97.0	.....	.....	.....
Undistributed by state ^A	5,858,129	5,858,129	4,488,487	.....	.....	.....	.....

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	\$1,239,178,494	\$1,120,465,964	90.4	\$547,866,838	\$456,151,785	83.3
Alabama	34,236,423	22,498,098	20,021,598	89.0	11,738,325	10,196,041	86.9
Arizona	8,461,900	5,659,285	4,387,226	77.5	2,802,615	2,310,500	82.4
Arkansas	26,591,888	18,816,447	16,572,063	88.1	7,775,441	6,306,644	81.1
California	91,707,020	65,055,971	58,956,360	90.6	26,651,049	22,169,666	83.2
Colorado	19,503,392	13,804,391	12,371,392	89.6	5,699,001	4,876,759	85.6
Connecticut	15,737,768	10,779,466	9,979,029	92.6	4,958,302	4,213,324	85.0
Delaware	2,791,355	1,906,287	1,805,306	94.7	885,068	653,800	73.9
District of Columbia	16,088,214	7,893,335	6,922,727	87.7	2,204,879	1,693,006	76.8
Florida	32,294,964	22,044,103	18,374,530	83.4	10,250,861	8,864,096	86.5
Georgia	34,261,999	22,804,802	19,730,284	86.5	11,457,197	10,149,661	88.6
Idaho	8,690,712	5,598,516	5,040,822	90.0	3,092,196	2,738,706	88.6
Illinois	127,417,850	88,120,752	80,852,844	91.8	39,297,028	29,924,707	76.1
Indiana	43,667,018	29,818,781	27,182,494	91.2	13,848,237	11,444,625	82.6
Iowa	23,752,968	15,385,799	13,923,599	90.5	8,367,199	7,103,165	84.9
Kansas	21,619,469	15,065,743	13,842,621	91.9	6,553,666	5,922,501	90.4
Kentucky	31,344,356	22,161,752	19,502,756	88.0	9,182,604	7,627,534	83.1
Louisiana	25,127,983	18,250,993	16,320,842	89.4	6,876,990	5,487,808	79.8
Maine	7,955,965	6,371,604	4,156,615	65.2	1,584,361	1,378,361	87.0
Maryland	12,752,708	8,469,965	7,511,726	88.7	4,282,743	3,384,430	79.0
Massachusetts	78,493,982	54,782,093	52,366,601	95.6	23,711,889	20,741,512	87.5
Michigan	70,948,874	48,573,293	45,364,436	93.4	22,375,581	17,629,232	78.8
Minnesota	42,803,484	30,605,175	27,785,720	90.8	12,198,309	10,020,181	82.1
Mississippi	26,934,117	18,875,382	15,609,025	82.7	8,078,735	6,908,660	85.5
Missouri	56,963,103	41,211,091	37,737,939	91.6	15,752,012	13,763,702	87.4
Montana	11,531,317	7,699,220	7,002,992	91.0	3,832,097	3,196,673	83.4
Nebraska	22,843,906	15,602,963	14,087,474	90.3	7,240,943	6,421,033	88.7
Nevada	1,944,939	1,255,142	1,075,406	85.7	689,797	568,423	82.4
New Hampshire	6,281,101	4,461,970	3,809,572	85.4	1,819,131	1,566,423	86.1
New Jersey	65,240,100	45,273,441	42,147,155	93.1	19,966,659	16,217,337	81.2
New Mexico	11,047,967	7,756,644	6,783,393	87.5	3,291,323	2,811,632	85.4
New York	168,090,036	114,435,896	106,918,273	93.4	53,654,140	45,691,834	85.2
North Carolina	36,642,206	23,128,828	19,738,202	85.3	13,513,378	12,395,345	91.7
North Dakota	11,027,253	7,254,374	6,388,516	88.1	3,772,879	3,282,402	87.0
Ohio	107,002,011	76,388,646	68,352,423	89.5	30,613,365	23,567,848	77.0
Oklahoma	32,787,246	21,767,463	19,139,335	87.9	11,019,783	8,781,930	79.7
Oregon	13,968,173	9,764,030	9,080,994	93.0	4,204,143	3,508,294	83.4
Pennsylvania	139,887,473	102,215,249	95,438,333	93.4	37,672,224	31,752,984	84.3
Rhode Island	11,065,933	7,497,646	7,096,376	94.6	3,568,287	2,891,738	81.0
South Carolina	28,584,341	20,637,665	18,622,101	90.2	7,946,676	6,184,338	77.8
South Dakota	10,399,428	6,854,842	6,243,383	91.1	3,544,586	3,218,564	90.8
Tennessee	28,613,006	19,571,677	17,475,237	89.3	9,041,329	7,019,523	77.6
Texas	68,964,708	46,865,052	42,133,359	89.9	22,099,656	19,440,441	88.0
Utah	11,862,880	7,375,422	6,771,342	91.8	4,487,458	3,898,292	86.9
Vermont	3,400,326	2,480,357	2,262,669	91.2	919,909	755,650	82.1
Virginia	18,728,406	12,767,857	10,793,424	84.5	5,960,549	4,710,796	79.0
Washington	28,963,347	18,629,394	16,012,768	86.0	10,333,953	8,322,963	80.5
West Virginia	30,066,094	20,641,551	18,843,395	91.3	9,424,543	7,958,319	84.4
Wisconsin	46,709,149	30,956,107	28,352,840	91.6	15,753,042	13,366,795	84.9
Wyoming	2,618,809	1,809,151	1,641,953	90.8	809,658	696,069	86.0
Hawaii	1,981,386	1,131,468	915,652	80.9	849,918	569,795	67.0
Puerto Rico	11,072,632	8,859,638	6,869,726	77.5	2,212,994	1,847,720	83.5
Virgin Islands	6,965	6,965	6,826	98.0			
Undistributed by state ^A	1,536,712	1,536,712	143,690	9.4			

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Department of Treasury reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Grand total	Division of Operations								
		Total	Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Publicly owned or operated utilities	
			Amount	P'er-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Total.....	\$11,365,406,764	\$8,868,679,004	\$4,417,965,614	38.9	\$1,184,275,192	10.4	\$940,808,564	8.3	\$1,160,410,303	10.2
Alabama.....	159,616,954	127,859,685	83,364,429	52.2	18,787,318	11.8	2,913,294	1.8	9,174,098	5.7
Arizona.....	48,247,384	39,752,391	24,856,585	51.5	7,847,762	16.3	1,137,084	2.3	2,120,700	4.4
Arkansas.....	126,601,265	103,925,758	75,530,192	59.7	15,669,854	12.4	3,097,262	2.5	1,439,522	1.1
California.....	571,667,974	376,290,541	101,113,757	17.7	71,356,357	12.5	49,639,838	8.7	71,636,559	13.0
Colorado.....	128,513,181	97,108,567	46,497,320	36.1	15,256,647	11.9	5,646,069	4.4	10,803,566	8.4
Connecticut.....	121,417,250	99,448,486	40,793,822	33.6	15,328,213	12.6	10,721,609	8.8	18,029,174	14.9
Delaware.....	12,578,469	8,848,207	1,771,164	14.1	1,720,005	13.7	1,191,453	9.5	2,518,089	20.0
District of Columbia.....	45,709,017	29,393,855	6,378,921	14.0	6,573,523	14.4	1,848,305	4.0	8,061,815	17.6
Florida.....	145,063,669	105,567,991	48,393,298	33.3	24,382,960	16.8	4,778,572	3.3	8,659,504	6.0
Georgia.....	159,791,040	119,960,504	69,166,813	43.3	17,009,173	10.6	4,050,517	2.5	14,369,966	9.0
Idaho.....	46,783,449	40,635,587	14,497,877	31.0	4,620,167	9.9	1,614,679	3.4	4,550,325	9.7
Illinois.....	863,471,313	665,695,143	338,226,345	39.2	53,129,767	6.2	112,860,636	13.1	99,954,939	11.6
Indiana.....	334,351,719	285,707,430	168,739,158	50.5	28,736,285	8.6	24,492,826	7.3	22,778,886	6.8
Iowa.....	134,892,006	110,400,896	63,799,972	47.3	10,153,680	7.5	6,673,210	4.9	16,068,122	11.9
Kansas.....	141,667,465	114,627,754	58,643,421	41.4	11,318,571	8.0	16,817,109	11.9	8,383,730	5.9
Kentucky.....	178,462,906	146,852,112	101,170,718	56.7	22,669,455	12.7	3,183,650	1.8	11,118,448	6.2
Louisiana.....	146,118,491	115,717,743	58,182,248	39.8	17,486,938	12.0	18,855,310	12.9	10,037,024	6.8
Maine.....	37,513,043	31,641,991	17,236,037	45.9	1,921,107	5.1	1,670,732	4.5	4,251,066	11.3
Maryland.....	68,140,923	56,235,700	25,353,056	37.2	7,755,660	11.4	4,205,463	6.2	9,553,709	14.0
Massachusetts.....	518,059,589	361,922,180	124,643,460	24.0	63,676,905	12.3	31,481,032	6.1	72,875,236	14.1
Michigan.....	486,464,411	403,239,009	244,149,879	50.2	33,093,737	6.8	25,255,038	5.2	70,274,979	14.4
Minnesota.....	277,534,873	217,475,314	97,086,874	35.0	38,140,333	13.8	30,944,962	11.2	27,988,318	10.1
Mississippi.....	126,030,874	92,186,207	58,060,351	46.1	11,401,138	9.0	1,852,399	1.5	3,755,574	3.0
Missouri.....	336,379,025	273,441,515	145,677,393	43.3	31,306,968	9.3	18,066,333	5.4	34,229,310	10.2
Montana.....	75,627,707	59,794,256	31,709,189	41.9	6,344,383	8.4	4,597,017	6.1	8,338,985	5.7
Nebraska.....	120,608,940	96,440,638	55,427,022	45.9	9,776,295	8.1	6,713,691	5.6	14,864,792	12.3
Nevada.....	11,672,150	8,886,494	3,764,160	32.2	809,570	6.9	1,705,532	14.7	679,847	5.8
New Hampshire.....	36,819,355	28,581,406	8,572,339	23.3	1,915,102	5.2	3,576,034	9.7	8,654,994	23.5
New Jersey.....	444,853,349	345,227,445	159,456,466	35.8	48,622,407	10.9	52,254,117	11.8	49,254,462	11.1
New Mexico.....	51,364,380	44,535,054	15,606,248	30.4	13,785,812	26.8	2,343,106	4.5	3,133,319	6.1
New York.....	1,483,876,572	1,118,060,296	301,197,376	20.3	234,395,448	15.8	233,109,454	15.7	198,495,173	13.4
North Carolina.....	139,193,767	103,465,778	53,167,178	38.2	17,648,861	12.7	7,776,488	5.6	9,203,704	6.6
North Dakota.....	66,389,611	53,687,802	28,345,480	42.7	8,501,210	12.8	3,286,838	5.0	3,550,759	5.3
Ohio.....	813,463,622	673,699,202	412,895,578	50.8	47,703,711	5.9	79,223,381	9.7	86,853,708	10.7
Oklahoma.....	197,327,416	161,377,782	98,270,954	49.8	31,234,367	15.8	5,021,052	2.5	10,332,297	5.2
Oregon.....	83,283,358	66,694,815	35,259,207	42.3	6,906,823	8.3	4,177,107	5.0	6,848,981	8.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,034,806,563	843,013,609	586,342,465	56.7	71,831,631	6.9	53,431,245	5.2	66,553,389	6.4
Rhode Island.....	66,915,656	52,600,448	14,302,687	21.4	6,208,133	9.3	7,568,228	11.3	15,068,822	22.5
South Carolina.....	120,871,112	89,814,056	37,942,727	31.4	21,650,304	17.9	2,631,563	2.2	12,591,163	10.4
South Dakota.....	72,642,868	57,263,823	32,519,334	44.8	6,670,286	9.2	2,188,361	3.0	4,139,686	5.7
Tennessee.....	147,871,718	125,912,021	84,058,101	56.8	8,837,072	6.0	3,858,838	2.6	4,619,676	3.1
Texas.....	317,757,902	223,858,275	131,552,059	41.4	34,752,551	10.9	12,013,742	3.8	19,383,544	6.1
Utah.....	59,044,969	48,248,700	16,445,983	27.9	8,620,462	14.6	2,028,058	3.4	8,517,351	14.4
Vermont.....	20,825,387	15,734,826	9,865,101	47.3	867,175	4.2	546,692	2.6	2,453,917	11.8
Virginia.....	91,739,060	60,655,553	30,165,463	32.9	8,751,430	9.5	3,051,628	3.3	7,563,771	8.3
Washington.....	176,217,303	142,890,004	60,056,353	34.1	14,022,256	8.0	14,256,964	8.1	22,987,871	13.0
West Virginia.....	166,373,718	139,960,901	104,425,662	62.8	8,967,335	5.4	2,427,745	1.5	5,449,720	3.3
Wisconsin.....	298,885,986	240,472,138	74,415,198	24.9	28,415,777	9.5	48,056,194	16.1	47,088,528	15.8
Wyoming.....	19,912,134	14,733,344	7,066,908	35.5	1,786,543	9.0	1,358,629	6.8	1,424,279	7.2
Alaska.....	20,743									
Hawaii.....	13,181,089	12,064,027	6,380,647	48.4	3,261,883	24.8	495,857	3.8	424,537	3.2
Puerto Rico.....	12,839,696	11,071,742	5,432,729	42.3	2,645,842	20.6	113,621	0.9	300,369	2.3
Virgin Islands.....	26,214									
Undistributed by state ^A	5,868,129									

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Operations—Continued									
	Airports and airways		Conservation		Sanitation		Engineering surveys		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$273,629,586	2.4	\$422,842,162	3.7	\$222,398,086	1.9	\$45,482,980	0.4	\$200,866,517	1.7
Alabama	4,258,307	2.6	1,773,942	1.1	6,572,092	4.1	591,223	0.4	424,982	0.3
Arizona	1,547,977	3.2	677,646	1.4	1,386,623	2.9	7,715	(A)	170,260	0.4
Arkansas	1,461,072	1.2	2,392,194	1.9	2,394,912	1.9	945,842	0.7	994,908	0.8
California	23,459,395	4.1	40,009,836	7.0	1,963,543	0.3	3,153,021	0.6	10,958,235	1.9
Colorado	4,829,428	3.8	8,741,290	6.8	1,720,652	1.3	302,089	0.2	3,311,506	2.6
Connecticut	3,780,642	3.1	4,311,039	3.6	3,430,816	2.8	1,792,543	1.5	1,260,628	1.0
Delaware	—	—	643,683	5.1	227,026	1.8	—	—	776,787	6.2
District of Columbia	4,838,377	10.6	380,695	0.8	213,961	0.5	—	—	1,098,255	2.4
Florida	11,110,223	7.7	3,060,385	2.1	3,576,605	2.5	497,575	0.3	1,108,962	0.8
Georgia	3,496,505	2.2	855,981	0.5	6,824,406	4.3	964,476	0.6	3,222,667	2.0
Idaho	1,030,340	2.2	12,395,893	26.5	1,256,398	2.7	15,117	(A)	654,791	1.4
Illinois	14,892,067	1.7	21,908,116	2.5	15,757,081	1.8	2,434,896	0.3	6,534,376	0.7
Indiana	4,392,543	1.3	25,276,001	7.5	6,025,180	1.8	270,538	0.1	4,996,013	1.5
Iowa	2,529,556	1.9	6,522,016	4.8	745,920	0.6	1,067,279	0.8	2,841,141	2.1
Kansas	2,248,153	1.6	12,640,321	8.9	3,592,716	2.6	288,166	0.2	695,567	0.5
Kentucky	1,039,165	0.6	605,986	0.3	2,961,768	1.6	57,178	(A)	4,045,744	2.3
Louisiana	1,995,625	1.4	3,057,877	2.1	3,197,473	2.2	1,112,603	0.8	1,792,555	1.2
Maine	4,725,355	12.6	955,074	2.5	—	—	98,134	0.3	804,620	2.1
Maryland	2,009,390	2.9	2,638,727	3.9	998,627	1.5	90,885	0.1	3,621,383	5.3
Massachusetts	7,543,073	1.4	26,983,437	5.2	1,946,797	0.4	5,301,168	1.0	27,471,072	5.3
Michigan	4,796,038	1.0	23,670,435	4.9	—	—	668,674	0.1	7,330,229	1.5
Minnesota	4,556,069	1.7	11,307,352	4.0	640,455	0.2	899,278	0.3	5,911,673	2.1
Mississippi	3,644,320	2.9	2,432,432	1.9	10,624,461	8.4	141,292	0.1	274,240	0.2
Missouri	2,512,011	0.7	25,050,777	7.5	7,771,044	2.3	288,987	0.1	8,538,692	2.5
Montana	1,897,032	2.5	7,941,869	10.5	1,849,365	2.5	197,965	0.3	918,451	1.2
Nebraska	2,445,540	2.0	2,660,131	2.2	2,368,980	2.0	69,983	0.1	2,084,204	1.7
Nevada	339,824	2.9	689,241	5.9	322,106	2.8	3,992	(A)	572,219	4.9
New Hampshire	1,646,323	4.5	2,253,003	6.1	37,352	0.1	43,866	0.1	1,882,393	5.1
New Jersey	6,736,649	1.5	13,333,384	3.0	5,456,197	1.2	3,025,129	0.7	7,088,634	1.6
New Mexico	1,468,068	2.9	5,424,993	10.6	1,883,929	3.7	213,125	0.4	676,454	1.3
New York	64,201,994	4.3	7,484,975	0.5	27,242,352	1.8	12,993,090	0.9	38,940,434	2.6
North Carolina	4,062,119	2.9	1,788,183	1.3	8,291,123	6.0	342,057	0.2	1,186,065	0.8
North Dakota	870,336	1.3	6,396,005	9.6	2,414,170	3.6	2,126	(A)	320,878	0.5
Ohio	11,208,798	1.4	17,506,867	2.2	6,302,781	0.8	1,162,266	0.1	10,842,112	1.3
Oklahoma	1,640,202	0.8	5,754,239	2.9	7,221,177	3.7	156,219	0.1	1,747,275	0.9
Oregon	4,031,865	4.8	5,446,661	6.5	1,459,739	1.8	392,478	0.5	2,171,954	2.6
Pennsylvania	18,191,018	1.8	28,222,604	2.7	12,804,644	1.2	2,710,925	0.3	2,925,688	0.3
Rhode Island	318,043	0.5	4,685,218	7.0	2,445,731	3.7	229,685	0.3	1,773,871	2.7
South Carolina	3,027,594	2.5	9,233,530	0.8	8,827,303	7.3	—	—	2,219,872	1.8
South Dakota	1,052,296	1.4	7,844,859	10.8	2,091,192	2.9	91,045	0.1	666,764	0.9
Tennessee	5,615,107	3.8	2,059,056	1.4	15,472,175	10.5	459,131	0.3	932,865	0.6
Texas	3,845,521	1.2	12,445,282	3.9	8,306,344	2.6	133,153	(A)	1,426,079	0.5
Utah	2,918,729	5.0	4,614,327	7.8	2,460,046	4.2	453,539	0.8	2,190,205	3.7
Vermont	306,248	1.5	1,065,663	5.1	2,966	(A)	33,486	0.2	593,578	2.9
Virginia	2,213,834	2.4	776,070	0.8	5,074,997	5.5	107,918	0.1	2,950,442	3.2
Washington	9,103,034	5.2	18,391,714	10.4	1,139,984	0.6	612,430	0.3	2,319,398	1.3
West Virginia	3,593,572	2.2	1,365,136	0.8	12,091,296	7.2	—	—	1,640,435	1.0
Wisconsin	2,687,437	0.9	23,780,797	8.0	1,909,802	0.6	828,303	0.3	13,280,102	4.4
Wyoming	442,671	2.2	1,346,880	6.8	571,963	2.9	226,270	1.1	509,201	2.6
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1,088,272	8.3	344,934	2.6	—	—	—	—	67,897	0.5
Puerto Rico	1,981,889	15.4	25,373	0.2	481,947	3.8	—	—	89,972	0.7
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undistributed by state	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(A) Less than 0.05 percent.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs										National defense vocational training		Miscellaneous ^A	
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)		Other						
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
Total	\$2,455,634,826	\$735,100,052	6.5	\$428,303,044	3.8	\$1,157,800,599	10.2	\$134,431,131	1.2	\$29,995,838	0.3	\$11,097,096	0.1	
Alabama	31,068,484	7,621,116	4.8	4,423,385	2.8	16,098,572	10.1	2,925,411	1.8	244,895	0.2	443,890	0.3	
Arizona	8,855,248	3,212,157	6.7	1,145,006	2.4	4,032,575	8.3	165,510	1.0	70,923	0.1	-431,178	-0.9	
Arkansas	22,384,715	4,362,099	3.4	4,181,503	3.3	13,343,119	10.5	497,994	0.4	133,445	0.1	157,347	0.1	
California	193,604,352	64,575,358	11.3	23,767,029	4.2	91,160,258	15.9	14,101,707	2.5	1,823,987	0.3	-50,906	(B)	
Colorado	30,831,097	7,429,516	5.8	3,350,530	2.6	19,005,647	14.8	1,045,404	0.8	340,436	0.3	233,081	0.2	
Connecticut	21,463,822	8,218,777	6.8	4,594,708	3.8	7,179,990	5.9	1,470,347	1.2	533,478	0.4	-28,536	(B)	
Delaware	3,624,214	1,019,423	8.1	317,319	2.5	2,128,461	16.9	159,011	1.3	102,036	0.8	4,012	(B)	
District of Columbia	16,152,790	3,608,192	7.9	5,631,035	12.3	6,734,349	14.7	179,214	0.4	222,703	0.5	-60,331	-0.1	
Florida	39,217,374	9,462,833	6.5	4,665,802	3.2	23,805,338	16.4	1,283,401	0.9	420,220	0.3	-141,919	-0.1	
Georgia	39,078,383	8,699,768	5.4	6,637,011	4.2	23,004,209	14.4	737,395	0.5	458,923	0.3	293,230	0.2	
Idaho	5,968,414	1,939,947	4.1	449,246	1.0	3,544,384	7.6	34,837	0.1	120,760	0.3	58,688	0.1	
Illinois	197,642,407	69,126,416	8.0	39,031,815	4.5	79,465,195	9.2	10,018,981	1.2	1,649,212	0.2	-1,515,449	-0.2	
Indiana	47,641,163	15,903,650	4.7	5,350,378	1.6	23,347,646	7.0	3,039,489	0.9	670,482	0.2	332,644	0.1	
Iowa	23,755,194	6,349,581	4.7	4,035,391	3.0	12,420,900	9.2	949,322	0.7	121,449	0.1	614,467	0.5	
Kansas	26,968,852	6,698,471	4.7	2,315,621	1.6	17,526,542	12.4	428,218	0.3	164,919	0.1	-94,060	-0.1	
Kentucky	31,378,999	8,912,701	5.0	6,000,142	3.4	16,363,815	9.2	102,341	0.1	429,892	0.2	-198,097	-0.1	
Louisiana	29,866,087	10,181,441	7.0	5,721,205	3.9	13,607,014	9.3	356,427	0.2	400,789	0.3	133,872	0.1	
Maine	5,715,652	1,196,169	3.2	1,000,349	2.7	3,282,464	8.8	236,670	0.6	108,645	0.3	46,755	0.1	
Maryland	11,409,333	3,926,470	5.8	3,238,658	4.7	4,138,792	6.1	105,413	0.2	335,740	0.5	160,150	0.2	
Massachusetts	155,159,746	38,146,855	7.4	30,097,428	5.8	77,195,695	14.9	9,719,768	1.9	1,097,224	0.2	-119,561	(B)	
Michigan	76,152,368	25,519,066	5.2	18,900,870	3.9	28,512,095	5.9	3,220,337	0.7	2,160,487	0.4	-1,087,453	-0.2	
Minnesota	59,760,914	17,265,210	6.2	14,637,656	5.3	26,161,477	9.4	1,696,571	0.6	289,608	0.1	9,037	(B)	
Mississippi	33,427,612	8,220,989	6.5	4,493,839	3.6	19,575,639	15.5	1,137,145	0.9	335,891	0.3	81,164	0.1	
Missouri	62,250,320	11,147,372	3.3	10,434,375	3.1	37,087,281	11.0	3,581,292	1.1	559,334	0.2	127,856	(B)	
Montana	15,835,016	3,876,468	5.1	2,670,935	3.5	9,229,396	12.2	58,217	0.1	83,574	0.1	-35,139	-0.1	
Nebraska	24,093,397	7,629,791	6.3	3,894,523	3.2	11,686,465	9.7	882,618	0.7	65,663	0.1	69,242	0.1	
Nevada	2,782,692	864,638	7.4	430,494	3.7	1,461,944	12.5	25,616	0.2	8,208	0.1	-5,244	(B)	
New Hampshire	8,049,599	1,880,637	3.7	962,282	2.6	5,506,234	15.0	200,446	0.5	164,242	0.5	24,108	0.1	
New Jersey	98,240,724	28,947,326	6.5	26,152,901	5.9	36,357,120	8.2	6,783,377	1.5	1,026,054	0.2	359,126	0.1	
New Mexico	6,627,076	2,253,153	4.4	508,200	1.0	3,830,334	7.4	35,389	0.1	54,673	0.1	147,577	0.3	
New York	346,788,427	138,184,640	9.3	59,235,403	4.0	115,816,125	7.8	33,552,259	2.3	5,028,746	0.3	13,999,103	1.0	
North Carolina	36,184,935	10,642,139	7.6	3,176,266	2.3	20,391,720	14.7	1,974,510	1.4	246,944	0.2	-703,890	-0.5	
North Dakota	12,653,348	3,620,008	5.5	2,334,797	3.5	6,039,951	9.1	658,592	1.0	70,674	0.1	-22,213	(B)	
Ohio	139,637,621	43,081,889	5.3	25,578,317	3.1	63,992,623	7.9	6,984,792	0.8	1,814,307	0.2	-1,687,508	-0.2	
Oklahoma	35,799,580	7,514,431	3.8	3,344,692	1.7	24,238,060	12.3	702,397	0.4	230,684	0.1	-80,630	(B)	
Oregon	15,909,451	4,893,714	5.9	2,832,752	3.4	7,723,117	9.3	459,868	0.6	483,009	0.6	196,083	0.2	
Pennsylvania	189,433,985	49,134,387	4.7	37,583,911	3.6	96,400,308	9.3	6,315,379	0.6	2,689,564	0.3	-330,595	(B)	
Rhode Island	14,239,370	4,028,902	6.0	1,881,272	2.8	8,185,328	12.2	143,868	0.2	125,692	0.2	-49,854	-0.1	
South Carolina	30,818,377	8,544,629	7.1	1,140,794	0.9	19,417,904	16.1	1,715,050	1.4	364,387	0.3	-125,708	-0.1	
South Dakota	15,399,283	2,945,450	4.1	1,791,429	2.5	9,484,361	13.0	1,178,043	1.6	64,752	0.1	-84,990	-0.1	
Tennessee	21,439,529	4,914,289	3.3	3,164,517	2.2	12,843,301	8.7	517,422	0.4	507,163	0.3	13,005	(B)	
Texas	93,072,001	19,457,486	6.2	11,227,351	3.5	60,896,755	19.1	1,550,409	0.5	646,059	0.2	181,567	0.1	
Utah	10,485,174	3,791,049	6.4	1,365,659	2.3	5,311,979	9.0	16,487	(B)	381,673	0.6	-70,578	-0.1	
Vermont	5,048,962	1,505,054	7.2	1,437,675	6.9	2,009,910	9.7	96,323	0.4	19,680	0.1	21,919	0.1	
Virginia	30,535,541	7,599,725	5.4	5,698,285	6.2	15,742,995	17.2	1,494,536	1.6	351,796	0.4	196,170	0.2	
Washington	33,100,873	9,253,776	5.3	6,442,237	3.7	15,620,792	8.9	1,784,068	1.0	345,484	0.2	-119,058	-0.1	
West Virginia	25,981,488	8,874,564	5.2	2,391,067	1.4	14,275,307	8.6	440,550	0.3	686,087	0.4	-254,758	-0.1	
Wisconsin	57,224,128	17,710,875	5.9	17,626,100	5.9	18,379,656	6.1	3,507,497	1.1	1,418,090	0.5	-228,370	(B)	
Wyoming	4,985,882	1,274,687	6.4	697,859	3.5	3,013,336	15.1			160,675	0.8	32,233	0.1	
Alaska	20,743	20,743	100.0											
Hawaii	1,065,538	333,396	2.5	260,662	2.0	270,230	2.1	201,250	1.5	31,592	0.2	19,932	0.1	
Puerto Rico	1,140,568	78,329	0.6	48,348	0.4	1,013,891	7.9			130,888	1.0	496,498	3.9	
Virgin Islands	26,214			4,015	15.3			22,199	84.7					
Undistributed by state ^C	5,637,764							5,637,764				220,365		

^A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

^B Less than 0.05 percent.

^C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XVI. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Operations									
	Grand total	Total	Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Publicly owned or operated utilities	
			Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$1,787,045,332	\$1,326,154,584	\$689,745,215	38.6	\$188,778,727	10.6	\$85,477,979	4.8	\$194,876,686	10.9
Alabama	34,236,423	27,056,935	17,286,510	50.5	4,476,185	13.1	376,792	1.1	1,663,015	4.8
Arizona	8,461,900	7,272,697	4,267,049	50.4	943,154	11.2	45,013	0.5	468,372	5.5
Arkansas	26,591,888	21,210,618	16,494,252	62.0	2,541,631	9.6	202,077	0.8	323,166	1.2
California	91,707,020	60,518,363	18,431,429	20.1	13,927,531	15.2	4,119,898	4.5	10,806,287	11.8
Colorado	19,503,392	14,465,703	6,824,342	35.0	2,655,262	13.6	728,989	3.7	1,752,292	9.0
Connecticut	15,737,768	11,831,606	4,409,846	28.0	1,879,198	11.9	934,072	5.9	2,451,142	15.6
Delaware	2,791,355	1,987,991	438,546	15.7	827,094	29.6	120,144	4.3	329,904	11.8
District of Columbia	10,098,214	6,630,821	427,036	4.2	1,029,482	10.2	117,516	1.2	1,538,487	15.2
Florida	32,294,964	24,088,612	7,781,807	24.1	7,095,991	22.0	276,889	0.9	1,189,667	3.7
Georgia	34,261,999	25,183,943	16,950,462	49.5	2,714,328	7.9	479,878	1.4	1,789,051	5.2
Idaho	8,690,712	7,582,030	3,010,111	34.7	817,100	9.4	244,246	2.8	984,466	11.3
Illinois	127,417,850	86,081,758	45,809,563	36.0	7,254,810	5.7	10,676,847	8.4	15,681,027	12.3
Indiana	43,667,018	33,419,426	21,973,314	50.3	3,856,215	8.8	1,314,116	3.0	3,678,291	8.4
Iowa	23,752,998	19,344,915	11,678,374	49.2	2,262,222	9.5	508,447	2.2	2,714,470	11.4
Kansas	21,619,409	16,792,090	8,677,989	40.1	2,288,155	10.6	2,315,286	10.7	1,820,172	8.4
Kentucky	31,344,356	24,894,932	16,950,398	54.1	3,376,762	10.8	186,183	0.6	1,985,254	6.3
Louisiana	25,127,983	18,432,721	9,838,684	39.2	2,731,396	10.9	1,216,210	4.8	1,673,081	6.7
Maine	7,955,965	6,701,445	2,395,721	30.1	339,936	4.2	75,235	0.9	378,450	4.8
Maryland	12,752,708	10,463,818	4,278,059	33.5	1,116,115	8.8	178,441	1.4	1,204,094	9.5
Massachusetts	78,493,982	53,593,140	19,856,785	25.3	8,626,565	11.0	3,951,838	5.0	12,362,365	15.8
Michigan	70,948,874	51,690,976	34,083,961	48.0	3,167,319	4.5	1,984,340	2.8	9,384,125	13.2
Minnesota	42,803,484	32,365,633	14,534,016	34.0	5,182,408	12.1	3,486,939	8.1	5,674,700	13.2
Mississippi	26,954,117	19,747,866	11,882,189	44.1	2,251,826	8.4	224,181	0.8	921,694	3.4
Missouri	56,963,103	43,450,884	27,330,599	48.0	5,951,016	10.4	2,213,797	3.9	5,767,822	10.1
Montana	11,531,317	8,673,111	4,172,105	36.2	1,092,856	9.5	378,795	3.3	489,095	4.2
Nebraska	22,843,906	18,260,406	11,039,878	48.3	2,531,525	11.1	659,091	2.9	2,783,901	12.2
Nevada	1,944,939	1,364,729	628,946	32.3	189,407	9.7	192,237	9.9	134,384	6.9
New Hampshire	6,281,101	4,846,345	1,267,191	20.2	462,384	7.4	386,762	6.2	1,688,326	26.9
New Jersey	65,240,100	46,053,015	21,081,807	32.3	6,531,751	10.0	4,394,999	6.7	8,670,490	13.3
New Mexico	11,047,967	9,555,274	2,881,031	26.1	3,279,400	29.7	178,623	1.6	850,614	7.7
New York	168,090,036	123,685,710	41,315,418	24.6	24,816,271	14.8	19,230,864	11.4	28,486,142	16.9
North Carolina	36,642,206	28,652,418	17,434,994	47.6	4,529,108	12.4	952,539	2.6	2,605,642	7.1
North Dakota	11,027,253	8,881,907	5,080,960	46.1	1,535,858	13.9	381,738	3.5	539,377	4.9
Ohio	107,002,011	81,267,148	55,480,701	51.8	2,532,342	2.4	6,254,943	5.8	12,492,087	11.7
Oklahoma	32,787,246	23,000,179	13,383,920	40.8	5,600,735	17.1	459,787	1.4	1,231,096	3.8
Oregon	13,968,173	11,087,201	5,701,622	40.8	1,443,229	10.3	352,469	2.5	1,922,461	13.8
Pennsylvania	139,887,473	106,189,365	68,519,136	49.0	13,784,830	9.8	6,054,802	4.3	11,240,226	8.0
Rhode Island	11,065,933	8,119,106	2,547,981	23.0	446,308	4.0	745,848	6.8	3,764,330	34.0
South Carolina	28,584,341	22,389,922	7,815,660	27.3	4,952,004	17.3	254,513	0.9	7,561,300	26.5
South Dakota	10,399,428	7,856,296	4,517,280	43.4	1,356,964	13.0	193,257	1.9	608,209	5.8
Tennessee	28,613,006	23,634,084	16,727,713	58.5	1,897,118	6.6	378,412	1.3	975,633	3.4
Texas	68,964,708	47,985,682	27,865,319	40.4	9,714,478	14.1	1,807,692	2.6	4,451,254	6.5
Utah	11,862,880	9,496,882	3,043,100	25.7	1,482,166	12.5	208,891	1.8	2,063,224	17.4
Vermont	3,400,326	2,308,936	1,439,499	42.1	80,362	2.4	58,959	1.7	393,641	11.6
Virginia	18,728,406	12,733,347	7,296,263	39.0	1,763,790	9.4	181,133	1.0	2,000,291	10.7
Washington	28,963,347	23,363,375	6,935,534	24.0	2,027,175	7.0	879,126	3.0	4,297,051	14.8
West Virginia	30,066,094	24,199,698	18,482,221	61.5	1,364,586	4.5	529,843	1.8	824,138	2.7
Wisconsin	46,709,149	34,810,508	13,655,505	29.2	4,577,834	9.8	4,246,664	9.1	7,693,318	16.5
Wyoming	2,618,809	1,628,566	833,876	31.9	313,637	12.0	47,449	1.8	238,564	9.1
Hawaii	1,981,386	1,806,502	816,509	41.2	577,035	29.1	10,791	0.5	62,760	3.2
Puerto Rico	11,072,632	9,495,949	4,179,004	37.7	2,583,873	23.4	80,378	0.7	267,828	2.4
Virgin Islands	6,965									
Undistributed by state A	1,536,712									

A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XVI. AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT Continued

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Airports and airways		Conservation		Sanitation		Engineering surveys		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$69,777,092	3.9	\$44,419,971	2.5	\$20,993,834	1.2	\$9,648,842	0.5	\$22,436,238	1.2
Alabama	2,160,221	6.3	432,269	1.2	411,398	1.3	195,683	0.6	21,862	0.1
Arizona	1,303,487	15.4	27,239	0.3	200,760	2.4	3,975	(A)	13,648	0.2
Arkansas	946,761	3.6	225,644	0.8	111,321	0.4	325,301	1.2	40,465	0.2
California	5,463,023	6.0	5,342,787	5.8	41,746	(A)	440,409	0.5	1,945,253	2.1
Colorado	1,495,365	7.7	359,754	1.9	232,007	1.2	80,908	0.4	336,874	1.7
Connecticut	1,174,347	7.5	276,206	1.8	317,179	2.0	272,131	1.7	117,485	0.7
Delaware			102,480	3.7	38,314	1.4			131,509	4.7
District of Columbia	3,245,354	32.2	1,723	(A)	16,393	0.2			254,830	2.5
Florida	6,756,525	20.9	197,669	0.6	591,486	1.8	7,882	(A)	190,696	0.6
Georgia	1,486,263	4.4	145,736	0.4	1,055,476	3.1	111,494	0.3	451,255	1.3
Idaho	189,516	2.2	2,085,264	24.0	171,751	2.0	6,705	0.1	72,871	0.8
Illinois	3,247,592	2.5	1,325,860	1.0	1,102,076	0.9	199,342	0.2	784,641	0.6
Indiana	1,266,945	2.9	848,586	2.0	377,769	0.9	42,878	0.1	61,312	0.2
Iowa	866,601	3.7	665,934	2.8	30,791	0.1	438,101	1.8	179,975	0.8
Kansas	621,785	2.9	470,197	2.2	486,364	2.3	73,621	0.3	38,521	0.2
Kentucky	419,700	1.3	63,027	0.2	236,390	0.7	19,060	0.1	1,658,158	5.3
Louisiana	1,262,421	5.0	438,850	1.7	408,630	1.6	203,251	0.8	660,198	2.6
Maine	3,348,761	42.1	75,640	1.0			33,866	0.4	53,836	0.7
Maryland	1,400,763	11.0	1,394,847	10.9	149,109	1.2			742,390	5.8
Massachusetts	2,763,391	3.5	1,910,886	2.4	17,634	(A)	1,318,831	1.7	2,784,845	3.6
Michigan	1,216,155	1.7	976,932	1.4			113,978	0.2	764,166	1.1
Minnesota	1,440,646	3.4	1,586,156	3.7	1	(A)	250,577	0.6	210,190	0.5
Mississippi	1,853,366	6.9	690,673	2.5	1,877,222	7.0	25,641	0.1	21,074	0.1
Missouri	242,881	0.4	1,281,855	2.3	335,195	0.6	95,472	0.2	232,247	0.4
Montana	935,069	8.1	1,343,416	11.7	134,363	1.2	39,818	0.3	87,594	0.7
Nebraska	502,196	2.2	251,069	1.1	337,129	1.5	28,305	0.1	127,312	0.5
Nevada	123,757	6.4	19,059	1.0	52,643	2.7	3,854	0.2	20,442	1.1
New Hampshire	783,998	12.5	83,590	1.3			21,649	0.3	152,445	2.4
New Jersey	367,906	0.6	2,193,211	3.4	801,055	1.2	869,996	1.3	1,141,800	4.8
New Mexico	575,548	5.2	1,354,962	12.3	213,085	1.9	107,506	1.0	114,485	1.0
New York	2,286,583	1.4	738,034	0.4	745,563	0.5	2,001,263	1.2	4,065,572	2.4
North Carolina	1,710,928	4.7	339,658	0.9	927,939	2.5	45,984	0.1	105,626	0.3
North Dakota	468,223	4.2	663,785	6.0	163,844	1.5	1	(A)	48,121	0.4
Ohio	3,115,706	2.9	436,337	0.4	219,019	0.2	313,894	0.3	422,119	0.4
Oklahoma	751,079	2.3	890,163	2.7	562,548	1.7	21,773	0.1	99,078	0.3
Oregon	645,210	4.6	601,605	4.3	207,779	1.5	69,015	0.5	143,811	1.0
Pennsylvania	512,897	0.4	3,545,994	2.5	1,199,131	0.9	964,774	0.7	367,575	0.3
Rhode Island	144,817	1.3	174,121	1.6	165,161	1.5	27,272	0.3	103,268	0.9
South Carolina	539,580	1.9	30,761	0.1	743,091	2.6			493,013	1.7
South Dakota	186,899	1.8	501,371	4.8	393,545	3.8	73,563	0.7	25,208	0.3
Tennessee	645,235	2.3	425,386	1.5	2,449,409	8.5	116,520	0.4	18,658	0.1
Texas	1,524,477	2.2	1,075,579	1.6	775,377	1.1	89,735	0.1	681,771	1.0
Utah	1,238,205	10.4	639,199	5.4	131,408	1.1	93,028	0.8	597,661	5.0
Vermont	52,290	1.5	72,136	2.1	2,966	0.1			218,083	6.4
Virginia	775,679	4.1	208,233	1.1	325,099	1.7	5,231	(A)	177,628	1.0
Washington	3,732,215	12.9	4,959,123	17.1	118,791	0.4	252,820	0.9	161,540	0.6
West Virginia	1,048,101	3.5	198,811	0.7	1,558,069	5.2			193,929	0.6
Wisconsin	545,659	1.2	2,658,068	5.7	209,855	0.4	243,735	0.5	979,870	2.1
Wyoming	107,062	4.1	71,488	2.8	598	(A)			15,892	0.5
Hawaii	304,015	15.4							35,392	1.8
Puerto Rico	1,981,889	17.9	18,578	0.2	317,355	2.9			67,044	0.6
Virgin Islands										
Undistributed by state										

A Less than 0.05 percent.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVI.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT. Concluded

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs										National defense vocational training		Miscellaneous A	
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)		Other						
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
Total	\$434,379,775	\$138,932,157	7.8	\$72,420,164	4.1	\$215,178,549	12.0	\$7,848,905	0.4	\$29,995,838	1.7	—\$3,484,805	—0.2	
Alabama	6,990,866	1,734,422	5.1	828,222	2.4	3,573,732	10.4	854,490	2.5	244,895	0.7	—56,273	—0.1	
Arizona	1,366,806	649,029	7.7	155,557	1.8	562,220	6.7	—	—	70,923	0.8	—238,526	—2.9	
Arkansas	5,360,436	1,080,975	4.1	967,360	3.6	3,311,344	12.4	757	(B)	133,445	0.5	—112,611	—0.4	
California	29,671,226	11,053,931	12.0	3,144,543	3.4	14,928,876	16.3	543,876	0.6	1,823,987	2.0	—306,556	—0.3	
Colorado	4,676,624	1,298,506	6.6	620,481	3.2	2,687,260	13.8	70,377	0.4	340,436	1.7	20,629	0.1	
Connecticut	3,410,941	1,037,195	6.6	605,896	3.8	1,598,435	10.2	169,415	1.1	533,478	3.4	—38,257	—0.2	
Delaware	701,328	233,021	8.3	46,449	1.7	376,434	13.5	45,424	1.6	102,036	3.7	—	—	
District of Columbia	3,287,133	653,953	6.5	1,265,269	12.5	1,293,997	12.8	73,914	0.7	222,703	2.2	—42,443	—0.4	
Florida	8,124,879	2,008,309	6.2	863,757	2.6	5,165,039	16.0	87,774	0.3	420,220	1.3	—338,747	—1.0	
Georgia	8,910,518	2,130,036	6.2	1,566,630	4.6	5,129,492	15.0	84,360	0.2	458,923	1.3	—291,385	—0.8	
Idaho	967,913	353,991	4.1	44,195	0.5	569,727	6.5	—	—	120,760	1.4	20,009	0.2	
Illinois	39,702,489	14,269,962	11.2	7,689,136	6.0	17,053,767	13.4	689,624	0.5	1,649,212	1.3	—15,609	(B)	
Indiana	9,399,178	3,466,319	7.9	957,338	2.2	4,615,018	10.6	360,503	0.8	670,482	1.5	177,932	0.4	
Iowa	4,618,339	1,234,535	5.2	644,026	2.7	2,684,871	11.3	54,907	0.2	121,449	0.5	—331,705	—1.4	
Kansas	4,808,690	1,368,445	6.3	320,420	1.5	3,089,563	14.3	30,262	0.1	164,919	0.8	—146,290	—0.7	
Kentucky	6,364,061	1,929,829	6.2	1,324,685	4.2	3,105,038	9.9	3,609	(B)	429,892	1.4	—344,529	—1.1	
Louisiana	6,225,509	2,000,913	8.0	1,295,150	5.2	2,922,559	11.6	6,887	(B)	400,789	1.6	68,964	0.3	
Maine	1,102,214	214,404	2.7	197,614	2.5	680,781	8.6	9,415	0.1	108,645	1.4	43,661	0.5	
Maryland	1,930,005	736,948	5.8	466,036	3.6	701,953	5.5	24,468	0.2	335,740	2.6	23,145	0.2	
Massachusetts	23,679,059	5,670,924	7.2	4,915,559	6.2	12,542,778	16.0	549,798	0.7	1,097,224	1.4	124,559	0.2	
Michigan	17,509,370	6,753,053	9.5	2,793,148	3.9	7,634,109	10.8	329,060	0.5	2,160,487	3.0	—411,959	—0.6	
Minnesota	10,387,998	3,622,666	8.5	2,091,813	4.9	4,537,906	10.6	135,613	0.3	289,608	0.7	—239,755	—0.6	
Mississippi	6,902,219	1,802,367	6.7	941,268	3.5	4,032,156	14.9	126,428	0.5	335,891	1.2	—31,859	—0.1	
Missouri	12,885,540	3,555,868	6.2	2,169,391	3.8	6,821,769	12.0	338,512	0.6	559,334	1.0	67,315	0.1	
Montana	2,900,904	717,835	6.2	570,700	5.0	1,611,835	14.0	534	(B)	83,574	0.7	—126,272	—1.1	
Nebraska	4,520,021	1,519,137	6.7	686,201	3.0	2,063,629	9.0	251,054	1.1	65,663	0.3	—2,184	(B)	
Nevada	581,986	171,806	8.9	95,925	4.9	306,182	15.7	8,073	0.4	8,208	0.4	—9,984	—0.5	
New Hampshire	1,251,426	218,092	3.5	120,323	1.9	911,425	14.5	1,586	(B)	164,242	2.6	19,088	0.3	
New Jersey	18,314,160	6,394,297	9.8	4,799,799	7.4	7,022,103	10.7	97,961	0.2	1,026,054	1.5	—153,129	—0.2	
New Mexico	1,523,900	435,536	3.9	129,816	1.2	958,548	8.7	—	—	54,673	0.5	—85,880	—0.8	
New York	39,531,389	14,247,707	8.5	8,626,475	5.1	16,548,250	9.8	108,957	0.1	5,028,746	3.0	—155,809	—0.1	
North Carolina	8,418,525	3,243,479	8.9	738,375	2.0	4,087,796	11.2	348,875	0.9	246,944	0.6	—675,681	—1.8	
North Dakota	2,078,141	685,297	6.2	271,988	2.5	982,191	8.9	138,662	1.3	70,674	0.6	—3,469	(B)	
Ohio	24,054,439	8,403,956	7.9	4,188,626	3.9	10,991,487	10.3	470,370	0.4	1,814,307	1.7	—133,883	—0.1	
Oklahoma	9,545,043	2,062,181	6.3	778,117	2.4	6,611,403	20.1	93,342	0.3	230,684	0.7	11,340	(B)	
Oregon	2,444,314	982,828	7.0	332,663	2.4	1,073,832	7.7	54,991	0.4	483,009	3.5	—46,351	—0.3	
Pennsylvania	31,613,769	10,743,887	7.7	5,841,483	4.2	14,978,484	10.7	49,915	(B)	2,689,564	1.9	—605,225	—0.4	
Rhode Island	2,920,089	790,744	7.1	393,719	3.6	1,711,560	15.5	24,066	0.2	125,692	1.1	—98,954	—0.9	
South Carolina	5,905,346	1,725,024	6.0	130,427	0.5	4,030,523	14.1	19,372	0.1	364,387	1.3	—75,314	—0.3	
South Dakota	2,575,701	652,833	6.3	378,314	3.6	1,534,129	14.8	10,425	0.1	64,752	0.6	—97,321	—0.9	
Tennessee	4,843,952	1,170,370	4.1	704,357	2.4	2,828,699	9.9	140,526	0.5	507,163	1.8	—372,193	—1.3	
Texas	20,271,512	4,985,922	7.2	2,074,984	3.0	13,178,080	19.1	32,526	0.1	646,059	0.9	61,455	0.1	
Utah	1,995,337	746,813	6.3	209,916	1.8	1,038,608	8.7	—	—	381,673	3.2	—11,012	—0.1	
Vermont	1,036,296	381,485	11.2	254,014	7.5	387,540	11.4	13,257	0.4	19,680	0.6	35,414	1.0	
Virginia	5,646,159	1,535,649	8.2	845,484	4.5	2,947,222	15.7	318,104	1.7	351,796	1.9	—3,196	(B)	
Washington	5,291,547	1,902,014	6.5	599,900	2.1	2,756,189	9.5	33,444	0.1	345,484	1.2	—37,059	—0.1	
West Virginia	5,399,629	2,268,118	7.5	498,833	1.6	2,512,464	8.4	120,214	0.4	686,087	2.3	—219,320	—0.7	
Wisconsin	10,697,202	3,677,782	7.9	3,071,863	6.5	3,169,873	6.8	777,684	1.7	1,418,090	3.0	—216,651	—0.4	
Wyoming	799,992	247,818	9.5	83,530	3.2	468,644	17.9	—	—	160,675	6.1	29,576	1.1	
Hawaii	123,353	83,617	4.2	36,964	1.9	2,772	0.1	—	—	31,592	1.6	19,939	1.0	
Puerto Rico	966,508	78,329	0.7	42,825	0.4	845,354	7.6	—	—	130,888	1.2	479,287	4.3	
Virgin Islands	6,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,965	100.0	—	—	—	—	
Undistributed by state C	138,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,529	—	—	—	1,398,183	—	

A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

B Less than 0.05 per cent.

C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XVII. PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Number	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:			Public buildings, excluding utility plants and airport buildings:				
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles	601,341	Public buildings—total	Number	30,606	3,927	75,819
Rural roads—total	Miles	530,274	Educational—total	Number	5,233	1,972	31,273
High-type surface—total	Miles	46,303	Libraries	Number	130	64	832
New construction	Miles	27,001	Schools	Number	5,103	1,908	30,441
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	19,302	Recreational—total	Number	8,046	540	5,317
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	483,971	Auditoriums	Number	372	128	402
Urban streets—total	Miles	61,409	Gymnasiums	Number	1,093	685	685
High-type surface—total	Miles	26,271	Other	Number	6,581	188	4,227
New construction	Miles	16,095	Offices and administrative	Number	1,302	272	3,996
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	10,176	Hospitals	Number	164	92	1,797
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	35,138	Penal institutions	Number	156	32	482
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	9,658	Dormitories	Number	1,051	50	4,175
High-type surface—total	Miles	2,230	Garages	Number	290	66	2,108
New construction	Miles	1,387	Firehouses	Number	2,237	185	1,766
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	843	Storage	Number	2,057	145	2,924
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	7,428	Armories	Number	270	47	437
Bridges and viaducts—total	Number	72,699	Barns and stables	Number	1,875	75	3,983
Wood	Linear feet	2,336,860	Other	Number	7,955	451	17,561
Steel	Number	52,462	Outdoor recreational facilities:				
Masonry	Number	1,601,298	Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers	Number	2,101	114	758
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	6,036	Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	Number	3,502,000	250,000	3,122,000
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	309,520	Parks	Number	46	5	293
High-type surface—total	Number	14,201	Playgrounds—total	Number	1,019	46	13,502
New construction	Number	446,062	School	Number	1,352	106	1,017
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	997,983	Other	Number	67,291	5,860	427,864
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	26,579,353	Athletic fields	Number	2,815	98	9,159
High-type surface—total	Number	71,369	Handball courts	Number	1,688	81	7,804
Wood	Linear feet	17,796	Horseshoe courts	Number	1,127	17	1,265
Steel	Miles	3,253	Tennis courts	Number	10,014	63	2,382
Masonry	Miles	21,049	Swimming pools	Number	2,135	234	14,154
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	17,796	Wading pools	Number	9,403	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	3,253	Ice skating areas	Number	8,151,000	---	---
High-type surface—total	Miles	21,886	Ski trails	Number	2,390,000	---	---
New construction	Miles	3,122	Bandstands	Number	44,950,000	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	2,806	Outdoor theatres	Number	312	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	26,977	Golf courses	Number	62	---	---
Bridges and viaducts—total	Number	21,886	Ski jumps	Number	214	---	---
Wood	Linear feet	3,122	Bandstands	Number	132	---	---
Steel	Number	2,806	Outdoor theatres	Number	237	---	---
Masonry	Number	26,977	Golf courses	Number	2,611	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	823,608	Area in acres	Area in acres	17,850	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	3,183	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
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Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
New construction	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Number	1,438	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---	---	---
High-type surface—total	Number	43,633	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	---		

TABLE XVII.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

APPENDIX

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Item	Unit of measurement	Number			Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement			New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Public utilities and sanitation:					Airport etc.—Continued.				
Utility plants—total	Number	2, 221	95	1, 055	Airport buildings—total	Number	886	93	1, 624
Electric power plants	Number	40	15	161	Administrative and terminal	Number	111	22	79
Incinerator plants	Number	101	1	54	Hangers	Number	195	15	308
Pumping stations	Number	1, 084	14	309	Other	Number	580	56	1, 237
Sewage treatment plants	Number	1, 797	51	379					
Water treatment plants	Number	199	14	152	Taxi strips—total	Linear feet	262, 000		35, 000
Water mains and distribution lines	Miles	14, 225		3, 169	High-type surface	Linear feet	211, 000		22, 000
Water consumer connections	Number	377, 636		417, 846	Low-type surface	Linear feet	51, 000		13, 000
Water wells	Number	3, 780		1, 812					
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc	(Number)	2, 688		656	Aprons—total	Square yards	2, 471, 000		441, 000
Storm and sanitary sewers	Capacity in gallons	1, 565, 515, 000		23, 729, 949, 000	High-type surface	Square yards	2, 129, 000		441, 000
Sewerage service connections	Miles	538, 041		3, 365	Low-type surface	Square yards	342, 000		
Manholes and catch basins	Number	598, 941		37, 845	Turning circles—total	Square yards	782, 000		135, 000
Sanitary privies	Number	706, 771		409, 515	High-type surface	Square yards	631, 000		18, 000
Abandoned mine sealing	Openings sealed	2, 238, 969		33, 238	Low-type surface	Square yards	151, 000		117, 000
Mosquito-control drainage	Miles of ditch and pipe	218, 325		18, 635					
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles	14, 642		2, 199	Airport drainage	Number of airports	117		36
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems	Miles of line	1, 469		1, 797	Airport ditch and pipe	Linear feet	6, 063, 000		397, 000
Electric power lines	Miles	2, 889		1, 109	Landing areas floodlighted	Number lighted	70		17
Floodlighting athletic fields, parking lots, etc	Number lighted	979		242	Boundary lights	Number of light standards	10, 920		2, 240
Pipe lines, other than water and sewer	Miles	619		112	Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	26		3
Flood and erosion control, irrigation, conservation:					Airway markers	Number	11, 729		3, 349
Fish hatcheries	Number	151		149	Airway beacons	Number	74		15
Firebreaks	Miles	6, 129	117	799	Miscellaneous:				
Fire and forest trails	Miles	5, 775		1, 748	Landscaping, other than roadside and parks	Acres			133, 190
Reforestation	Trees planted	147, 027, 000		147, 027, 000	Ornamental pools and fountains	Number	788		75
Planting oysters	Bushes planted	8, 099, 146		1, 023	Monuments and historic markers	Number	1, 059		125
Leaves and embankments	Miles	131		5	Drainage (other than road, airport, and mosquito-control)	Miles of ditch	4, 163		17, 178
Bulkheads	Miles	158		46	Miles of pipe	Miles	1, 570		506
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1, 686		129	Fencing	Miles	15, 879		20, 953
Riprap	Sq. yds. of surface	15, 438, 478		1, 902, 725					
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles			4, 223	Tunnels—total	(Number)	929		142
Streambed improvement	Miles	1, 420		7, 907	Linear feet	Linear feet	391, 272		84, 136
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume			4, 844					
Airport and airway facilities:					Vehicular	(Number)	26		8
Landing fields	(Number)	222	68	360	Linear feet	Linear feet	4, 226		7, 071
Runways—total	(Area in acres)	28, 175	4, 465	59, 254	Pedestrian	(Number)	171		28
High-type surface	Linear feet	2, 604, 000		805, 000	Linear feet	Linear feet	31, 371		14, 228
Low-type surface	Linear feet	1, 603, 000		375, 000	(Number)	Linear feet	31, 732		46
	Linear feet	1, 001, 000		429, 000	Other	(Number)	355, 061		62, 857
					Linear feet	Linear feet			
					Docks, wharves, and piers	(Number)	311		313
					Feet of usable waterfront	Feet of usable waterfront	115, 000		303, 000
					Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. ft.	4, 625, 000		17, 303, 000
					Artificial channels, other than irrigation and drainage	Miles	88		197

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVII.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	Number
Education activities: ^A			Writers' program:		
Adult education:			Books published.....	Number.....	565
Literacy and naturalization.....	Enrollees.....	211,212	Pamphlets published.....	Number.....	1,111
Vocational training.....	Enrollees.....	113,010	Welfare activities:		
Correspondence work.....	Enrollees.....	14,739	Sewing:		
Homemaking and parent education.....	Enrollees.....	132,058	Garments produced—total.....	Number.....	342,009,000
Other.....	Enrollees.....	292,258			
Lectures and forums.....	Persons attending.....	134,372	Men's.....	Number.....	67,718,000
Nursery schools.....	(Schools.....	1,336	Women's.....	Number.....	77,226,000
Special instruction:	Enrollees.....	37,294	Boys'.....	Number.....	58,237,000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons.....	Enrollees.....	10,710	Girls'.....	Number.....	69,538,000
Isolated persons.....	Enrollees.....	12,667	Infants'.....	Number.....	41,568,000
Music activities: ^A			Diapers.....	Number.....	26,712,000
Instruction.....	Enrollees.....	231,737	Other articles produced.....	Number.....	95,318,000
Concerts.....	(Performances.....	6,213	Food preserving:		
Radio broadcasts.....	(Persons attending.....	2,812,364	Quarts canned.....	Number.....	60,255,000
Art activities:	Number.....	105	Potatoes dried.....	Number.....	6,218,000
Art instruction ^A	Enrollees.....	58,443	Housekeeping-aide services: visits made.....	Number.....	26,513,000
Art items completed:			School-lunch services:		
Index of American Design plates.....	Number.....	21,342	Three months ending June 30, 1941.....	(Schools served.....	22,118
Easel works.....	Number.....	93,816	Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	(Lunches served.....	79,986,000
Fine print designs.....	Number.....	14,272	Book repair:	Number.....	763,153,000
Murals.....	Number.....	2,334	Books repaired or renovated.....	Number.....	86,622,000
Sculptures.....	Number.....	14,235			

^A Data relate to the month of April 1941 only.

TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON WPA COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in sewing rooms ^A		Number of school lunches served ^A	Food preserving ^A		Number of visits made by housekeeping aides ^A	Enrollment in adult education activities ^B		Enrollment in nursery schools ^B	Attendance at music performances ^B
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced		Number of quarts canned	Number of pounds dried		Naturalization and literacy	Other		
United States.....	342,009,371	95,317,720	765,153,421	60,255,318	6,217,502	26,514,612	211,212	552,065	37,294	2,812,364
Alabama.....	4,004,874	867,191	11,425,921	102,833	47,196	436,916	10,841	30,066	1,052	4,508
Arizona.....	1,247,548	199,162	2,279,002	32,927	-----	53,623	504	2,426	855	78,295
Arkansas.....	2,817,759	1,174,365	7,359,029	193,718	51,814	682,042	5,646	13,148	458	5,675
California.....	26,348,713	6,266,925	35,587,154	809,261	55,250	1,859,108	3,262	36,099	2,197	171,466
Colorado.....	5,522,322	594,561	16,939,144	4,647,487	2,803	424,501	1,480	11,168	703	7,100
Connecticut.....	2,060,558	443,123	820,473	-----	-----	196,545	751	2,077	337	23,618
Delaware.....	391,156	160,356	-----	-----	-----	23,724	-----	-----	100	3,525
District of Columbia.....	955,780	235,522	7,675,488	-----	-----	55,953	423	2,021	-----	26,110
Florida.....	7,244,468	1,884,721	12,237,485	540,390	23,552	187,999	3,337	1,255	1,264	28,921
Georgia.....	10,505,550	1,109,504	31,861,257	440,402	46,249	871,795	6,857	7,238	961	8,615
Idaho.....	754,277	188,710	4,202,313	1,592,480	-----	140,428	334	4,214	282	-----
Illinois.....	19,703,040	5,160,751	17,277,791	5,981,401	487,894	3,624,726	10,694	34,747	1,452	191,415
Indiana.....	6,274,792	1,939,346	7,730,080	4,300,605	970	726,253	5,292	20,483	426	64,538
Iowa.....	4,340,133	1,452,396	2,152,631	211,212	-----	454,453	2,676	4,420	571	5,931
Kansas.....	5,093,408	1,143,781	5,075,656	198,784	621	477,941	2,654	10,621	443	14,200
Kentucky.....	7,665,481	1,442,174	3,472,635	100,797	17,330	458,837	5,566	11,932	934	6,180
Louisiana.....	3,483,278	705,842	5,533,983	89,636	-----	146,703	10,901	9,500	384	86,495
Maine.....	1,709,050	215,683	890,422	-----	-----	15,027	278	1,063	84	7,640
Maryland.....	1,566,277	186,114	637,470	-----	-----	684	330	632	617	42,850
Massachusetts.....	29,518,369	2,578,849	6,835,892	8,563,822	-----	844,678	1,533	7,187	3,374	281,254
Michigan.....	4,926,712	19,309,575	16,603,697	175,228	5,938	448,420	12,838	23,393	979	167,239
Minnesota.....	6,618,379	1,703,413	13,561,050	177,052	130,607	259,887	1,664	14,338	791	40,068
Mississippi.....	4,360,613	1,072,564	30,661,885	2,327,807	351,041	689,269	6,730	14,246	522	8,697
Missouri.....	7,737,023	2,332,278	11,332,278	1,072,153	783,067	400,167	8,815	16,653	857	69,075
Montana.....	2,233,827	295,687	2,433,073	9,400	50	78,472	493	4,998	535	-----
Nebraska.....	3,598,729	3,093,787	2,255,323	693,925	3,926	262,037	2,626	10,201	239	42,186
Nevada.....	266,438	196,180	960,122	3,053	-----	21,534	52	1,064	76	-----
New Hampshire.....	2,311,069	552,699	127,437	-----	-----	-----	380	439	252	-----
New Jersey.....	7,648,777	1,892,992	5,404,936	12,125	-----	1,119,231	3,676	14,426	963	332,619
New Mexico.....	1,072,519	40,922	2,932,763	3,600	-----	10,979	2,123	1,068	599	-----
New York.....	26,699,793	13,324,256	177,567,165	900,000	-----	2,575,545	15,702	43,618	1,545	166,723
North Carolina.....	8,480,084	1,407,191	37,485,003	804,226	458,125	422,434	7,079	7,004	740	-----
North Dakota.....	2,325,797	180,054	1,952,734	299,583	-----	57,663	1,076	4,610	383	-----
Ohio.....	15,700,782	5,081,853	26,868,710	245,159	10,175	1,679,662	18,458	20,961	1,306	414,532
Oklahoma.....	7,866,630	1,113,973	29,181,130	1,414,404	1,319,429	881,289	393	12,993	780	52,724
Oregon.....	1,827,558	629,468	6,669,139	49,756	-----	122,955	1,500	7,329	293	7,486
Pennsylvania.....	32,588,885	3,335,757	4,367,826	44,932	3,136	1,698,559	14,422	42,134	1,583	192,707
Rhode Island.....	2,531,685	411,442	278,525	-----	-----	64,991	2,059	1,817	434	24,552
South Carolina.....	4,178,402	1,138,718	57,992,088	1,840,336	585,328	789,035	3,429	4,581	387	-----
South Dakota.....	2,486,197	458,937	8,977,528	112,114	2,885	126,480	700	5,652	296	-----
Tennessee.....	3,234,414	2,753,016	39,735,297	3,232,113	1,684,215	489,964	8,954	9,797	830	17,360
Texas.....	28,019,198	1,702,674	23,653,120	8,508,147	92,775	1,565,606	11,463	15,991	2,692	62,803
Utah.....	1,610,563	440,863	15,663,370	1,877,513	-----	-----	1,422	4,360	389	100
Vermont.....	816,594	199,400	1,220,314	3,384,510	-----	8,909	427	4,108	338	1,850
Virginia.....	4,656,623	924,112	22,220,140	807,547	17,938	441,657	2,703	17,132	745	14,302
Washington.....	5,435,410	1,113,231	20,484,469	3,223,894	1,330	336,399	2,666	16,455	349	-----
West Virginia.....	4,333,143	1,045,961	14,839,195	624,905	29,140	173,747	2,894	13,024	1,268	33,315
Wisconsin.....	6,498,085	1,523,888	8,246,505	606,570	4,663	44,753	1,730	7,871	459	104,700
Wyoming.....	738,609	118,811	1,484,863	111	55	63,032	1,379	1,505	170	-----

^A Cumulative through June 30, 1941.^B During April 1941.

TABLE XIX.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities			Number of public buildings				Outdoor recreational facilities		
	Miles of highways, roads, and streets (new and improved)	Number of bridges and viaducts (new and improved)	Number of culverts (new and improved)	Schools		All other		Number of parks (new and improved)	Number of playgrounds and athletic fields (new and improved)	Number of swimming and wading pools (new and improved)
				New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement			
United States.....	601,341	116,563	1,112,540	7,011	30,441	27,522	45,378	7,659	17,172	1,917
Alabama.....	19,464	9,831	43,561	261	516	604	609	30	277	21
Arizona.....	2,219	311	5,119	56	219	287	177	16	46	12
Arkansas.....	9,637	5,008	33,723	423	467	677	295	42	118	19
California.....	11,361	1,318	19,746	304	894	2,005	2,763	450	804	77
Colorado.....	8,773	3,223	19,916	109	397	519	701	115	181	31
Connecticut.....	3,437	359	4,132	12	464	236	600	134	164	16
Delaware.....	111	122	41	3	51	36	253	22	18	2
District of Columbia.....	145	1	75	-----	13	51	394	96	118	4
Florida.....	6,997	1,432	6,769	273	284	669	301	155	203	22
Georgia.....	8,387	2,651	32,175	321	526	446	1,408	130	373	24
Idaho.....	3,987	1,058	9,675	34	57	193	98	40	57	7
Illinois.....	42,567	11,499	97,739	83	856	782	1,726	542	994	124
Indiana.....	23,167	2,944	33,021	56	871	587	1,243	357	380	73
Iowa.....	31,838	6,669	37,941	49	222	467	499	243	188	43
Kansas.....	18,369	1,334	18,040	84	131	463	422	166	218	57
Kentucky.....	11,495	3,495	63,982	322	785	542	981	31	156	25
Louisiana.....	4,099	1,965	9,932	84	334	628	519	26	165	17
Maine.....	1,832	229	4,175	17	102	51	73	36	60	4
Maryland.....	1,241	227	4,717	15	386	179	1,286	61	161	7
Massachusetts.....	3,943	311	3,312	10	1,349	452	2,200	308	562	47
Michigan.....	21,020	664	59,032	145	1,018	791	1,499	315	480	48
Minnesota.....	25,173	1,334	27,994	170	950	1,210	1,231	327	483	28
Mississippi.....	14,549	8,442	21,554	208	203	529	158	28	109	17
Missouri.....	22,604	1,983	53,520	372	654	312	472	183	791	34
Montana.....	9,612	2,732	14,593	37	350	385	606	94	237	44
Nebraska.....	13,258	7,271	25,034	63	260	552	1,143	180	123	54
Nevada.....	2,001	148	1,165	6	40	156	61	27	39	6
New Hampshire.....	1,424	243	4,145	-----	65	86	103	43	67	23
New Jersey.....	5,715	498	3,355	29	986	708	2,196	359	567	72
New Mexico.....	3,826	1,675	3,714	317	249	357	97	34	130	8
New York.....	9,164	809	15,708	19	978	1,251	4,441	527	906	242
North Carolina.....	12,538	654	16,162	230	1,124	686	441	92	516	31
North Dakota.....	18,508	1,460	14,962	52	1,423	473	666	136	248	23
Ohio.....	21,827	7,296	49,477	84	1,666	983	3,829	535	823	139
Oklahoma.....	27,963	3,653	48,937	883	1,901	1,183	505	116	2,051	49
Oregon.....	4,779	411	9,443	52	196	386	406	88	222	13
Pennsylvania.....	16,743	1,907	41,007	114	3,068	922	2,790	342	1,188	133
Rhode Island.....	652	35	107	-----	194	51	294	34	53	7
South Carolina.....	9,068	1,098	9,982	675	1,455	1,120	779	72	327	20
South Dakota.....	17,330	1,243	10,037	96	191	333	299	104	82	15
Tennessee.....	33,422	4,995	50,070	179	541	297	91	84	309	16
Texas.....	29,545	7,134	30,752	342	304	1,113	1,683	187	523	79
Utah.....	4,541	1,163	11,101	30	200	346	458	29	159	22
Vermont.....	1,587	563	3,615	8	106	34	189	15	27	3
Virginia.....	7,117	560	62,342	154	834	321	1,033	34	228	8
Washington.....	11,295	971	30,901	61	492	710	1,079	190	603	35
West Virginia.....	17,902	1,390	24,408	80	1,477	855	351	25	154	31
Wisconsin.....	21,375	936	17,884	69	506	1,313	1,687	426	430	67
Wyoming.....	3,734	1,308	3,748	20	86	185	243	33	54	18

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XIX. SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA.
By State—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Public utilities and sanitation				Airport facilities					
	Number of utility plants (new and improved)	Miles of water mains and distribution lines (new construction)	Miles of storm and sanitary sewers (new construction)	Number of sanitary privies (new construction)	Number of landing fields		Linear feet of runways		Number of airport buildings	
					New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement ^A	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement
United States	3, 276	14, 225	21, 643	2, 238, 909	290	360	2, 604, 097	804, 760	979	1, 624
Alabama	24	151	308	32, 995	2	13	29, 913	900	33	16
Arizona	23	142	45	23, 362	3	2	38, 798		3	1
Arkansas	23	50	75	53, 806	1	4	23, 933		6	1
California	159	1, 160	1, 022	20, 736	8	29	165, 529	80, 351	138	234
Colorado	63	255	208	29, 915	4	2	135, 747		28	115
Connecticut	40	75	351	66	7	7	20, 234	6, 700		18
Delaware	8	40	56	3, 274						
District of Columbia	5	50	114		1	1	23, 168	11, 022	31	188
Florida	29	221	329	29, 998	40	29	193, 076	73, 371	283	32
Georgia	55	247	445	54, 593	16	3	89, 795	24, 300	18	1
Idaho	40	184	110	18, 366	4		49, 570		8	
Illinois	154	702	1, 611	65, 094	3	5	60, 263	3, 058	25	170
Indiana	69	234	521	98, 668	3	7	66, 585	7, 181	5	18
Iowa	90	270	271	11, 161	3	3	36, 702	21, 900	3	
Kansas	140	488	140	50, 070	2	7	43, 467		6	2
Kentucky	46	116	455	63, 337	1	2	40, 470		4	1
Louisiana	77	238	437	54, 922	3	4	21, 760		1	2
Maine	1	52	86		14	2	89, 810	7, 600	6	1
Maryland	29	111	175	13, 232	1	1	8, 756		2	19
Massachusetts	70	608	842	182	8	5	31, 675	11, 260	12	30
Michigan	171	631	1, 375	225	30	46	83, 302	63, 533	52	27
Minnesota	152	314	660	261	3	6	45, 850	4, 800	5	9
Mississippi	46	99	235	157, 019	10	13	23, 116	30, 740	16	1
Missouri	75	502	809	6, 423	5	3	40, 655		5	2
Montana	31	126	136	17, 066	5	11	35, 280	39, 100	7	5
Nebraska	93	263	348	35, 348	3	5	29, 177	25, 304	11	7
Nevada	10	42	22	3, 438	1	2	14, 880	11, 850	6	1
New Hampshire	9	40	140	33	2	4	21, 820	3, 900	6	2
New Jersey	114	220	726	27, 120	2	8	25, 623	13, 707	5	32
New Mexico	30	95	224	18, 909	2	1	14, 600	27, 200	3	2
New York	225	1, 109	1, 493	839	13	17	149, 425	13, 600	73	191
North Carolina	103	376	569	149, 374	3	8	26, 850	44, 975	5	7
North Dakota	80	84	79	31, 800	1	1	9, 226	12, 200	5	3
Ohio	227	735	2, 002	69, 780	1	10	72, 979	7, 296	8	30
Oklahoma	108	338	265	88, 952	3	6	25, 062	9, 400	3	3
Oregon	18	304	82	17, 005	6	10	67, 080	31, 390	2	3
Pennsylvania	112	495	1, 163	60, 568	14	8	150, 283	26, 224	35	47
Rhode Island	4	20	168	16	1	2	2, 300		1	1
South Carolina	58	205	283	119, 409	5	1	68, 759		10	5
South Dakota	51	129	104	36, 935	2	4	67, 200		13	5
Tennessee	13	137	124	222, 612	10	2	63, 500	750	22	2
Texas	131	553	746	108, 226	8	25	124, 703	82, 158	24	353
Utah	25	429	292	27, 469	6	6	77, 106	15, 288	5	6
Vermont	4	46	53	2	3	4	22, 500	6, 340	1	1
Virginia	19	316	308	134, 673	6	7	11, 031	31, 185	13	14
Washington	60	697	350	17, 496	13	13	69, 021	9, 400	21	6
West Virginia	17	68	271	239, 306	1	2	26, 962	7, 300	1	2
Wisconsin	123	385	970	18, 540	5	7	64, 546	27, 367	9	5
Wyoming	22	73	45	6, 288	3	2	11, 100	12, 200		3

^A Includes surfacing.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance									
	Unduplicated total ^B		Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Civil Works program ^G	Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		
1933										
January	4,504	17,620								
February	4,764	18,648								
March	5,358	21,035								
April	5,456	21,416				21				
May	5,182	20,303				91				
June	4,795	18,774				243				
July	4,579	17,562				294		(^O)		
August	4,448	17,301				286		5		
September	4,128	15,714				274	1	42		
October	4,234	16,372				222	3	132		
November	5,557	20,462				289	9	223	1,532	
December	7,164	25,375				290	25	239	3,597	
1934										
January	7,974	28,093				297	22	226	4,311	
February	7,980	28,102				293	23	226	3,854	
March	7,243	25,886				268	21	229	2,609	
April	6,364	22,954				256	34	285	1,105	
May	5,813	21,205				294	51	380	23	
June	5,765	21,007				284	76	449	(^O)	
July	5,916	21,617				316	95	446	(^O)	
August	6,212	22,739				357	111	411		
September	6,237	22,612				330	120	348		
October	6,326	22,681				350	126	309		
November	6,505	23,269				352	124	288		
December	6,706	24,122				330	107	224		
1935										
January	6,900	24,716				358	94	168		
February	6,825	24,462				347	78	144		
March	6,855	24,354				306	83	158		
April	6,786	23,936				293	100	200		
May	6,694	23,502				338	114	244		
June	6,359	22,302				351	120	270		
July	6,137	21,669				401	127	254		8
August	6,128	21,468	220			481	135	240		29
September	5,733	19,963	374	35		483	128	199		76
October	5,758	19,756	705	184		459	123	172		125
November	5,647	19,343	1,815	234		480	110	139		169
December	6,008	20,767	2,667	283		459	98	106		204
1936										
January	5,991	20,724	2,880	321	17	426	95	83		220
February	6,127	21,165	3,019	360	79	403	87	74		252
March	6,131	21,073	2,960	393	163	355	123	76		274
April	5,884	20,156	2,626	417	181	322	172	81		336
May	5,601	18,901	2,397	401	178	348	213	90		376
June	5,427	18,195	2,286	215	181	336	240	95		406
July	5,327	17,639	2,245	(^O)	165	350	247	75		404
August	5,416	17,974	2,332	2	162	338	246	70		395
September	5,542	18,300	2,449	63	167	299	234	64		374
October	5,792	18,659	2,518	341	166	330	214	57		353
November	5,872	18,846	2,516	399	172	343	200	49		319
December	5,835	18,602	2,243	411	178	328	175	39		292
1937										
January	5,844	18,769	2,127	417	185	350	147	30		238
February	5,836	18,509	2,145	427	189	345	130	27		198
March	5,883	18,630	2,125	440	192	303	133	27		192
April	5,739	17,949	2,075	442	192	303	143	27		203
May	5,508	16,969	2,018	424	185	301	154	30		215
June	5,207	16,126	1,874	249	173	277	152	29		226
July	4,686	14,220	1,628	(^O)	150	276	144	28		215
August	4,572	13,778	1,509		133	278	135	26		173
September	4,483	13,346	1,454	36	127	233	120	24		165
October	4,628	13,533	1,460	244	123	263	107	21		161
November	4,792	14,085	1,501	283	127	298	91	18		156
December	5,169	15,460	1,594	304	136	284	77	15		143

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A. Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941
[In thousands]

Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Continued											Employment on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month	
Special types of public assistance ¹			General relief ^J			Federal Emergency Relief Administration special programs				Farm Security Administration grants ^M			
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Trans-ient ^K	Emergency education	College student aid				Rural rehabilitation ^L
			Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief								
1933													
116	112	25	4,247	114	4,133		65					152	January.
116	108	24	4,512	112	4,400		65					144	February.
112	113	24	5,087	109	4,978		84					168	March.
110	111	25	5,185	114	5,071		67					190	April.
109	111	24	4,849	114	4,735		67					221	May.
108	108	24	4,328	114	4,214		64					237	June.
106	109	25	4,062	135	3,927		68					208	July.
105	110	24	3,940	152	3,788		63					180	August.
105	111	24	3,589	161	3,428		64					167	September.
104	111	25	3,647	171	3,476		67	(^O)				122	October.
105	111	24	4,037	167	3,870		75	2				91	November.
107	112	25	3,246	153	3,093		90	11	(^O)			66	December.
1934													
123	110	27	3,135	173	2,962		102	28	1			45	January.
123	109	26	3,284	171	3,113		109	34	31			36	February.
125	111	26	3,770	177	3,593		142	33	61			32	March.
125	109	27	4,544	181	4,363	89	175	26	66	(^O)		57	April.
128	110	26	4,551	190	4,361	83	193	17	64	32		63	May.
130	109	29	4,441	175	4,266	66	214	9	34	42		61	June.
134	110	32	4,531	175	4,356	71	256	9		42		59	July.
141	110	31	4,766	191	4,575	74	287	10		40		61	August.
145	109	31	4,809	190	4,619	68	274	14	69	40		59	September.
154	111	33	4,848	199	4,649	72	281	24	96	46		62	October.
164	111	32	5,013	192	4,821	82	281	31	100	52		59	November.
206	113	33	5,285	207	5,078	83	255	35	100	69		53	December.
1935													
240	108	33	5,500	224	5,276	79	258	40	102	72		46	January.
256	107	32	5,470	230	5,240	72	252	42	103	87		43	February.
263	108	32	5,410	238	5,172	56	295	44	105	173		44	March.
274	110	33	5,254	241	5,013	59	302	44	104	210		51	April.
281	110	32	5,077	235	4,842	62	295	41	100	205		55	May.
293	108	33	4,764	230	4,534	65	282	32	52	204		58	June.
302	110	34	4,595	231	4,364	68	276	28		167		57	July.
314	110	33	4,460	240	4,220	55	261	32		108		59	August.
326	110	33	4,161	251	3,910	30	179	25		45		68	September.
347	112	35	3,975	252	3,723	21	147	19		10		86	October.
359	113	34	3,723	260	3,463	14	116	17		3	6	90	November.
378	117	35	2,879	269	2,610	8	87	8		1	130	80	December.
1936													
430	123	37	2,216			3	39	1			151	62	January.
473	132	41	2,136			3	27	(^O)			139	57	February.
505	132	43	2,010			1	23	(^O)			172	61	March.
571	145	42	1,827			1	15	(^O)			108	76	April.
607	149	43	1,657			1	13	(^O)			86	94	May.
650	157	44	1,555			1	11	(^O)			62	118	June.
788	159	42	1,452			1	10	(^O)			41	152	July.
807	149	43	1,434			(^O)	9	(^O)			60	166	August.
899	142	44	1,389			(^O)	9	(^O)			77	173	September.
973	155	44	1,396			(^O)	9	(^O)			88	176	October.
1,035	159	45	1,406			(^O)	9	(^O)			93	170	November.
1,106	162	45	1,510			(^O)	11	(^O)			135	152	December.
1937													
1,150	166	47	1,662			(^O)	10	(^O)			335	129	January.
1,200	171	47	1,726			(^O)	6	(^O)			229	123	February.
1,256	178	48	1,684			(^O)	6	(^O)			323	125	March.
1,296	183	49	1,550								300	139	April.
1,327	189	49	1,382								218	161	May.
1,290	192	50	1,277								191	181	June.
1,392	176	50	1,257								54	200	July.
1,432	203	51	1,271								78	209	August.
1,467	209	52	1,265								67	213	September.
1,503	215	54	1,270								71	209	October.
1,541	220	55	1,368								83	201	November.
1,577	228	56	1,626								109	169	December.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month		Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Continued								
		Unduplicated total ^B		Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^G
		Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
1938										
January	5,629	17,080	1,801	310	146	285	65	11	116	
February	5,955	18,236	2,001	320	152	278	63	9	110	
March	6,336	19,535	2,319	327	155	262	65	9	119	
April	6,417	19,874	2,538	334	159	262	73	8	149	
May	6,496	20,115	2,638	329	179	257	82	9	206	
June	6,475	20,147	2,741	219	209	245	84	8	240	
July	6,415	20,019	2,996		215	284	81	7	150	
August	6,533	20,475	3,122	2	219	290	79	8	13	
September	6,563	20,470	3,209	49	221	268	80	22	14	
October	6,830	21,022	3,282	322	220	291	94	24	12	
November	6,934	21,280	3,330	364	230	293	105	34	10	
December	6,954	21,286	3,156	372	240	275	122	35	10	
1939										
January	6,960	21,227	3,016	372	237	295	140	34	7	
February	7,009	21,276	2,990	382	242	296	143	31	7	
March	7,015	21,250	3,004	380	236	259	149	31	6	
April	6,805	20,440	2,786	384	238	285	170	34	6	
May	6,597	19,606	2,638	372	225	292	188	36	6	
June	6,363	18,761	2,570	280	214	266	205	35	6	
July	5,990	17,683	2,279	(^G)	207	288	197	30	3	
August	5,755	16,797	1,967	1	211	289	192	27	3	
September	5,478	15,626	1,715	70	225	255	179	25	3	
October	5,709	16,098	1,867	362	238	288	160	23	4	
November	5,804	16,461	1,946	423	261	292	150	19	2	
December	5,907	16,861	2,109	434	296	266	123	16	2	
1940										
January	6,143	17,749	2,203	437	322	293	94	12	2	
February	6,217	18,012	2,293	456	336	296	78	10	2	
March	6,171	17,854	2,294	473	335	264	71	10	2	
April	5,974	17,117	2,125	482	321	272	72	10	2	
May	5,736	16,256	1,963	477	296	270	72	8	2	
June	5,371	15,089	1,734	313	269	240	70	7	2	
July	5,055	14,331	1,639	(^G)	196	274	56	7	2	
August	5,098	14,478	1,684	1	239	287	43	5	1	
September	4,990	14,059	1,673	24	238	254	35	5	1	
October	5,200	14,436	1,713	352	232	279	27	4	1	
November	5,277	14,577	1,771	439	262	283	22	4	1	
December	5,362	14,807	1,826	449	326	246	18	3	1	
1941										
January	5,445	15,064	1,858	442	419	258	12	2	1	
February	5,458	15,060	1,850	459	482	274	10	2	1	
March	5,360	14,667	1,718	471	459	244	8	2	1	
April	5,153	13,896	1,575	478	418	228	8	2	1	
May	4,913	13,048	1,453	462	391	223	7	2	1	
June	4,689	12,364	1,376	356	384	195	7	1	1	

^A Figures represent the number of recipients of public relief or persons employed during the calendar month except where otherwise specified. Administrative employees are excluded. Source: WPA, Division of Statistics except where otherwise specified.

^B Estimates of the net number of households and persons receiving public relief and employment on Federal work programs during the month. Does not include employment on regular Federal construction projects, which increased substantially during the fiscal year 1941, reflecting expansion in construction for defense purposes. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance, and between these types and general relief, estimated by the Social Security Board for months subsequent to June 1936. All other adjustments for duplication prepared by the WPA Divisions of Statistics and Research.

^C Average weekly employment on WPA projects, including those operated by other Federal agencies. Corrected to August 10.

^D Source: National Youth Administration for months subsequent to June 1939.

^E Average enrollment. Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

^F Average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^G Average weekly employment on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^H Derived from peak week employment in each state.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Concluded					Employment on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month
Special types of public assistance ¹			General relief ²	Farm Security Administration grants ^M		
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				
1,600	234	57	1,893	108	141	1938
1,623	241	58	1,996	119	134	January.
1,646	247	60	1,994	126	144	February.
1,662	252	60	1,815	117	161	March.
1,677	256	62	1,696	112	190	April.
1,657	258	62	1,648	93	209	May.
1,707	260	63	1,610	69	222	June.
1,716	265	64	1,581	64	222	July.
1,731	268	65	1,526	64	239	August.
1,746	271	65	1,497	69	248	September.
1,762	274	66	1,497	78	246	October.
1,776	280	67	1,518	89	228	November.
			1,631	115	202	December.
1,787	287	67	1,772	126	171	1939
1,799	296	67	1,844	123	161	January.
1,813	298	68	1,850	127	163	February.
1,830	296	68	1,724	113	183	March.
1,832	299	68	1,644	87	209	April.
1,842	311	68	1,568	69	242	May.
1,858	312	68	1,539	46	260	June.
1,871	312	69	1,583	72	274	July.
1,884	313	69	1,665	53	284	August.
1,894	313	69	1,628	48	288	September.
1,903	313	69	1,559	66	281	October.
1,909	315	70	1,558	96	262	November.
1,922	325	70	1,674	106	211	December.
1,927	329	70	1,671	115	205	1940
1,932	334	70	1,612	119	224	January.
1,941	338	71	1,527	87	256	February.
1,953	342	71	1,442	72	286	March.
1,967	346	72	1,354	60	314	April.
1,986	349	72	1,362	31	332	May.
2,001	353	72	1,342	43	345	June.
2,016	357	72	1,258	35	391	July.
2,034	360	72	1,230	34	456	August.
2,051	364	73	1,212	36	614	September.
2,066	370	73	1,239	44	712	October.
2,075	376	73	1,257	57	721	November.
2,082	383	73	1,229	57	797	December.
2,107	387	73	1,210	66	762	1941
2,125	391	74	1,153	52	776	January.
2,146	392	74	1,038	35	723	February.
2,166	391	74	934	38	718	March.
						April.
						May.
						June.

¹ For January 1933-January 1936 includes recipients assisted from state and local funds only; for subsequent months, from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Excludes recipients of institutional care, hospitalization and/or burial only and, beginning September 1940, recipients of medical care only. Corrected to July 15. Source: Social Security Board.

² Partly estimated. Local poor relief cases, for which separate estimates are shown for 1933-35, are included in the general relief totals for subsequent months. Excludes cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only and, beginning September 1940, cases receiving medical care only. Corrected to July 25. Source: April 1937 to date, Social Security Board.

³ Estimated number of cases receiving transient relief through state and local emergency relief administrations.

⁴ Partly estimated for July-December 1935.

⁵ Net number of cash grant payments made to individual cases for subsistence plus number of cases receiving commodities or Surplus Marketing Administration stamps issued by the Farm Security Administration. Ordinarily only one cash grant payment per month is made to a case. Source: Farm Security Administration.

⁶ Average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Includes employment on projects financed from RFC funds. Partly estimated by WPA for months prior to January 1936. Source: January 1936 to date, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See note B.)

⁷ Less than 500 persons.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

(In thousands)

Year and month	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance							
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
1933—total	\$1,223,328				\$140,736	\$1,815	\$28,902	\$214,956
January	66,426							
February	70,984							
March	84,077							
April	78,227				1,474			
May	80,819				6,387			
June	86,634				16,992			
July	81,546				20,579		26	
August	85,682				19,996		134	
September	83,855				19,169	36	1,860	
October	90,379				15,575	157	5,810	
November	137,562				20,245	501	10,290	31,932
December	274,147				20,319	1,121	10,782	183,024
1934—total	2,380,865				260,957	58,433	216,728	503,060
January	308,193				20,810	1,117	9,973	218,799
February	247,882				20,489	1,477	11,374	154,549
March	226,709				18,761	1,082	11,124	123,630
April	149,523				17,894	1,799	14,821	5,968
May	161,042				20,560	2,842	20,342	102
June	162,381				19,907	4,416	25,827	11
July	168,663				22,113	5,395	25,412	1
August	186,765				25,019	7,282	24,931	
September	174,945				23,114	7,926	21,164	
October	187,680				24,510	8,330	18,952	
November	203,290				21,674	9,303	18,696	
December	203,801				23,106	7,464	14,112	
1935—total	2,532,512	\$238,018	\$6,364		332,851	97,679	157,993	\$34,225
January	219,102				25,036	6,770	11,409	
February	203,488				24,305	5,842	10,099	
March	207,050				21,437	5,835	11,018	
April	210,711				20,499	7,494	13,858	
May	214,080				23,675	8,584	15,606	
June	199,252				24,539	9,072	16,850	
July	200,751	2			28,088	9,122	16,352	591
August	200,907	5,312			33,687	10,328	15,920	1,324
September	191,203	16,592	221		33,777	9,495	13,905	4,560
October	209,671	32,617	1,653		32,106	9,302	13,242	7,067
November	222,995	65,015	2,095		33,582	8,641	10,982	9,618
December	253,302	118,480	2,395		32,120	7,136	8,752	11,325
1936—total	3,119,013	1,592,039	26,329	\$28,883	292,397	180,043	84,187	234,185
January	256,502	134,237	2,528	196	29,792	6,816	7,526	12,121
February	261,518	140,672	2,865	1,061	28,188	5,930	7,223	12,920
March	269,423	147,900	3,099	2,153	24,858	7,861	7,339	14,724
April	263,260	138,834	3,295	2,903	22,575	12,920	8,014	17,884
May	258,856	130,241	3,580	2,866	24,348	16,363	8,631	21,143
June	255,963	124,086	1,842	3,070	23,518	19,274	9,125	23,721
July	249,973	121,621	1	2,574	24,496	19,966	7,299	23,566
August	253,841	125,068	7	2,582	23,629	20,286	7,051	24,285
September	255,814	128,971	342	2,729	29,903	19,780	6,496	23,419
October	266,048	135,188	2,516	2,787	25,133	18,370	6,077	22,018
November	268,859	137,502	3,122	2,933	24,012	17,323	5,128	20,079
December	258,956	126,789	3,132	3,029	22,945	15,154	4,278	18,005
1937—total	2,653,918	1,186,266	24,287	32,664	245,756	141,920	34,154	148,565
January	246,929	114,838	2,907	3,087	24,485	12,664	3,374	14,034
February	245,574	116,047	3,227	3,245	24,158	11,640	2,990	12,207
March	246,172	116,912	3,316	3,226	21,238	11,074	2,862	11,810
April	243,294	113,831	3,347	3,191	21,228	13,232	3,116	13,219
May	236,784	112,178	3,642	3,106	21,039	13,742	3,075	14,024
June	225,735	106,368	1,992	2,920	19,356	14,112	3,123	14,941
July	205,341	91,690		2,491	19,434	13,315	3,154	13,179
August	198,131	82,778	(^O)	2,348	19,439	12,930	2,924	12,354
September	193,228	81,146	164	2,193	16,312	11,961	2,872	11,534
October	196,517	81,369	1,599	2,165	18,379	10,337	2,540	11,377
November	203,715	82,634	1,977	2,263	20,876	9,414	2,249	10,539
December	212,498	86,475	2,056	2,429	19,912	7,499	1,875	9,347

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XXI. AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Continued													Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month
Special types of public assistance ^I			General relief ^J				Federal Emergency Relief Administration special programs				Farm Security Administration grants ^M			
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Trans- ient ^K	Emer- gency education	College student aid	Rural rehabili- tation ^L				
			Total	Poor relief	Emer- gency relief									
\$26, 071	\$40, 504	\$5, 839	\$758, 752	\$16, 379	\$742, 373	-----	\$5, 307	\$443	\$3	-----	-----	\$134, 830	1933—total.	
2, 322	3, 670	493	59, 615	1, 049	58, 566	-----	326	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 910	January.	
2, 313	3, 431	474	64, 438	1, 031	63, 407	-----	328	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 090	February.	
2, 249	3, 487	479	77, 442	1, 011	76, 431	-----	420	-----	-----	-----	-----	11, 670	March.	
2, 207	3, 406	496	70, 309	1, 098	69, 211	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 690	April.	
2, 175	3, 406	479	68, 037	1, 128	66, 909	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	14, 810	May.	
2, 159	3, 322	480	63, 359	1, 142	62, 217	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	15, 770	June.	
2, 131	3, 252	500	57, 719	1, 318	56, 401	-----	339	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 990	July.	
2, 107	3, 281	478	59, 372	1, 521	57, 851	-----	314	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 260	August.	
2, 098	3, 293	479	56, 598	1, 604	54, 994	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 000	September.	
2, 073	3, 293	501	62, 531	1, 904	60, 627	-----	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	8, 810	October.	
2, 098	3, 297	483	67, 971	1, 899	66, 072	-----	671	64	-----	-----	-----	6, 755	November.	
2, 139	3, 366	497	51, 361	1, 674	49, 687	-----	1, 160	375	3	-----	-----	5, 075	December.	
32, 244	40, 686	7, 073	1, 143, 164	23, 963	1, 119, 201	\$57, 451	33, 150	12, 800	7, 775	\$7, 344	-----	55, 718	1934—total.	
2, 342	3, 389	543	48, 353	1, 812	46, 541	-----	1, 679	1, 169	19	-----	-----	3, 628	January.	
2, 331	3, 361	516	50, 219	1, 829	48, 390	-----	1, 736	1, 519	311	-----	-----	3, 113	February.	
2, 373	3, 413	514	61, 625	1, 921	59, 704	-----	2, 266	1, 675	837	-----	-----	2, 811	March.	
2, 371	3, 353	543	91, 940	2, 026	89, 914	6, 152	2, 398	1, 332	950	2	-----	4, 780	April.	
2, 426	3, 385	530	99, 830	2, 132	97, 698	6, 112	2, 494	871	948	600	-----	5, 339	May.	
2, 474	3, 353	591	95, 435	1, 891	93, 544	6, 050	2, 444	403	287	1, 183	-----	5, 192	June.	
2, 553	3, 381	637	99, 417	1, 848	97, 569	5, 931	2, 681	384	-----	708	-----	5, 062	July.	
2, 672	3, 401	618	111, 519	2, 003	109, 516	7, 030	3, 037	531	-----	725	-----	5, 432	August.	
2, 750	3, 357	628	105, 411	1, 908	103, 413	5, 591	3, 058	491	547	908	-----	5, 238	September.	
2, 919	3, 409	662	115, 788	2, 148	113, 640	6, 238	3, 576	1, 102	1, 268	926	-----	5, 321	October.	
3, 114	3, 413	639	128, 376	2, 093	126, 283	7, 404	3, 722	1, 594	1, 340	1, 015	-----	5, 209	November.	
3, 919	3, 471	652	135, 851	2, 262	133, 589	6, 893	4, 059	1, 729	1, 268	1, 277	-----	4, 593	December.	
64, 966	41, 727	7, 970	1, 380, 959	30, 726	1, 350, 233	52, 223	40, 012	18, 545	7, 137	49, 302	\$2, 541	62, 254	1935—total.	
4, 406	3, 417	655	150, 879	2, 448	148, 431	7, 205	4, 304	2, 271	1, 346	1, 404	-----	3, 978	January.	
4, 626	3, 397	639	138, 128	2, 468	135, 660	6, 036	3, 822	2, 178	1, 347	3, 069	-----	3, 812	February.	
4, 738	3, 422	638	139, 917	2, 587	137, 330	5, 261	4, 029	2, 344	1, 378	7, 033	-----	3, 840	March.	
4, 920	3, 472	659	135, 852	2, 550	133, 302	5, 296	3, 848	2, 284	1, 385	11, 146	-----	4, 477	April.	
5, 109	3, 463	641	133, 098	2, 499	130, 599	6, 138	3, 784	2, 235	1, 297	10, 450	-----	4, 839	May.	
5, 306	3, 417	658	119, 142	2, 377	117, 065	5, 628	3, 476	1, 548	384	8, 932	-----	5, 108	June.	
5, 541	3, 468	681	121, 287	2, 474	118, 813	5, 786	3, 732	1, 322	-----	4, 779	-----	4, 986	July.	
5, 656	3, 488	660	112, 862	2, 482	110, 380	4, 524	3, 775	1, 564	-----	1, 807	-----	5, 269	August.	
5, 817	3, 472	669	95, 479	2, 610	92, 869	2, 646	3, 184	1, 024	-----	562	-----	5, 825	September.	
6, 002	3, 526	693	97, 689	2, 672	95, 017	2, 147	2, 755	794	-----	78	-----	6, 794	October.	
6, 306	3, 559	683	78, 605	2, 737	75, 868	1, 092	1, 994	688	-----	36	99	6, 986	November.	
6, 539	3, 626	694	57, 721	2, 822	54, 899	464	1, 309	293	-----	6	2, 442	6, 340	December.	
155, 241	49, 654	12, 813	437, 135	-----	-----	1, 869	3, 748	125	-----	-----	20, 365	139, 955	1936—total.	
7, 019	3, 533	884	47, 921	-----	-----	324	778	39	-----	2, 788	-----	5, 651	January.	
7, 713	3, 770	979	46, 858	-----	-----	193	534	15	-----	2, 597	-----	5, 042	February.	
8, 273	3, 807	1, 019	44, 555	-----	-----	182	458	14	-----	3, 151	-----	5, 344	March.	
9, 247	3, 951	1, 024	40, 070	-----	-----	198	320	11	-----	2, 014	-----	7, 216	April.	
9, 902	4, 010	1, 045	34, 977	-----	-----	163	268	12	-----	1, 307	-----	7, 720	May.	
10, 609	4, 238	1, 070	33, 184	-----	-----	142	227	12	-----	945	-----	10, 973	June.	
13, 088	4, 271	1, 082	30, 831	-----	-----	114	191	10	-----	563	-----	15, 409	July.	
14, 947	4, 034	1, 102	29, 679	-----	-----	92	178	6	-----	895	-----	16, 224	August.	
16, 288	4, 233	1, 122	30, 057	-----	-----	136	188	2	-----	1, 148	-----	16, 306	September.	
18, 004	4, 401	1, 144	30, 722	-----	-----	132	187	2	-----	1, 367	-----	18, 087	October.	
19, 363	4, 588	1, 163	31, 934	-----	-----	105	190	1	-----	1, 416	-----	16, 604	November.	
20, 788	4, 818	1, 179	36, 347	-----	-----	88	229	1	-----	2, 174	-----	15, 379	December.	
310, 442	70, 451	16, 171	406, 718	-----	-----	163	464	3	-----	-----	35, 894	214, 709	1937—total.	
21, 644	4, 941	1, 217	37, 889	-----	-----	96	208	1	-----	5, 484	-----	13, 635	January.	
22, 535	5, 107	1, 234	39, 260	-----	-----	40	128	1	-----	3, 755	-----	12, 729	February.	
23, 602	5, 378	1, 259	39, 786	-----	-----	27	128	1	-----	5, 553	-----	13, 134	March.	
24, 351	5, 496	1, 268	35, 745	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 260	-----	15, 650	April.	
24, 753	5, 660	1, 279	30, 615	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 671	-----	16, 364	May.	
21, 410	5, 740	1, 311	28, 226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 236	-----	18, 467	June.	
25, 799	5, 094	1, 329	29, 015	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	941	-----	21, 145	July.	
26, 578	6, 125	1, 354	29, 955	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 346	-----	21, 017	August.	
27, 832	6, 303	1, 410	30, 274	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 197	-----	23, 191	September.	
28, 607	6, 555	1, 464	30, 729	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 396	-----	21, 234	October.	
29, 626	6, 885	1, 492	33, 981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 779	-----	20, 672	November.	
30, 695	7, 167	1, 524	41, 243	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 276	-----	17, 471	December.	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Continued							
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
1938—total	\$3, 236, 383	\$1, 750, 836	\$19, 598	\$41, 560	\$230, 318	\$97, 355	\$21, 357	\$67, 793
January	221, 157	93, 060	1, 996	2, 552	19, 940	6, 298	1, 316	7, 393
February	231, 347	103, 092	2, 166	2, 688	19, 461	6, 000	1, 069	6, 727
March	247, 661	119, 693	2, 203	2, 739	18, 336	5, 706	1, 041	6, 720
April	256, 146	131, 419	2, 255	2, 766	18, 311	6, 824	1, 078	8, 576
May	263, 620	137, 916	2, 406	3, 075	18, 014	7, 965	961	12, 030
June	272, 707	146, 068	1, 550	3, 585	17, 174	8, 601	890	14, 493
July	274, 926	155, 709	.....	3, 701	19, 848	8, 019	706	7, 211
August	282, 520	167, 989	6	3, 903	20, 334	8, 220	757	1, 106
September	284, 587	169, 659	211	3, 930	18, 767	8, 326	2, 597	1, 178
October	295, 396	176, 100	1, 980	4, 028	20, 367	9, 070	2, 722	988
November	302, 239	177, 229	2, 408	4, 193	20, 514	10, 664	3, 946	726
December	304, 077	172, 892	2, 417	4, 400	19, 252	11, 662	4, 274	695
1939 total	3, 185, 156	1, 565, 224	22, 707	51, 538	230, 513	204, 122	38, 706	4, 457
January	297, 225	160, 606	2, 266	4, 347	20, 642	12, 781	4, 031	543
February	292, 827	154, 765	2, 457	4, 472	20, 689	13, 059	3, 283	531
March	299, 783	162, 596	2, 446	4, 451	18, 103	12, 903	3, 276	466
April	289, 485	152, 457	2, 494	4, 318	19, 974	15, 908	4, 094	484
May	285, 561	147, 979	2, 494	4, 286	20, 432	18, 383	4, 206	512
June	277, 054	140, 597	1, 935	3, 993	18, 637	21, 600	4, 216	492
July	251, 923	122, 112	(^G)	2, 561	19, 317	19, 867	3, 078	288
August	246, 402	111, 593	5	4, 145	19, 372	20, 683	3, 025	248
September	225, 295	93, 050	306	4, 222	17, 097	20, 054	2, 812	240
October	236, 706	101, 986	2, 390	4, 437	19, 308	18, 126	2, 572	270
November	239, 864	105, 589	2, 952	4, 864	19, 321	16, 765	2, 279	206
December	243, 031	111, 894	2, 962	5, 442	17, 621	13, 993	1, 834	177
1940 total	2, 723, 236	1, 260, 447	26, 864	65, 211	215, 846	80, 606	10, 413	1, 585
January	244, 269	109, 759	2, 852	5, 816	19, 426	10, 822	1, 447	127
February	248, 395	115, 032	3, 114	6, 138	19, 695	9, 477	1, 268	145
March	253, 584	124, 363	3, 266	6, 251	17, 479	8, 100	1, 155	144
April	247, 737	119, 959	3, 370	5, 932	18, 051	8, 734	1, 138	143
May	239, 153	114, 339	3, 427	5, 554	17, 908	8, 903	1, 000	127
June	218, 714	100, 419	2, 314	5, 708	15, 872	8, 394	886	165
July	211, 840	97, 086	2	3, 407	18, 137	6, 899	767	162
August	213, 288	97, 333	4	4, 759	19, 022	5, 738	692	70
September	203, 056	93, 507	106	4, 822	16, 828	4, 586	644	93
October	216, 141	101, 789	2, 236	4, 911	18, 479	3, 602	540	126
November	209, 214	93, 532	3, 064	5, 450	18, 725	3, 047	509	151
December	217, 845	102, 329	3, 109	6, 463	16, 314	2, 304	367	132
1941 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	221, 979	103, 514	2, 776	7, 901	17, 110	1, 604	249	137
February	215, 023	94, 080	3, 165	9, 224	18, 152	1, 496	239	114
March	216, 039	97, 400	3, 283	8, 929	16, 178	1, 158	201	103
April	208, 430	93, 689	3, 352	8, 405	15, 073	1, 124	213	111
May	198, 841	88, 236	3, 385	8, 115	14, 765	1, 014	204	118
June	187, 876	80, 746	2, 592	7, 992	12, 902	881	175	117

^A Figures exclude cost of administration and materials, equipment and other nonlabor costs. Earnings represent totals shown on pay rolls ending within the calendar month except where otherwise specified. Source: WPA, Division of Statistics, except where otherwise specified.

^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

^C Includes WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. Corrected to Aug. 10.

^D Source: National Youth Administration for months subsequent to June 1939.

^E Estimated on basis of average monthly enrollment and average monthly benefits of \$70 per enrollee for months prior to July 1939, of \$67 for the months July-October 1939, and of \$66.25 for subsequent months. Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

^F Total earnings shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^G Estimated monthly distribution of weekly pay roll figures.

^H Total earnings on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941
(In thousands)

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Concluded						
Special types of public assistance ¹			General relief ²	Farm Security Administration grants ^M	Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				
\$392, 384	\$97, 442	\$18, 958	\$476, 203	\$22, 579	\$250, 592	1938—total.
31, 186	7, 357	1, 451	46, 404	2, 204	15, 977	January.
31, 403	7, 572	1, 489	47, 207	2, 473	14, 363	February.
31, 782	7, 874	1, 519	47, 471	2, 577	15, 444	March.
32, 072	7, 880	1, 527	41, 113	2, 325	17, 800	April.
32, 319	7, 886	1, 555	37, 337	2, 156	20, 019	May.
32, 276	7, 987	1, 580	36, 747	1, 756	21, 660	June.
32, 826	8, 013	1, 603	35, 999	1, 291	24, 084	July.
32, 915	8, 300	1, 619	36, 244	1, 117	24, 767	August.
33, 259	8, 389	1, 634	35, 406	1, 231	27, 694	September.
33, 625	8, 506	1, 643	34, 934	1, 483	24, 902	October.
33, 981	8, 739	1, 660	36, 476	1, 703	23, 358	November.
34, 740	8, 939	1, 678	40, 865	2, 263	20, 586	December.
430, 480	114, 949	20, 752	482, 653	19, 055	310, 587	1939—total.
35, 006	9, 226	1, 687	43, 699	2, 391	19, 068	January.
35, 120	9, 395	1, 704	45, 025	2, 327	17, 284	February.
35, 188	9, 498	1, 714	46, 650	2, 492	18, 780	March.
35, 299	9, 212	1, 719	41, 284	2, 242	19, 898	April.
35, 198	9, 279	1, 714	39, 389	1, 689	22, 665	May.
35, 797	9, 585	1, 729	37, 189	1, 284	27, 639	June.
36, 184	9, 630	1, 729	36, 329	828	27, 279	July.
36, 378	9, 663	1, 739	38, 339	1, 212	30, 277	August.
36, 511	9, 712	1, 736	38, 099	856	33, 020	September.
36, 335	9, 840	1, 743	38, 831	867	31, 997	October.
36, 626	9, 900	1, 763	38, 434	1, 165	32, 092	November.
36, 838	10, 009	1, 774	38, 785	1, 702	30, 588	December.
474, 999	133, 239	21, 826	404, 946	18, 254	517, 376	1940—total.
38, 192	10, 385	1, 790	41, 645	2, 008	24, 994	January.
38, 525	10, 513	1, 783	40, 502	2, 293	24, 318	February.
38, 311	10, 721	1, 793	39, 196	2, 805	25, 508	March.
38, 483	10, 839	1, 800	36, 788	2, 500	30, 337	April.
38, 651	10, 892	1, 803	34, 405	2, 144	34, 272	May.
39, 189	10, 982	1, 822	31, 447	1, 516	36, 275	June.
39, 643	11, 090	1, 818	32, 192	637	39, 440	July.
39, 943	11, 223	1, 832	31, 732	940	43, 799	August.
40, 034	11, 328	1, 829	28, 547	732	47, 038	September.
40, 864	11, 558	1, 846	29, 379	811	56, 120	October.
41, 306	11, 718	1, 848	29, 033	831	69, 201	November.
41, 858	11, 990	1, 862	30, 080	1, 037	86, 074	December.
42, 523	12, 298	1, 868	30, 544	1, 455	103, 323	1941:
43, 001	13, 192	1, 871	28, 872	1, 617	113, 790	January.
43, 440	12, 766	1, 870	28, 758	1, 953	111, 136	February.
43, 838	12, 866	1, 883	26, 269	1, 607	116, 152	March.
44, 074	12, 856	1, 894	25, 272	908	106, 115	April.
45, 659	12, 806	1, 894	20, 580	1, 532	110, 103	May.
						June.

¹ For January 1933—January 1936 represents payments from state and local funds only; for subsequent months, from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Excludes cost of institutional care, hospitalization and burials and, beginning September 1940, cost of medical care. Corrected to July 15. Source: Social Security Board.

² Partly estimated. Local poor relief, for which separate estimates are shown for 1933-35, is included in the general relief totals for subsequent months. Excludes cost of hospitalization and burials and, beginning September 1940, cost of medical care. Corrected to July 25. Source: April 1937 to date, Social Security Board.

³ Partly estimated. Obligations incurred from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations.

⁴ Partly estimated for July-December 1935.

^M Net amount of cash grant payments made to individuals for subsistence plus cost to Farm Security Administration of commodities and Surplus Marketing Administration stamps issued to individuals. Source: Farm Security Administration.

^N Total earnings shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Includes earnings on RFC projects. Partly estimated by WPA for months prior to January 1936. Source: January 1936 to date, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^O Less than \$500.

TABLE XXII. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

JUNE 1941

State	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance									Employment on regular Federal construction projects (em- ployees)	
	Work Projects Adminis- tration (em- ployees)	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conser- vation Corps ^B (en- rollees)	Other Federal agencies ^C (em- ployees)	Special types of public assistance			General relief (cases)		Farm Security Adminis- tration grants (grant vouchers)
		Student work program (em- ployees)	Out-of- school work program (em- ployees)			Old-age assist- ance (recip- ients)	Aid to de- pendent children (families)	Aid to the blind (recip- ients)			
United States..	1,375,836	356,303	383,935	194,742	9,347	2,166,132	391,195	74,032	^D 934,000	^E 37,606	718,303
Alabama.....	32,037	3,529	11,758	8,175	86	20,086	5,801	615	2,387	7,471	16,306
Arizona.....	5,608	1,842	1,778	4,626	34	8,863	2,471	404	2,799	^F 1,338	2,005
Arkansas.....	29,757	1,377	7,996	9,392		26,046	6,462	1,142	3,463	692	2,788
California.....	56,867	19,137	12,370	4,761	165	156,329	15,864	7,290	^G 33,340	^F 5,008	63,231
Colorado.....	16,939	3,240	3,083	2,057	210	42,551	6,362	607	^H 10,013	780	4,863
Connecticut...	6,921	2,776	3,008	392	136	17,636	^F 1,290	233	8,742	1	11,339
Delaware.....	1,959	454	881	151		2,507	624		951	10	2,864
District of Columbia	7,909	1,582	1,542	431	401	3,494	982	234	2,075		12,261
Florida.....	25,372	3,451	6,638	3,330	257	37,688	4,235	2,536	8,343	159	13,684
Georgia.....	30,061	11,987	12,021	6,684	140	51,742	4,749	1,576	5,880	1,241	13,048
Idaho.....	6,444	1,650	1,345	670	30	9,318	3,048	278	1,410	445	1,232
Illinois.....	95,519	25,762	24,104	6,754	1,463	146,636	7,409	7,410	113,900	653	25,376
Indiana.....	34,067	7,872	10,886	2,651	62	67,236	17,032	2,369	^H 23,490	178	41,392
Iowa.....	18,830	5,793	6,726	1,631		56,983	3,485	1,527	18,759	146	2,586
Kansas.....	20,280	5,179	5,770	1,978	14	28,885	6,610	1,402	12,186	497	5,301
Kentucky.....	29,148	2,702	7,421	7,563		57,806	^E 430		^F 5,000	401	10,044
Louisiana.....	28,736	6,162	10,207	5,795		36,099	15,812	1,260	12,244	1,106	21,355
Maine.....	4,602	2,355	3,228	849	13	12,502	1,545	1,071	6,898	204	8,218
Maryland.....	8,172	3,382	6,495	924	80	17,942	6,531	671	7,240	158	20,059
Massachusetts..	57,142	10,389	11,182	2,582	126	87,070	12,684	1,175	36,732	8	29,355
Michigan.....	48,838	17,659	11,278	4,313	24	88,768	21,459	1,241	32,829	413	6,523
Minnesota.....	36,941	9,084	8,254	4,447	2	63,081	9,398	975	23,303	1,075	4,451
Mississippi.....	28,483	4,261	7,685	6,919	19	26,621	999	1,071	745	370	15,966
Missouri.....	51,871	8,088	14,874	7,493	111	113,787	13,937	^F 3,200	19,879	1,384	22,987
Montana.....	8,415	2,601	1,602	1,511	52	12,464	2,643	260	3,004	835	2,251
Nebraska.....	20,176	5,369	4,385	1,883	451	29,024	5,852	718	5,763	1,239	3,579
Nevada.....	1,231	215	380	278	1	2,317	110	17	426	8	2,014
New Hampshire..	4,820	860	892	259	13	6,994	578	330	^F 4,600	63	7,246
New Jersey.....	42,471	9,834	11,201	2,337	46	31,174	10,486	739	^H 26,539	85	38,016
New Mexico...	10,066	2,022	1,583	3,241	392	4,750	2,011	218	^I 1,759	221	4,705
New York.....	101,919	42,701	30,754	7,965	882	121,496	33,203	2,845	^J 199,949	218	30,901
North Carolina..	30,302	5,596	10,709	6,261	56	37,549	9,858	1,911	4,435	455	11,308
North Dakota...	9,918	4,334	2,501	2,307	2	9,234	2,502	219	2,556	368	1,202
Ohio.....	80,670	19,399	23,440	5,987	583	137,871	11,820	3,998	47,980	482	25,816
Oklahoma.....	32,109	8,018	7,831	9,016	33	76,469	19,562	2,153	^K 11,514	1,594	4,227
Oregon.....	9,096	2,984	3,143	958	53	21,059	2,067	465	6,581	564	7,859
Pennsylvania.....	93,018	24,239	21,295	11,775	185	103,567	63,360	13,656	123,071	456	40,026
Rhode Island...	6,038	1,765	1,781	258	45	6,976	1,305	84	^F 5,620	4	20,147
South Carolina..	25,801	5,652	6,442	3,579	2,626	17,683	3,760	801	2,261	692	15,963
South Dakota...	9,764	5,129	2,657	2,609	1	14,968	1,522	281	3,126	1,097	1,727
Tennessee.....	29,449	1,580	11,760	7,762	50	40,154	14,343	1,645	^F 2,600	122	23,886
Texas.....	73,850	18,883	22,378	14,886	150	138,677	90		9,503	3,444	30,668
Utah.....	8,425	2,238	1,403	556	230	14,284	4,024	183	4,855	229	2,511
Vermont.....	2,662	1,038	780	161		5,775	613	158	1,599	34	465
Virginia.....	17,378	8,399	8,607	5,377	6	20,080	4,342	1,025	5,352	135	49,822
Washington.....	16,366	6,029	5,476	1,684	38	57,072	5,309	1,041	9,605	402	25,121
West Virginia...	26,850	6,047	5,870	5,165	31	19,278	9,360	862	12,572	89	5,995
Wisconsin.....	30,297	10,847	5,694	3,987	21	54,018	12,481	1,983	24,106	769	3,744
Wyoming.....	2,242	811	901	372	27	3,523	772	150	870	263	1,870

^A See notes on Table XX.^B Average enrollment during the month by state from which enrolled.^C Includes employment on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts.^D Partly estimated. Does not represent total of state data; cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only excluded.^E Includes estimates for two states for which data are not available.^F Estimated.^G County indigent aid only. It is estimated that, in addition, 28,800 cases were aided by the state relief administration.^H Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.^I State program only; does not include program administered by local officials.^J Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by state agency to be insignificant.^K Represents 4,803 cases aided under program administered by state board of public welfare, and 6,711 cases aided by county commissioners' amount of duplication believed to be large.

TABLE XXIII.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance

State	Total ^B	Work Projects Adminis- tration	National Youth Administration		Civil- ian Conser- vation Corps	Other Federal agen- cies ^C	Special types of public assistance			General relief	Farm Security Adminis- tration grants	Earnings on regu- lar Fed- eral con- struction projects
			Student work program	Out-of- school work program			Old-age assist- ance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind			
United States	^D \$187, 876	\$80, 746	\$2, 592	\$7, 992	\$12, 902	\$1, 173	\$45, 659	\$12, 806	\$1, 894	^D \$20, 580	\$1, 532	\$110, 103
Alabama	3, 288	1, 535	31	221	542	12	184	80	6	21	656	2, 191
Arizona	1, 209	439	13	33	307	3	250	81	11	46	26	256
Arkansas	2, 405	1, 329	9	115	622		200	87	10	16	17	331
California	12, 954	4, 284	187	318	315	26	5, 909	758	351	^E 720	86	10, 340
Colorado	3, 239	1, 150	24	70	136	38	1, 438	193	19	^F 142	29	688
Connecticut	1, 384	479	20	71	26	13	487	^G 58	7	223	(H)	1, 772
Delaware	228	129	3	16	10		29	22		19	(H)	274
District of Columbia	988	676	18	29	28	27	90	37	7	51		2, 194
Florida	2, 623	1, 547	25	111	221	52	495	95	35	60	7	1, 738
Georgia	2, 907	1, 491	71	232	443	11	431	104	17	38	69	1, 329
Idaho	818	382	14	33	44	2	212	92	6	19	14	132
Illinois	13, 277	5, 649	225	511	447	184	3, 397	173	224	2, 454	13	5, 574
Indiana	4, 436	1, 858	53	227	176	6	1, 245	495	49	^F 323	4	8, 839
Iowa	2, 871	1, 018	43	130	108		1, 190	67	37	274	4	226
Kansas	2, 338	1, 092	25	114	131	2	560	192	29	179	14	582
Kentucky	2, 684	1, 390	24	159	501		517	868		^G 44	32	1, 187
Louisiana	3, 254	1, 493	43	181	384		483	429	22	195	24	3, 389
Maine	992	321	20	94	56	2	261	61	24	147	6	978
Maryland	1, 442	548	21	123	61	7	320	199	14	146	3	3, 244
Massachusetts	8, 784	4, 162	69	243	171	14	2, 518	710	28	869	(H)	5, 900
Michigan	6, 740	2, 966	136	265	286	2	1, 521	868	30	646	20	941
Minnesota	4, 855	2, 103	61	175	294	(H)	1, 349	321	26	477	49	429
Mississippi	2, 155	1, 245	30	144	459	1	233	21	9	3		1, 699
Missouri	6, 581	2, 907	57	275	496	10	2, 040	415	^G 84	265	32	3, 511
Montana	1, 165	598	16	33	100	5	254	78	6	45	30	290
Nebraska	2, 207	1, 152	36	90	125	47	497	161	15	61	23	395
Nevada	182	83	7	7	18	(H)	62	3		7	(H)	276
New Hampshire	626	299	7	17	17	2	152	26	8	^G 96	2	1, 237
New Jersey	4, 719	2, 646	67	248	155	3	667	331	17	^F 582	3	5, 997
New Mexico	1, 089	619	15	32	215	47	82	53	4	^F 12	10	516
New York	20, 766	7, 144	307	780	528	154	3, 003	1, 529	73	7, 241	7	4, 598
North Carolina	2, 743	1, 446	43	207	415	3	382	166	29	29	23	1, 423
North Dakota	1, 631	526	25	42	153	(H)	161	78	4	33	9	104
Ohio	10, 227	4, 548	140	492	397	91	3, 218	465	80	782	14	3, 835
Oklahoma	4, 059	1, 432	60	164	597	3	1, 377	298	35	50	43	414
Oregon	1, 456	640	23	62	64	4	451	84	11	108	9	1, 100
Pennsylvania	14, 670	5, 790	158	468	780	14	2, 323	2, 339	408	2, 378	12	6, 275
Rhode Island	796	381	14	38	17	4	142	60	2	^G 138	(H)	3, 245
South Carolina	2, 659	1, 661	34	120	237	329	140	70	8	19	41	2, 163
South Dakota	1, 221	570	29	52	173	(H)	286	41	5	44	21	141
Tennessee	2, 827	1, 396	11	186	514	4	408	267	19	^G 15	7	3, 365
Texas	7, 679	3, 379	129	429	986	14	2, 565	^G 1		83	93	3, 584
Utah	1, 344	538	22	28	37	26	381	168	5	131	8	319
Vermont	352	169	7	17	11		97	20	3	27	1	53
Virginia	1, 751	789	54	190	356	1	201	87	13	53	7	7, 302
Washington	3, 815	1, 290	49	120	112	3	1, 852	192	36	151	10	4, 298
West Virginia	2, 559	1, 389	41	127	342	2	287	231	16	119	5	969
Wisconsin	4, 643	1, 929	76	136	264	1	1, 228	458	47	472	32	369
Wyoming	325	139	6	17	25	4	84	25	4	14	7	213

^A See notes on Table XXI.^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.^C Includes earnings on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts.^D Partly estimated. Does not represent total of State data; total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burials excluded.^E County indigent aid only. It is estimated that, in addition, payments to cases aided by the State relief administration totaled \$733,000.^F Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burials.^G Estimated.^H Less than \$500.^I State program only; does not include program administered by local officials.

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REPORT ON

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THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1942

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP B. FLEMING, Administrator

REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1942

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP B. FLEMING, Acting Commissioner

GEORGE H. FIELD, Deputy Commissioner

SAMUEL L. HABER, Director, Division of Research and Statistics

PREFACE

The Work Projects Administration, a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, was established in 1935 with the primary purpose of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. The activities of the WPA in achieving this objective during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, are reviewed in this report. A final report covering the entire eight-year period of operation of the WPA program is to be published at a later date. For this reason, the report for the fiscal year 1942 is considerably shorter than previous annual reports.

The report contains special sections on the war activities and the vocational training activities carried on by the WPA. The remainder of the report is devoted to three sections that bring up to date previous statements on employment, expenditures, and accomplishments.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

THE fiscal year 1942 for the Work Projects Administration was a period of further adjustment to the Nation's emergency defense program which, after Pearl Harbor, became the Nation's war program. Wherever possible the labor of workers on the WPA rolls was utilized for the construction of facilities and the provision of services which would aid the war effort. A program was set up for the training of workers in the manual occupations needed in war industries. More than a third of the WPA program was devoted to defense and war activities during the fiscal year 1942. The remainder of the program continued the construction and improvement of public facilities and the provision of various services to communities.

WPA War Work

The WPA has been doing work for the military and naval authorities since 1935. WPA projects at military and naval reservations in prewar years helped greatly in the rehabilitation of utilities and other physical equipment of our armed forces. When the national emergency was declared in the summer of 1940, it was recognized that many of the WPA projects undertaken for civilian use were now of military value. A large number of roads, bridges, and airports constructed in peacetime now became an integral part of the Nation's defenses.

WPA work for the armed forces was increased and speeded up in the fiscal year 1942. Project workers constructed and improved barracks, mess halls, garages, warehouses, training fields,

rifle ranges, administration buildings, hospitals and infirmaries, roads, water and sewer lines, and other structures and utilities at military and naval establishments.

Service projects provided leadership at recreation centers for the use of members of the armed forces and war industry workers. Other WPA service project work included the making of maps, posters, and other visual educational aids; the tabulation of weather data; the giving of assistance to libraries, aid to health agencies in a program of venereal disease control, and other kinds of clerical assistance to agencies overburdened with war activities.

Other WPA work directly useful to the war program included civil airport construction and improvement, construction and improvement of access roads and utilities, and health and welfare services in war industry centers.

Under Congressional legislation enacted in June 1940 and continued in subsequent years, projects of the types described above were eligible for certification by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as of importance to the war effort. Such certification was necessary in order to secure the benefit of priority in obtaining materials, and was the basis of exemption from restrictions applying generally to WPA hours and wages.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1942, 34 percent of all WPA workers were engaged in war work; by the end of the fiscal year the percentage of workers on war projects had risen to about 41 percent. The number of workers on war projects in mid-June 1942 was 287,000, of

whom 205,000 were employed on certified war projects. Of the 287,000 WPA war workers, more than 185,000 were doing construction work, and nearly 64,000 were on service projects, while 38,000 were taking vocational training courses in preparation for private employment in the war industries.

The fiscal year 1942 was the seventh in WPA history. Over this whole seven-year period, more than 25,000 buildings had been constructed, enlarged, or improved for the use of the armed forces. During the same period, about 800 airports and more than 4,000 airport buildings had been built, enlarged, or improved.

A special feature of WPA war work in the fiscal year 1942 was scrap collection, carried on at the request of the War Production Board. Between October 1941 and the end of June 1942, 44,000 tons of steel rail had been removed from city streets by WPA workers. In an agricultural and urban scrap collection campaign, between the latter part of April and the end of June 1942, WPA workers collected more than 27,000 tons of scrap metal and about 2,000 tons of rubber.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The general range of project activities in this fiscal year was nearly as broad as in former years, despite the gradual shift in emphasis to projects directly or indirectly aiding the war effort. About three-fifths of all WPA project expenditures in the fiscal year 1942 were made on work which, while often indirectly aiding the Nation's war effort, was undertaken primarily for the civilian population.

It is, of course, impossible to make a distinct cleavage between civilian benefits and benefits to the war program. Roads built for civilian use in nonstrategic areas may at any moment become of military importance. The practical distinction is that some roads and not others received certification as of importance to national defense. Noncertified roads, chiefly for the benefit of rural districts, continued to be built by WPA workers in the fiscal year 1942, though less extensively than before.

Airport work was placed in the category of certified war projects. Construction of public buildings was largely but not entirely in mili-

tary or war industry areas. The construction and improvement of hospitals had a special wartime value in any area. Noncertified building construction, a diminishing category, included new school buildings erected to replace old and unsafe structures. Water treatment and sewage disposal plants were constructed, and water mains and sewer lines laid. General park work was scarcely carried on at all, but playgrounds were constructed in many localities. In general, large construction for recreational purposes was discontinued. Malaria control work was undertaken especially for the protection of military encampments. Conservation work, such as tree planting and work at fish hatcheries, continued on a smaller scale. Employment on the WPA work program was being reduced, and it was reduced most rapidly in the field of construction for civilian use and benefit.

The service part of the WPA program was to a considerable extent turned into war work; and here again, the distinction between work of importance for war purposes and other work is sometimes merely a formal distinction between certified and noncertified projects. The nursery school program was expanded to include the children of mothers working in war plants and of men in the armed forces. Adult educational work was concentrated particularly upon literacy and naturalization classes, and on vocational training. Library extension work was in large part for the benefit of the armed services. Public health activities—clinics and venereal disease control especially—were expanded in military and war production areas. School lunches were continued, with increased local support, in all parts of the country. Work on sewing projects included the reconditioning of army clothing and equipment. A considerable part of the work performed on research and records projects and art and music projects was related to the war emergency. WPA service projects in general, however, continued to serve civilian needs of communities.

The figures showing the work performed by the WPA in seven years are impressive. About 664,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets were constructed and improved. A large portion of all airport work throughout the Nation was done by the WPA. Waterfront

improvements include more than 700 docks, wharves, and piers. About 5,700 new school buildings have been constructed, and more than 33,000 others enlarged or improved. More than 200 new hospitals were built and about 2,000 improved or reconstructed. WPA workers built 140 new libraries and enlarged or reconditioned 900 others. The construction and improvement of recreational facilities included more than 8,500 new recreational buildings, 3,000 new athletic fields, and more than 8,100 parks. WPA workers built nearly 950 sewage treatment plants and laid nearly 16,000 miles of water main and distribution lines. More than 15,000 miles of drainage ditches were dug in malarial areas. Under the WPA service program workers repaired or renovated about 94,000,000 books, served more than 1,000,000,000 school lunches, and made 375,000,000 garments and 111,000,000 other articles in sewing rooms. Educational and other cultural services have been extended to large numbers of children and adults through the projects on this program.

Vocational Training

During the defense and war period, several new training programs were set up to prepare WPA workers for private wartime jobs.

A national project for the training of workers in the occupational skills required in the defense industries was carried on under the sponsorship of the War Production Board and the cosponsorship of the United States Office of Education. The WPA selected the workers to be trained, and paid them WPA wages during a course of training, which in different schools varied from four to twelve weeks. The instructors and supervisors were furnished by the United States Office of Education. Classroom instruction was supplemented by shop practice. About 32,000 trainees were enrolled in these classes on June 16, 1942.

Small machine shops, not yet drawn into war production, were used as auxiliary shops in this training program; and more than 1,400 trainees were in auxiliary shops at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition, there was an in-plant training program, in which selected WPA workers were

paid learners' wages by the WPA during a four weeks' training period in war production plants; if their work was satisfactory, they were then put on the plant pay rolls. On June 16, 1942, more than 1,500 WPA workers were taking in-plant training.

Women as well as men were trained for war industry work. Many women formerly employed on sewing projects were taught to operate small bench machines; other women were trained in work ranging from light aircraft riveting to blueprint reading. About 4,900 women were receiving training on vocational projects at the end of the fiscal year.

A nation-wide project for the training of WPA workers as airport servicemen was operated under the sponsorship of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education. The airports used as training stations were selected by the CAA, the instructors were furnished by the United States Office of Education, and the trainees were selected, assigned, and paid wages by the WPA during a training period of 90 days. At the end of the fiscal year, more than 500 WPA workers were receiving such training. Approximately 35,000 persons were in training under all the above wartime training programs in June 1942.

In addition, the WPA conducted two other training programs not directly related to the war program. The WPA household workers training program was reorganized so as to train only WPA workers, who were paid for 12 weeks while being trained. Other WPA workers were trained for periods of three to six months for nonprofessional duties in hospitals and institutions, and were paid WPA wages during the training period. More than 1,600 persons were in training in mid-June 1942 under these two programs.

Vocational courses, which include business English, arithmetic, typing and stenography, are a part of the WPA's adult education program intended to serve the public in general. In January 1942, more than 55,000 persons were enrolled in these vocational courses.

Employment

The average employment on WPA projects for the fiscal year 1942 was 971,000, the lowest

in WPA history. This was 68 percent less than the average employment of 3,014,000 in the peak fiscal year of 1939. WPA employment for the month of June 1942 averaged only 698,000 as compared with 1,411,000 in June 1941, a decline of 51 percent.

The drastic reduction in WPA employment in recent years has been due only in part to increasing employment opportunities for WPA workers; large reductions in project operations were necessary in order to keep within curtailed WPA appropriations made for the years subsequent to 1939.

Thus, while many WPA workers left the program voluntarily in order to take private jobs, there were a considerable number of separations made necessary by the decreased funds available. During the fiscal year 1941, the monthly volume of separations averaged 14 percent of monthly employment, and 45 percent of the average monthly separations were voluntary. In the fiscal year 1942, monthly separations averaged 16 percent of employment, and 56 percent of the separations were voluntary.

A significant development during the fiscal year 1942 was the relatively larger importance of service and training projects in providing employment on the WPA program. Construction projects still continued to be the major activity of the WPA, although this type of project employed only 58 percent of all WPA workers in June 1942 as against 68 percent in June 1941.

Defense and war projects were given increasing emphasis on the WPA program during the fiscal year 1942. The proportion of all WPA workers employed on such projects rose from 34 percent in June 1941 to 41 percent in June 1942. Since many defense and war projects were exempted from the standard WPA regulations concerning maximum working hours and earnings, a rise in employment on such projects resulted in a more than proportionate rise in hours of work and earnings. At the end of June 1942, about 20 percent of the WPA workers were exempted from the standard limitations of hours and earnings, and practically all of them were employed on certified war projects.

During the fiscal year 1942, WPA project employees worked 1,494,000,000 hours and

earned \$721,100,000 on projects operated by the WPA. Because of the fewer workers employed, the total hours were 40 percent less than in the previous fiscal year, and the total earnings were 36 percent less.

Financing the Program

The fiscal year 1942 was marked by the smallest total annual expenditure of WPA funds in the history of the program. Expenditures were 33 percent below those of the previous fiscal year, and 60 percent below those of the peak fiscal year of 1939. Total expenditures by the WPA for project operations in the fiscal year 1942 were \$844,498,000; in addition, \$34,717,000 was expended for administration. WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, but financed by allocating WPA funds, brought total WPA expenditures up to \$887,648,000.

The sponsors' contributions to projects operated by the WPA for the fiscal year were \$381,150,000, or 31 percent of the total funds expended. In the first year of WPA operations the sponsors' contribution was only 10 percent of total funds expended. The statutory requirement is now an average of 25 percent sponsors' contributions in each state. This requirement does not apply to certified war projects, but during the fiscal year 1942 the sponsors contributed nearly 23 percent of the total cost of these war projects.

Of the total WPA project expenditures for the fiscal year 1942, 86 percent was for labor costs (including the wages of supervisory project personnel), and 14 percent for nonlabor costs. In 1941, WPA nonlabor costs had been 10 percent of all project expenditures; the rise in 1942 was due to the increased proportion of war projects, chiefly construction work requiring higher outlays for materials.

General Summary

The Work Projects Administration has left lasting evidences of its operations in all parts of the country. Work projects set up to provide useful public work for the unemployed have added very greatly to the physical assets of local communities, and have established a

pattern of public services that promises to endure far beyond the term of this emergency program. The ability of needy unemployed workers to make valuable contributions to community improvement and welfare has been demonstrated conclusively. A practical method of Federal-local cooperation has been established for future use. Many millions of unemployed workers were returned to employment in

private industry with their skills largely maintained and often increased; and in the meantime the self-respect of those millions of workers and their families has been preserved. As the Nation entered into the present world struggle, it was indebted to the work program of the WPA not only for its substantial assistance to the war effort, but also for its contribution to the morale of a large portion of our population.

WPA WAR ACTIVITIES

MUCH of the work done by the Work Projects Administration through the whole period since the start of the program in 1935 has proved of great value to the national defense program and the war effort. A large proportion of the airport construction work done in the United States since 1935 has been accomplished through WPA projects. The work on highways and roads has expedited heavy wartime traffic. The reconditioning of buildings at military and naval establishments has helped to provide housing and facilities for the Nation's rapidly expanding armed forces.

Before the entry of the United States into the war, WPA operations were already well-integrated with the national defense program. The WPA, through an experienced administrative and technical organization extending into every state and most counties and communities, was able to put into immediate operation projects designated as important for defense purposes. By December 1941 the WPA was prepared to make its full contribution to the war effort.

Although the emphasis of the WPA program was shifted to meet wartime needs, the types of work performed remained in general the same as in peacetime. Construction projects, during the fiscal year 1942, continued to make up the major part of the program; but within this category certain types of work increased in relative importance. Work on airports was emphasized. Highway, street, and road projects were devoted to an increasing extent to the improvement of strategic highways or to the building of access roads to military and naval establishments and to war production centers. Service projects were

reorganized so as to contribute more directly to the needs of the armed forces, of state and local defense councils, and of war industry areas.

Provisions Facilitating WPA Defense and War Work

The ERA Act for the fiscal year 1942, like the act for the previous year, included provisions which facilitated the participation of the WPA in the national defense and war programs. Under these provisions, projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes might be exempted by the Commissioner of Work Projects from certain statutory limitations usually applicable to the operation of WPA projects.

The general provisions from which certified war projects could be exempted were: the provision that not more than three-fourths of the total cost of non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in any state, might be paid from Federal funds; the provision prohibiting the expenditure of WPA funds for the construction of any building costing more than \$100,000 in Federal funds; the provisions concerning maximum hours of work and the schedule of monthly earnings (when such exemption was necessary to expedite project operations); and the provision limiting WPA contributions to the nonlabor costs of projects to \$6 per month per worker.

Certified defense and war projects not only had the benefit of these exemptions, but were

given priority in operation over all other projects. State WPA offices were directed by the Commissioner of Work Projects to start work on such projects as soon as possible after approval and to complete operations as soon as available resources would permit.

Special administrative orders, issued by the Commissioner to WPA field offices, provided definite instructions for submitting requests for exemptions and indicated the circumstances under which they would be granted. Only after rigid inspection of such requests were any of the usual requirements of project operation waived.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy listed the following specific categories of projects as of importance to the defense program and the war effort, and hence as eligible for certification:

Projects sponsored by the War and Navy Departments or their duly authorized officers.

Construction and improvement work on landing field facilities at airports.

Projects for the construction or improvement of roads, streets, bridges, and highways which form a part of the national strategic highway network or which provide access to military or naval establishments or industrial plants engaged in war work.

Public health projects, approved by the United States Public Health Service, for work in the vicinity of army and navy establishments or in areas where work is being performed for the War or Navy Departments.

Projects for naval training facilities.

Projects for the improvement of airways.

Projects for the construction or improvement of Reserve Officer Training Corps or National Guard facilities (exclusive of buildings requiring more than \$100,000 in WPA funds).

Projects sponsored by the Federal Communications Commission for work in connection with radio monitoring stations.

The construction, improvement, and operation of public facilities and utilities in locations where needs are substantially expanded as a result of defense and war activities.

Projects in these categories accounted for most of the WPA's defense and war activities during the fiscal year 1942. Certain individual projects outside these categories, if they were found to be of outstanding importance for military or naval purposes, were also certified.

Numerous other projects of importance to the defense program and to the war effort were undertaken without certification and without necessity for exemptions. Many of the projects in this noncertified group have assisted the war efforts of nonmilitary agencies.

Employment on War Projects

The percentage of WPA employment devoted to war projects increased from 34 percent at the beginning of the fiscal year to approximately 41 percent by June 1942. At the same time the numbers of workers employed on these projects decreased, as did employment on the WPA program as a whole. The decrease in employment on war projects was from an average of 358,000 persons in July 1941 to an average of 285,000 persons in June 1942. The rate of decrease in employment was much slower on war projects than for the program as a whole, since the greatest curtailment was made in work not contributing directly to the war effort.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA WAR PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WAR EFFORT

MONTHLY, JULY 1941-JUNE 1942			
Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
<i>1941</i>			
July.....	357,602	351,326	6,276
August.....	349,734	345,980	3,754
September.....	335,336	332,714	2,622
October.....	328,161	326,073	2,088
November.....	324,107	322,562	1,545
December.....	322,425	321,214	1,211
<i>1942</i>			
January.....	325,055	324,040	1,015
February.....	327,778	327,095	683
March.....	317,790	317,357	433
April.....	305,579	305,181	398
May.....	294,054	293,644	410
June.....	285,063	284,667	396

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

In the various states, the percentage of employment on war projects varied (in June 1942) from 15 to 95 percent. In the District of Columbia 95 percent of all WPA workers were engaged in war work; in Arkansas and Iowa only 15 percent were so employed. In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands the percentages were 84 and 86 percent, respectively. In Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, and Maryland more than 70 percent of WPA employment was on war projects.

Certified war projects provided employment for 205,000 of the war project workers on June 16, 1942, and other war projects employed nearly 82,000. Many of the workers on certified war projects were exempted from the standard limitations on hours of work and total monthly earnings, in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 ERA Act.

The war activities of the WPA program did not vary greatly from its general activities in the period previous to the war, although greater emphasis was given to certain types of projects. As of June 16, 1942, construction projects employed more than 185,000 war project workers, service projects nearly 64,000, and vocational training projects 38,000.

Of war project workers engaged in construction work, the largest number, about 68,000, were employed on highways and roads for the use of the armed forces. Projects at civil,

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA WAR PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WAR EFFORT, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY EXEMPTION STATUS

JUNE 16, 1942

Type of project	Total	Projects subject to legislative exemptions ^a	Other defense projects
Total	287,235	205,245	81,990
Division of Operations	185,411	141,493	43,918
Airports and airways	34,986	33,625	1,361
Buildings	34,127	31,964	2,163
Conservation	2,374	1,248	1,126
Engineering surveys	2,108	1,538	570
Highways, roads, and streets	67,627	38,416	29,211
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	419	297	122
Sanitation	3,959	3,814	145
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	15,087	6,207	8,880
Other	24,724	24,384	340
Service Division	63,807	25,735	38,072
Public activities	27,612	10,251	17,361
Research and records	18,754	9,979	8,775
Welfare	17,441	5,505	11,936
Division of Training and Reemployment	38,017	38,017	

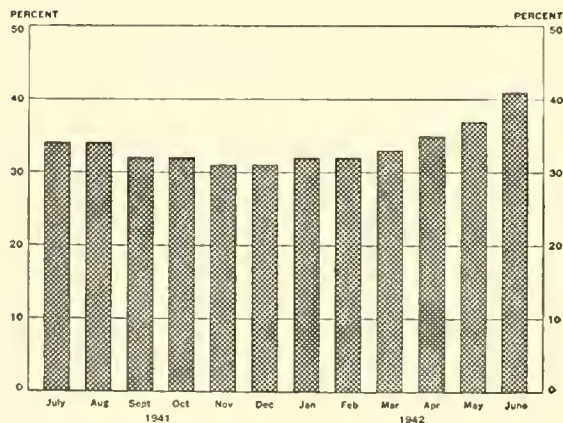
^a Projects which may be exempted from legislative provisions regarding cost of buildings, hours of work, earnings, nonlabor costs, or sponsors' funds.

military, and naval airports provided employment for nearly 35,000 workers. The construction and rehabilitation of buildings at military and naval establishments engaged 34,000 WPA workers. Projects providing utilities, such as water supply and sewer systems, provided jobs for 15,000 workers. Conservation and sanitation work, the development of recreational facilities, and other types of construction work employed the remainder of workers on war projects in the construction field.

WPA services to the armed forces and war industry areas were greatly expanded in the fiscal year 1942. Service programs were employing almost 64,000 workers on June 16, 1942 on projects directly related to the war effort as compared to 33,000 on June 25, 1941. Recreational leaders, librarians, musicians, artists, research and clerical assistants, health assistants, nursery school teachers, seamstresses, and other types of workers were employed on these projects.

In addition, at the end of June 1942, about 38,000 workers were being trained for jobs in war production industries. (See page 14 of this report for a detailed description of vocational training activities.)

CHART 1
PERCENTAGE OF WPA WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WAR PROJECTS*
JULY 1941 - JUNE 1942



* Based on average monthly employment on war projects and all projects financed with WPA funds.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The contributions to the Nation's defense and war programs resulting from WPA projects are of widely varying kinds. Not all of these can be expressed in numerical terms. Much of the work performed has provided facilities for the Army and Navy and other war agencies. Some of the WPA accomplishments on war construction projects are summarized in Table 3 and are described in the paragraphs that follow.¹

Facilities at Military and Naval Establishments

Much of the WPA's construction work was done at military and naval establishments in various parts of the country. Barracks, hospitals, mess halls, armories, and other buildings have been constructed or reconditioned at some centers. Other construction projects have been devoted to training facilities, such as firing zones, target ranges, and parachute landing fields.

During the seven-year period ending June 30, 1942, WPA workers constructed 4,500 buildings for the armed forces and reconstructed or improved over 20,500 others. Among the new structures were 750 barracks, about 700 dining halls and mess halls, 600 storage buildings, 375 garages, and 325 armories. More than 100 hospitals were built or enlarged and improvements were made to about 450 others.

Projects conducted for the Army included the construction and renovation of a large number of buildings at one of the chief army training centers in the south. More than 800 WPA workers were employed each month from August 1941 to May 1942 to do this work. Among the buildings completed more than a month ahead of schedule, were a large mess hall with a capacity of 1,800 men, several infirmiry units, a warehouse, and many barracks.

Electric power, incinerator, heating, pumping, sewage treatment, and water treatment plants were also constructed at military and naval reservations. About 175 such plants were built and additions or improvements were made to more than 200 others.

At an east coast naval establishment, WPA workers constructed a new salt water circulat-

ing system running from the water front to the central power plant. Concrete pipe, five and a half feet in diameter and weighing about three tons, was designed especially for this system. At the same base, hundreds of feet of overhead steam line for heating barracks, several miles of fiber conduit for electrical facilities, and thousands of feet of water main and storm and sanitary sewer lines were also installed.

In cooperation with state departments of health, the WPA has engaged in malaria control work in the neighborhood of many camps. Swamps and ponds were drained, drainage

Table 3.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WAR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Buildings (other than utility plants and airport buildings)	Number	4, 493	578	20, 437
Administrative	Number	106	29	628
Hospitals and infirmaries	Number	52	52	463
Garages	Number	376	42	945
Storage	Number	608	63	2, 640
Armories	Number	328	61	470
Equipment maintenance shops	Number	48	17	369
Officers' residences	Number	100	52	5, 315
Barracks	Number	751	9	3, 649
Dining halls, mess halls, etc.	Number	689	121	1, 615
Barns and stables	Number	58	26	310
Other	Number	1, 377	106	4, 033
Utility plants	Number	178	8	202
Electric power plants	Number	12	2	28
Incinerator plants	Number	26		17
Heating plants	Number	9	2	62
Pumping stations	Number	82		64
Sewage treatment plants	Number	35	3	19
Water treatment plants	Number	14	1	12
FACILITIES AT AIRPORT AND LANDING AREAS				
Landing fields	Number	285	108	415
	Area in acres	47, 050	8, 468	78, 439
Runways	Length in feet	4, 091, 000		A 1, 024, 000
High-type surface	Length in feet	2, 920, 000		A 571, 000
Low-type surface	Length in feet	1, 171, 000		A 453, 000
Airport buildings	Number	1, 139	171	2, 776
Administrative	Number	134	29	106
Hangars	Number	227	15	361
Other	Number	778	127	2, 309
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	25		3
Landing areas floodlighted	Number	82		20
Boundary lights	Number of light standards	16, 003		3, 182

¹ Detail has been omitted in order to avoid disclosure of military information.

A Includes surfacing.

ditches dug and sometimes riprapped, and streambeds cleared to facilitate the runoff of water. Near one camp in the south, 135,000 feet of drainage canal was built through densely wooded swamp land.

Many other types of construction work were performed by the WPA for the armed forces. WPA workers constructed pill boxes and gun emplacements, sodded ammunition dumps, cleared and laid out firing zones, built target ranges. Barbed wire fences, alarm systems, firebomb protection units, and sandbag barricades were built for the protection of military reservations and vital industrial plants. Most of this work has been done since December 1941.

Work on Airports

The war emergency emphasized the need for extensive airport facilities. The effective functioning of the air forces is dependent to a considerable extent on an adequate network of airports throughout the country. Both the peacetime and wartime work of the WPA in constructing and improving civil and military airports is therefore important to the war program.

In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, 285 airplane landing fields were built and nearly twice that number improved or enlarged. In the same period WPA workers built about 775 miles of new runways, and completed taxi strips, aprons, and turning circles totaling millions of square yards in area. Nearly 1,700 miles of drainage ditch were dug and pipes installed. Construction or renovation of airport buildings by WPA workers has contributed much to the efficiency of military and civil air transportation. More than 1,100 airport buildings, including hangars, administration and terminal buildings, and maintenance shops, had been completed by the end of June 1942, and over 2,900 such buildings had been renovated or enlarged.

WPA work in the development of air bases for the armed forces includes a project for enlarging and improving the landing field of a middle western Army Air Corps training center. The work involved the excavating, filling, and grading of the field; the construction of three large check-dams to aid in controlling runoff

of rain water from the reclaimed section; the digging of open drainage and utility ditches; and the installation of miles of drainage pipe. At the end of the fiscal year 1942, grading was nearly completed on two of the longest runways in the country. In addition, WPA workers built taxi strips, aprons, and parking areas; installed storm and sanitary sewers and water mains; constructed roads, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and a concrete retaining wall.

WPA war projects included work on bases for lighter-than-air craft and seaplanes for the Navy air services. At the end of the fiscal year, construction of seaplane facilities was well under way in one of the inlets of the Pacific Ocean. This work involved driving foundation piling for retaining walls, building a coffer dam and ramp of treated timber, and the construction of aprons. On the Atlantic Coast, at the end of June 1942, WPA workers had half completed preparation of the site for a base for lighter-than-air craft. Several hundred acres of land were cleared and six miles of barbed wire fence erected. At another large naval air base, WPA workers were engaged in the construction of aprons and runways, hangar renovation, grading, and other improvements not directly connected with the landing field, such as the installation of water and electric power lines.

WPA projects for the construction and improvement of civil airports, which had been carried on since the beginning of the WPA program, assumed greater importance after December 1941. One of these projects, which was rapidly approaching completion at the end of the fiscal year 1942, was the construction of a new airport for a southern city. WPA workers developed the 800-acre landing area; built an apron and about a third of a mile of roadway; installed sanitary and storm sewers, septic tanks, and water supply lines; and put up 30,000 feet of 4-foot woven wire fence.

Access Roads, Strategic Highways, and Other Transportation Facilities

Projects for the construction of highways, streets, and roads have always occupied a major place in the WPA program. By June 30, 1942, the WPA had built nearly 644,000 miles

of highways, roads, and streets including many that gave access to airports, military and naval reservations, and war production centers.

An access road to a Marine Corps base was an important unit of highway work completed during the fiscal year 1942. WPA workers did the excavating, grading, and drainage work necessary for the relocation of several miles of road, and improved the remainder. A large number of culverts were installed, and the road was paved with a high-type asphaltic surface.

An all-timber overpass to carry traffic over a heavily traveled highway on the west coast was completed by WPA workers during fiscal year 1942. The 800-foot viaduct has a roadway nearly 25 feet wide and is of standard pile-trestle construction with a central bridge section designed to provide clearance for any type of load. Because of the continuous stream of heavy military and civilian traffic, this section was erected parallel to the highway and pivoted into position.

Salvage Activities

With the increased need for scrap metal for war purposes, the WPA expanded its work of removal of abandoned street-car rails, where arrangements could be made for shipment to disposal points designated by the War Production Board. These activities were certified by the War Department as important for military purposes.

WPA rail removal activities were further expanded under the nation-wide scrap collection project sponsored by the WPB. These activities were limited to instances where title had been acquired to the rails and where no street repair work was to be done other than that incidental to the removal of the rails. Arrangements had been made with the Metals Reserve Company whereby it could acquire title on behalf of the WPB, and thus speed up rail removal negotiations. Between October 1941 and the end of June 1942, 44,000 tons of rails were recovered on this project in 34 states. In the month of June alone, nearly 13,800 tons were recovered.

The WPA took part also in the collection of scrap from agricultural and urban sources, wher-

ever the WPB indicated that its assistance was needed. More than 27,000 tons of scrap metal and about 2,000 tons of rubber were collected by WPA workers between the latter part of April and the end of June, 1942.

In cooperation with the WPB and the Department of Agriculture, WPA workers made a survey for a directory of automobile "graveyards." Auto salvage inspectors worked with WPB state representatives to keep scrap moving from the auto "graveyards" to designated points. The WPA also cooperated with regional offices of the WPB's special salvage projects section in the development of projects for such work as the demolition of bridges and the salvaging of steel rails.

Other WPA War Work

Many types of defense and war work other than in the construction field were performed by the WPA. Most of the nonconstruction projects were operated under the service program. Through these projects many facilities and services have been extended to the armed forces, and to communities whose population has been greatly expanded by war production.

In the latter part of the fiscal year 1942, the WPA service program was reorganized to meet wartime needs. Projects not contributing to the war effort were dropped. WPA workers on education, research and records, child protection, health, sewing, recreation, music, and art projects were able to render valuable services to the armed forces and to war industry centers.

Citizenship classes prepared foreign-born adults for naturalization. Literacy classes giving elementary instruction to deferred selective service registrants who had received little formal education enabled many of them to pass the Army tests. Spanish classes were conducted for members of the armed forces. Two textbooks were prepared by the WPA for use in these classes. In many areas, at the request of defense agencies, the WPA supplied teachers for first-aid classes. Bookmobile and library services were extended to military reservations, and war information centers

were developed in conjunction with local library services.

WPA workers employed on research and survey projects collected vital weather statistics and tabulated millions of observations in order to make weather and climatic information readily available to the armed forces. They also gave clerical assistance in housing registration offices, in vital statistics offices engaged in locating birth certificates for war workers, and in other offices overburdened with war activities.

Many special types of welfare and health services were provided for members of the armed forces and for war workers in industrial areas. The WPA nursery school program was expanded to care for the children of men in the armed forces and of mothers employed as industrial workers. Professional and nonprofessional workers assisted state and local health departments, through training and service projects, to meet greatly increased demands for health services. In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, a program for the treatment and control of venereal diseases was operated in many strategic areas. At the request of the Army, the facilities of WPA sewing projects were utilized in the reclamation of army clothing and equipage.

Recreation services were provided to hundreds of communities throughout the country. Programs of recreation were inaugurated at most army posts and encampments. Recreation centers were opened in cities and small communities in areas where the men of the armed forces congregate when on leave. In these centers, which the WPA frequently furnished and equipped, WPA workers were employed as recreation leaders. A great variety of entertainment was offered—concerts, indoor games of all kinds, dramatics, and reading. Opportunities were given to those interested in hobbies such as photography to use the facilities of the centers.

The WPA music projects provided similar services. Bands and choral groups were organized at the army camps. Concerts were given at the camps and in the communities near by, and at war industry plants for lunch-hour entertainment.

During the fiscal year 1942, the WPA workers on art projects performed a variety of services

for the Army and Navy and other war agencies at their request. Diagrammatic charts of airplane motors; topographical, technical, and terrain maps; working models of bridges, airports, guns, bombs, tanks, were made for use in training members of the armed forces. Posters were made to promote recruiting, to boost sales of war bonds and stamps, to give information in public campaigns to combat disease, and to arouse interest in air raid precautions. WPA workers on art projects assisted in experiments in the camouflage and concealment of military and industrial installations. The talents of WPA artists were used in decorating the walls of recreation centers, officers' quarters, mess halls, and other camp buildings. Handicraft workers made furniture, draperies, curtains, fountains, lighting fixtures, and other articles of interior decoration for various buildings in military and naval establishments, and for recreation centers. WPA craftsmen also produced for the use of the Army and the Navy portable medicine cabinets, code-practicing tables, photo-storage cabinets, and portable altars for chaplains.

Expenditures for War Projects

War projects accounted for about two-fifths (39.4 percent) of all WPA expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. The total outlay of WPA funds for these projects amounted to \$335,335,000. Of this amount, \$332,471,000 was spent on war projects operated directly by the WPA, and \$2,864,000 on war projects undertaken by other Federal agencies with funds allotted by the WPA. In addition to WPA funds expended, the sponsors provided more than \$121,192,000, making a total of \$456,527,000 expended on WPA war projects during the fiscal year of 1942.

WPA funds expended during this fiscal year on war projects exceeded by about \$10,000,000 the amount expended for similar purposes during the previous year, although the WPA program as a whole had been considerably curtailed, and total WPA expenditures were 33 percent less in the fiscal year 1942 than in 1941.

Construction work accounted for 82 percent (\$370,876,000) of WPA and sponsors' funds expended on war projects operated by the WPA.

TABLE 4.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON WAR PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WAR EFFORT OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Type of project	Total	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds
Total	\$453,663,283	\$332,470,894	\$121,192,389
Division of Operations	370,875,544	261,339,353	109,536,191
Airports and airways	102,415,437	76,889,010	25,526,427
Buildings	64,777,571	47,418,381	17,359,190
Conservation	3,581,044	2,426,550	1,154,494
Engineering surveys	3,349,926	2,686,724	663,202
Highway, roads, and streets	132,600,337	87,037,491	45,562,846
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	893,388	545,390	347,998
Sanitation	3,680,773	3,045,716	635,057
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	35,208,828	23,541,104	11,667,724
Other	24,368,240	17,748,987	6,619,253
Service Division	54,127,436	43,962,530	10,164,906
Public activities	21,466,219	17,482,433	3,983,786
Research and records	18,852,768	16,089,716	2,763,052
Welfare	13,808,449	10,390,381	3,418,068
Division of Training and Reemployment	28,660,303	27,169,011	1,491,292

The largest portion, \$132,600,000, or 29 percent of the total, was spent for the construction or improvement of highways, streets, and roads used extensively for war purposes. Expenditures for the construction and reconditioning of buildings at military and naval posts, armories, and other buildings for the use of war agencies represented 14 percent. Funds expended for

work on water and sewer systems and other utilities at military and naval centers and in areas where work was being performed for the armed forces accounted for about 8 percent of the total.

Airport and airway project expenditures amounted to \$102,415,000, or 23 percent of the funds spent for war projects in fiscal year 1942. This sum exceeded by nearly \$33,000,000, or 47 percent, the amount expended for airport work in the previous year. This increased outlay for airport work, in the face of the decline in expenditures for the WPA program as a whole, reflects the importance of airport construction to the war effort.

Most of the expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds for nonconstruction war projects were for the various service activities carried on by the WPA already described. About \$54,127,000, or 12 percent of WPA and sponsors' funds expended on war projects, was spent for service projects, including work in the fields of health, recreation, education, public records, and research.

The remainder of war project expenditures was for national defense vocational training. For the training of WPA workers, chiefly for manual occupations in war industries, approximately \$28,660,000 was spent during the fiscal year 1942.

TRAINING WPA WORKERS FOR JOBS

A FUNDAMENTAL policy of the Work Projects Administration has always been that project workers should be given every encouragement and assistance in securing jobs in private industry.¹ In keeping with this policy, all workers are required to maintain active registration with public employment offices. As far as possible, workers are assigned to projects which will enable them to retain their occupational skills. When this is not possible, workers are sometimes assigned to projects where they can learn new skills. Some workers are given the opportunity to study methods of supervision in order to qualify for jobs as foremen. Vocational training classes have been provided under the adult education program in which thousands of persons interested in improving their present skills or learning new ones have enrolled. Projects have been set up which prepared large numbers of interested persons for jobs in the field of household service.

When the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers in private industry rose sharply with the expansion of the national defense program in 1940, the WPA enlarged its activities in the field of vocational training. A new program was initiated for the training of workers in the occupational skills required by defense industries. Other projects were set up for the training of airport servicemen and nonprofessional workers for hospitals. Since July 1940 about 265,000 workers have received training on these projects.

The vocational training activities of the WPA are a part of a broad national training program set up to meet the needs of war industries. The United States Office of Education (also cosponsor of certain WPA training projects) the National Youth Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Department of Labor—all have greatly expanded their vocational training work in response to war production needs.

Training for War Work

The WPA initiated its program of vocational training shortly after the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, authorized the training of workers for manual occupations in defense industries.² A nation-wide vocational training project was set up under the sponsorship of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the cosponsorship of the United States Office of Education.³ The project offers refresher and preemployment courses for occupations needed in war industries. All enrollees must be registered with public employment offices.

The WPA selects the workers to be trained, assigns them to the vocational training project, and pays them WPA wages while they are enrolled. In instances where it is necessary to send WPA workers into other sections of the state for their training, transportation is pro-

¹ Workers voluntarily left the WPA rolls each month, most of them to take jobs in private industry, at the rate of between 3 and 6 percent in fiscal year 1939; 3 and 7 percent in 1940; 5 and 9 percent in 1941; and 5 and 13 percent in 1942.

² The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, was approved June 27, 1940. ERA acts of 1941 and 1942 provided for the continuance of this project.

³ The War Production Board assumed the sponsorship formerly held by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

vided and some allowance is made for the additional expenses incurred by the workers and their families. The United States Office of Education, through its state and local offices, provides the instructors, supervisors, and training superintendents as well as the personnel required for the maintenance of buildings and facilities. This sponsor also provides the necessary light, heat, and power. State and local advisory committees under the direction of the United States Office of Education determine the methods and types of training to be given and the numbers and kinds of workers to be trained through the project.

WPA trainees are certified workers selected for training on the basis of their past employment and WPA employment records, and their aptitude for learning new skills. Avocational interests in woodworking, model building, or the building and repair of electrical radio equipment are also considered in the selection of trainees. Aptitude tests are sometimes used in determining the occupational training to be given. Information as to the work habits, attitudes, and other qualifications of prospective trainees is obtained from WPA project supervisors.

The largest number of trainees has been in machine shop classes; more than a third were enrolled in these classes on June 16, 1942. (See Table 5 below.) These workers learn techniques required in the construction and assembly of engines for aircraft and ships, and in

the manufacture of guns, tanks, and other military and naval equipment.

About one-third of the trainees enrolled as of June 16, 1942, were preparing for occupations in the metal trades. Classes in welding, sheet-metal work, and riveting train workers necessary in the production of aircraft, ships, tanks, trucks, scout cars, and other mechanized equipment. Foundry and forge work essential in these and other fields is also taught. Less than one-fifth of the trainees were enrolled in the classes in preparation for servicing automobiles, airplanes, radios, and electrical equipment. About a third of the remainder were learning the techniques of ship and boat building and repair; others attended classes in which woodworking, pattern making, and drafting were taught.

The courses of study given are determined by local needs and facilities, and by existing and anticipated needs elsewhere for workers in occupations essential to the war effort. In areas where aircraft production predominates, the vocational school training is devoted almost entirely to aviation services—woodwork, welding, and sheet-metal work. Where steel production predominates, WPA trainees are given courses in machine tool work and in electric and acetylene welding. In shipyard regions, workers are trained as marine blacksmiths, coppersmiths, electricians, and as ship welders, ship riggers, and ship fitters.

Training schools vary in details of procedure but in general they operate at hours when shops are not in use by regular school programs and when instructors are available. Trainees frequently attend classes from early evening until early morning. Instructors have usually been day-school teachers or experienced industrial workers. The theoretical information of the classroom is supplemented by practice in the shop, and frequent tests are made of trainees' skills and knowledge.

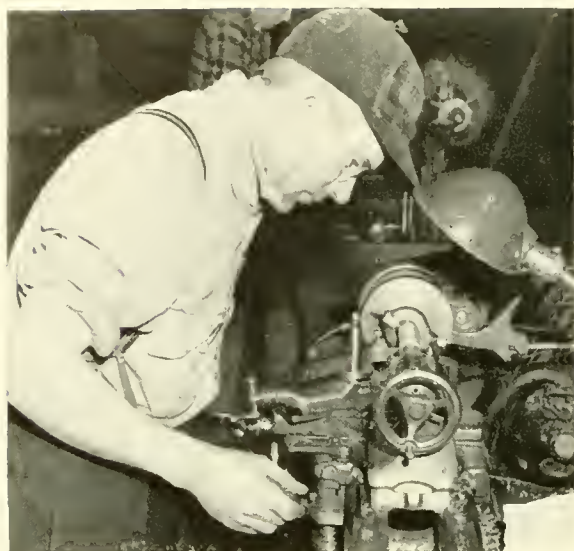
The training period varies by schools, but usually extends from four to twelve weeks, although trainees may leave when jobs become available and they feel sufficiently proficient to begin work. Those enrolled in refresher courses frequently find that two weeks of training will bring back old skills. In order to give more intensive training and to hasten the return of workers to war industries, a work week

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF WPA WORKERS RECEIVING TRAINING THROUGH THE NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT, BY TYPE OF COURSE

JUNE 16, 1942

Course	Number	Percent
Total	432,199	100.0
Auto services	1,317	4.1
Aviation services	3,175	9.9
Construction	756	2.3
Drafting	354	1.1
Electrical services	1,021	3.2
Forge	488	1.5
Foundry	874	2.7
Machine shop	11,995	37.2
Pattern making	260	0.8
Radio services	279	0.9
Riveting	224	0.7
Sheet metal	3,751	11.6
Ship and boat building and repair	1,305	4.1
Welding	5,097	15.8
Woodworking	861	2.7
Other	442	1.4

¹Does not include nontrainees employed on the project or airport servicemen, in-plant preemployment, and auxiliary shop trainees.



Former WPA bridge worker learns to use bench type engine lathe.

of 40 hours has been authorized. In some instances, upon request, trainees are permitted to work 48 hours a week. The increase in hours conforms with the plans of the vocational school systems for operating their training facilities 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Auxiliary Shops

Of the more than 35,000 WPA workers employed on all national vocational training projects at the close of the fiscal year 1942, more than 1,400 were in auxiliary shops. The use of auxiliary shops for vocational training classes was initiated as a means of expanding existing training facilities by utilizing idle machine, welding, and sheet-metal shops.

These shops are operated in accordance with the procedures regulating the vocational training project. For example, a trade shop in Boston equipped with bench lathes, small shapers and millers, drill presses, and other auxiliary machines is being used for the training of women on light machine work. An arsenal in this area has offered to employ all the women that can be trained in the shop. When idle shops are leased, it is stipulated that should the lessor receive a war production contract, the shop is to be turned back at once and that as far as possible WPA trainees are to be retained.

In-Plant Preemployment Training

Initiated near the close of the fiscal year 1941, in-plant training has proved particularly successful in preparing WPA workers for jobs in war industries. WPA workers, carefully selected for their previous work experience and potential abilities, are paid learners' wages by the WPA during a four-week training period in war production plants. The trainees are under the supervision of the plant management. They are placed at tasks comparable to those performed in the occupations for which they are in training. Few of the WPA workers have been disqualified after beginning in-plant training, and a majority have been placed on the company pay roll at the close of the training period. In June 1942, more than 1,500 WPA workers were taking in-plant pre-employment training.

Women Trainees

The rapid expansion of war industries has brought women in large numbers into the labor market. Accordingly, the WPA has shifted many women workers from service and other projects into training projects. Women formerly employed on sewing projects are taught to operate small bench machines. They are being trained for jobs as light aircraft riveters; welders; lathe, drill press, and milling machine operators; tool grinders; solderers; molders; machine tool inspectors. They are also instructed in electrical assembly, and motor testing and repair; in blueprint reading and other occupations in demand by war industries. At the end of the fiscal year 1942, about 4,900 women, of whom 590 were receiving in-plant training, were employed on vocational training projects. More than 18,000 women have received training since July 1940.

Training Physically Handicapped Persons

Rising manpower requirements have also created opportunities for physically handicapped persons. Those considered fit for training are certified and assigned to a WPA training project to acquire skill at various kinds of bench work and machine operations. Blind persons trained as sheet-metal workers by the

WPA in this special program have been accepted for employment at the completion of the training courses. Others have been trained in aviation assembly work.

Motor, rubber, and airplane industrial plants have found it satisfactory and profitable to employ physically handicapped persons who have attained varying degrees of skill as a result of this special training on WPA projects.

Airport Servicemen

A nation-wide project for the training of WPA workers as airport servicemen was established under the WPA national defense vocational training program in the latter part of 1940. The project is sponsored by the War Production Board with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education as cosponsors.⁴ Airports to be used as training sites are selected and approved by the CAA. The selection and training of instructors and the outlining and supervision of training techniques are responsibilities of the United States Office of Education. The WPA is responsible for the administration of the project; the assignment and compensation of instructors; and the selection, assignment, and compensation of trainees.

The airport servicemen trainees are certified WPA workers qualified by their interest, health, education, and experience. Only men between the ages of 18 and 35 with good eyesight and hearing and the equivalent of at least an eighth-grade education are eligible.

Training is given to groups of from 10 to 15 men for a period of 90 days. The trainees are given instruction in line inspection for take-offs, refueling, storage, hangar care and airport maintenance, and are schooled as apprentice mechanics and aircraft shop workers to serve as assistants to airport mechanics and operators.

WPA workers assigned to this project are preparing to help maintain and service planes at civil airports throughout the country. Men with such training are in demand also at army and naval air bases and at stopover points used by the Ferry Command.

Airport servicemen training classes have been in operation in 46 states; 42 classes were in operation on June 30, 1942, with more than 500 WPA workers receiving training.

Household Workers

Projects for the training of household workers have been operated by the WPA under the ERA Act of 1939. Previous to this, similar projects were operated as household service demonstration centers. These projects provide work for unemployed persons as teachers, supervisors, and other personnel necessary to the operation of the project and at the same time train needed household workers.

From July 1, 1941 through March 31, 1942, about 900 persons completed the training course. In this period, more than a thousand persons withdrew from the course, presumably to take jobs. On June 16, 1942, about 300 persons were enrolled on this training project.

The training on these projects has usually been for 12-week periods. Instruction in routine household work and in the preparation and serving of meals is given the trainees by experienced home economists. Elementary training in child care is given on some projects. On these projects the trainees learn to bathe, feed, and care for young children by spending a part of their training period in the local WPA nursery school.

Until January 1942 this training was given through WPA service projects, and was available to persons registered with local public employment offices or other approved agencies and young persons employed on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, as well as to persons certified for WPA employment. No wage payments were made to trainees except to those assigned from WPA rolls. Most of those who were WPA trainees were paid half the scheduled unskilled "B" rate applicable to the locality in which the project was located.

In January 1942, existent household workers' training projects were placed under the direction of the training division of the WPA. Since that date only persons certified to WPA employment have been eligible and all trainees are paid the full unskilled "B" wage rate.

⁴ The War Production Board assumed the sponsorship formerly held by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Training Nonprofessional Personnel in Hospitals

WPA projects for training nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions were initiated late in the fiscal year 1941. The projects, developed under the health section of the WPA welfare program, have been in operation in 86 public or nonprofit institutions.

These training activities were begun in response to requests from various Federal agencies, hospital superintendents, health officers, and similar groups. The war has accentuated an already pressing need for trained nonprofessional personnel, such as ward helpers, orderlies, and other nonprofessional attendants, to give assistance in the elementary care of the sick.

Under the training program, certified WPA workers are given training and experience under professional supervision for service in hospitals and institutions. Trainees must be between the ages of 22 and 55, have an eighth-grade education or its equivalent, be in good physical condition and able to perform manual tasks, and have good standards of personal hygiene. The period of training extends from three to six months, with about a fourth of that time spent in classroom lectures and demonstrations. Practical experience in routine institutional nonprofessional services in all hospital departments is given under professional supervision. The curriculum includes instruction in personal hygiene and work relationships, ward housekeeping, care of institutional kitchens and the preparation and serving of food, nonprofessional sickroom procedures and first aid, care of convalescent children, and care of the aged and chronic invalids.

Hospitals and sponsors provide the teaching and supervisory personnel, the equipment, and

other facilities necessary for the operation of the project. The supervisor is a registered graduate nurse experienced in hospital administration and teaching. The WPA is responsible for the selection and assignment of trainees, timekeeping, payment of wages, general supervision and maintenance of training standards, and referral for employment.

Almost 5,000 persons had been employed on these projects by the end of the fiscal year 1942, including more than 1,300 receiving training as of June 16, 1942. The rate of employment of these trainees in hospitals and institutions at the close of the training period is generally high.

Vocational Training Under the Adult Education Program

Vocational training courses under the adult education program have given employment to many unemployed teachers, and have provided training opportunities for large numbers of employed and unemployed persons seeking to increase their existing skills or to learn new ones. Teachers of the training courses are persons certified to the WPA rolls. Enrollees receive no compensation for attendance.

In January 1942, more than 55,000 persons were enrolled in the vocational training classes. This is less than half as large as the enrollment in January 1941. More than three-fourths of the enrollees were taking work in commercial subjects such as business English and arithmetic, accounting, stenography and typing. Others were taking courses in a great variety of subjects ranging from home economics to cosmetology and the arts. A smaller number was enrolled in courses giving instruction in radio engineering and aeronautics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

DURING the seven-year period July 1935 through June 1942, the Work Projects Administration gave employment to more than 8,500,000 different persons. WPA employment reached its peak in the fiscal year 1939, during which an average of 3,014,000 workers were employed. For the fiscal year 1942, the average WPA employment was only 971,000, or 68 percent less than the highest annual average. The average for the 1942 fiscal year was the smallest in the history of the WPA program.

WPA employment was curtailed drastically at the beginning of the fiscal year 1942. The reduction was necessitated by the smaller appropriation for the year. From an average of 1,411,000 workers in June 1941, the number employed on WPA projects was reduced to 1,055,000 in July. There was little change in WPA employment in the following six months. Further reductions were made in January and February and by March the monthly average had dropped below a million. Continued curtailment brought the average down to 698,000 in June 1942, a reduction of 51 percent from the previous June.

With the expansion of war industries during the fiscal year, WPA workers found job opportunities in private industry. All job openings, of course, did not go to WPA workers. In seeking employment in war industries, WPA workers were in competition with many unemployed workers not on WPA rolls, and with large numbers of women workers who were entering

the labor market. The estimated unemployment in the United States in November 1941 was about 3,900,000.¹ By April 1942, unemployment had declined to 3,000,000 and in June 1942 was estimated to be 2,800,000.

The reduction in WPA employment during the fiscal year was not evenly distributed among the states because improvements in economic conditions were not uniform throughout the country. Although the general reduction was 51 percent, in 10 states it was more than 66 percent. In 23 states, reductions ranged between 50 percent and 66 percent; in the remaining 16 states (including 11 southern agricultural states and 5 industrial states of the Middle Atlantic and Middle West) WPA employment reductions ranged between 35 percent and 49 percent.

Despite the decline in the number of WPA workers in large population centers, the proportion of the total WPA employment represented by those areas increased. In June 1941, 37 percent of the WPA employment was in counties with cities of 100,000 or more population; by the end of June 1942 the proportion was 40 percent. The percentage of total WPA workers in those counties with towns of no more than 5,000 inhabitants dropped from 21 percent to 17 percent during the fiscal year. The changes in proportions of WPA employment in other communities were negligible.

¹ From the regular WPA *Monthly Report of Employment and Unemployment*. The WPA survey of unemployment was initiated in April 1940 by the WPA Division of Research. This work was transferred to the Bureau of the Census August 24, 1942.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY PROGRAM ^A

MONTHLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B
<i>1935</i>				<i>1939</i>			
July.....				January.....	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
August.....	^C 220,163	^C 220,163		February.....	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
September.....	374,316	374,316		March.....	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
October.....	705,169	705,169		April.....	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
November.....	1,814,958	1,814,958		May.....	2,645,559	2,509,875	135,675
December.....	2,667,190	2,667,190		June.....	2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609
<i>1936</i>				<i>1940</i>			
January.....	2,879,733	2,879,733		July.....	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167
February.....	3,019,098	3,019,098		August.....	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
March.....	2,960,315	2,960,315		September.....	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
April.....	2,626,367	2,626,367		October.....	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
May.....	2,396,719	2,396,719		November.....	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
June.....	2,285,622	2,285,622		December.....	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
<i>1937</i>				<i>1941</i>			
July.....	2,245,328	2,245,328		January.....	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
August.....	2,332,380	2,332,380		February.....	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
September.....	2,453,602	2,453,602		March.....	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180
October.....	2,552,574	2,552,574		April.....	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
November.....	2,551,042	2,551,042		May.....	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024
December.....	2,247,461	2,247,461		June.....	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960
<i>1938</i>				<i>1942</i>			
January.....	2,131,079	2,131,079		July.....	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768
February.....	2,149,369	2,149,369		August.....	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348
March.....	2,129,475	2,129,475		September.....	1,682,641	1,636,824	55,817
April.....	2,078,221	2,078,221		October.....	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738
May.....	2,021,579	2,021,579		November.....	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299
June.....	1,878,008	1,878,008		December.....	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999
<i>1939</i>				<i>1943</i>			
July.....	1,631,204	1,631,204		January.....	1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027
August.....	1,510,894	1,510,894		February.....	1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120
September.....	1,455,977	1,455,977		March.....	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569
October.....	1,462,605	1,462,605		April.....	1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476
November.....	1,503,720	1,503,720		May.....	1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
December.....	1,596,676	1,596,676		June.....	1,410,430	1,369,727	41,203
<i>1940</i>				<i>1944</i>			
January.....	1,803,102	1,803,102		July.....	1,054,904	1,041,001	13,903
February.....	2,003,840	2,003,840		August.....	1,042,533	1,031,319	11,214
March.....	2,321,541	2,321,541		September.....	1,036,994	1,025,996	10,998
April.....	2,540,464	2,540,464		October.....	1,010,285	1,028,109	12,176
May.....	2,640,246	2,640,246		November.....	1,056,401	1,043,791	12,610
June.....	2,743,025	2,743,025		December.....	1,053,095	1,041,686	11,409
<i>1941</i>				<i>1945</i>			
July.....	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900	January.....	1,023,703	1,020,381	3,322
August.....	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007	February.....	1,028,577	1,026,639	1,938
September.....	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041	March.....	963,496	961,795	1,701
October.....	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044	April.....	866,723	865,144	1,579
November.....	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637	May.....	786,009	784,487	1,522
December.....	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	June.....	697,701	696,307	1,394

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Financed by allocation of WPA funds.^C Average for last three weeks.

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

The average rate of turnover of labor on WPA projects was higher in the fiscal year 1942 than in previous years. During this period, the monthly rate of all separations averaged 16 percent as compared with a monthly assignment rate of about 11 percent. Assignments during the fiscal year declined from 167,000 a month at the beginning of the year to 53,000 at the end. Total separations during this period averaged about 153,000 workers a month.

Voluntary separations during the year were high, averaging about 86,000 per month. During the last four months of the year, voluntary separations averaged from 10 to 13 percent of the total employment. Most voluntary separations were made by workers returning to jobs in private industry.

The WPA, in the fiscal year 1942, actively aided the return of workers to private or other public employment through its placement services. Information concerning workers was made available to interested agencies or em-

ployers, and they were given the opportunity to interview WPA workers on project sites. In some instances, previous employers of WPA workers were interviewed by WPA reemployment representatives and frequently the workers returned to their former jobs.

Included in the voluntary separations are those workers leaving for military service. During the fiscal year, 4,294 workers left WPA employment for this purpose, making a total of 18,443 since October 1940. The age of WPA workers is generally higher than draft age requirements, and most of the workers have dependents. Other voluntary separations are made because of illness, injury, or a new source of income.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
QUARTERLY, MARCH 1938-JUNE 1942

Date	Total	Size of community ^a				
		100,000 or more	25,000- 100,000	5,000- 25,000	2,500- 5,000	Less than 2,500
1938						
March 30	100.0	45.1	15.2	21.5	7.3	10.9
June 30.	100.0	45.6	15.4	21.5	7.1	10.4
September 21.	100.0	44.5	15.7	21.7	7.3	10.8
December 28.	100.0	43.1	15.1	22.1	7.9	11.8
1939						
March 22.	100.0	42.4	15.0	22.5	8.0	12.1
June 21.	100.0	42.3	15.6	22.4	7.9	11.8
September 27.	100.0	40.9	15.7	22.0	8.4	13.0
December 27.	100.0	38.4	15.4	23.0	9.1	14.1
1940						
March 27.	100.0	38.1	15.1	23.6	9.2	14.0
June 26.	100.0	40.1	15.6	23.3	8.6	12.4
September 25.	100.0	40.0	15.5	23.3	8.5	12.7
December 26.	100.0	37.7	15.2	23.7	9.2	14.2
1941						
March 26.	100.0	36.4	16.4	25.6	9.1	12.5
June 25.	100.0	36.9	16.8	25.6	8.6	12.1
September 24.	100.0	38.0	17.0	25.1	8.5	11.4
December 16.	100.0	36.4	16.8	25.6	9.1	12.1
1942						
March 17.	100.0	36.5	17.2	25.5	8.9	11.9
June 16.	100.0	39.6	18.0	25.0	7.7	9.7

^a Community groupings are based on a classification of counties according to the population of the largest municipality in each county. Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

Separations made from WPA rolls because of the 18-month provision were comparatively small during the fiscal year 1942. Under the modifications to the 18-month provision in the act for the fiscal year 1942, persons continuously employed for 18 months were to be removed from employment only in the numbers necessary to provide jobs for persons who had been certified as in need and awaiting assignment to WPA projects for three months or more. Blind persons as well as veterans were exempted from the 18-month provision. From a total of 16,000 in July 1941, separations because of the 18-month provision dropped to 6,000 in August and amounted to only 1,000 in June 1942.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Some workers have been employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds, but the number thus employed in fiscal year 1942 was much smaller than in any previous period. At the close of the previous fiscal year, in June 1941, an average of 41,000 workers was employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies. In July, this number had dropped to an average of about 14,000, and for December was only about 11,000. There was a sharp decrease in January 1942 to 3,000 workers. The monthly average dropped steadily in the subsequent months and in June 1942 slightly less than 1,400 persons were employed on other Federal agency projects.

The 1,400 workers employed in June 1942 on projects operated by other Federal agencies were distributed among eight agencies. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Weather Bureau, both of the Department of Commerce, gave employment to about 500 persons. More than one-fifth were employed on projects operated by the Veterans' Administration. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor employed another fifth, and the remainder were distributed among five other agencies. These agencies included the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Library of Congress.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS TO AND SEPARATIONS FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1942

Month	Assignments	Separations				Assignment rate (per- cent) ^B	Separation rate (percent) ^B		
		Total	Voluntary ^C	Discharges and layoffs			Total	Voluntary	
				Total	18-month provision ^D				Other
1938									
July	311,568	163,062	117,799	45,263		45,263	11.4	5.9	4.3
August	308,952	191,195	137,276	53,919		53,919	10.7	6.6	4.7
September	276,846	227,822	172,581	55,241		55,241	9.0	7.4	5.8
October	327,085	212,827	157,986	54,841		54,841	10.5	6.8	5.1
November	164,774	237,812	116,192	91,620		91,620	5.1	7.4	4.5
December	97,056	294,146	115,478	178,668		178,668	3.1	9.3	3.7
1939									
January	110,301	215,876	103,322	112,554		112,554	3.7	7.3	3.5
February	239,754	180,183	94,707	85,476		85,476	8.4	6.3	3.3
March	177,477	246,314	133,527	112,787		112,787	6.1	8.5	4.6
April	114,938	340,427	123,582	216,845		216,845	4.0	11.9	4.3
May	130,592	275,424	115,748	159,676		159,676	5.0	10.5	4.1
June	139,574	225,904	103,169	122,735		122,735	5.6	9.1	4.2
July	131,979	485,825	148,394	337,431	171,074	166,357	5.4	19.8	6.0
August	292,897	784,633	104,205	680,428	611,733	68,695	14.6	39.2	5.2
September	404,188	230,946	108,069	122,877	86,364	36,513	23.0	13.1	6.1
October	349,154	243,821	113,834	129,987	63,820	66,167	20.5	14.3	6.7
November	329,439	197,473	79,284	118,189	55,925	62,264	18.2	10.9	4.4
December	303,348	185,945	64,400	121,545	50,726	70,819	15.7	9.6	3.3
1940									
January	331,857	213,808	74,078	134,730	49,602	85,128	15.5	10.0	3.7
February	259,789	204,837	74,999	129,838	48,220	81,618	11.5	9.1	3.3
March	205,803	292,734	94,963	197,771	43,817	153,954	8.9	12.7	4.1
April	166,743	338,620	104,358	234,262	39,021	195,241	7.6	15.5	4.8
May	155,119	304,574	96,878	207,696	17,180	190,516	7.6	14.9	4.7
June	107,027	377,928	81,857	296,071	8,601	287,470	5.6	19.8	4.3
July	252,684	176,753	74,605	102,148	9,617	92,531	15.9	11.1	4.7
August	194,679	207,973	80,061	127,912	25,223	102,689	11.6	12.4	4.8
September	229,588	186,780	89,019	97,761	17,671	80,090	13.7	11.2	5.3
October	240,791	191,827	105,996	85,831	10,495	75,336	14.0	11.1	6.1
November	202,469	166,420	86,100	80,320	11,813	68,507	11.6	9.5	4.9
December	233,215	166,189	86,164	80,025	12,242	67,783	13.0	9.2	4.8
1941									
January	216,674	199,374	111,088	88,286	17,350	70,936	11.7	10.8	6.0
February	168,528	220,464	104,694	115,770	40,440	75,330	9.1	11.8	5.6
March	166,978	334,883	125,104	209,779	74,352	135,427	9.1	18.3	6.8
April	196,947	306,709	139,821	166,888	76,586	90,302	12.1	18.9	8.6
May	188,146	286,871	138,303	148,568	55,813	92,755	12.3	18.8	9.1
June	136,340	384,051	119,389	264,662	40,815	223,847	9.7	27.3	8.5
July	167,283	305,853	100,070	205,783	16,150	189,633	14.7	26.9	8.8
August	148,454	139,703	89,436	50,267	6,180	44,087	14.7	13.9	8.9
September	140,459	145,190	98,350	46,840	3,884	42,956	13.8	14.3	9.7
October	138,259	119,680	80,594	39,086	3,231	35,855	13.8	11.9	8.0
November	111,574	94,477	54,674	39,803	2,270	37,533	11.0	9.3	5.4
December	106,495	132,603	60,784	71,819	2,440	69,379	10.3	12.8	5.9
1942									
January	133,300	121,672	71,186	50,486	3,387	47,099	13.2	12.0	7.0
February	94,327	110,436	71,219	39,217	3,420	35,797	9.4	11.0	7.1
March	83,648	177,777	100,733	76,544	3,354	73,210	8.6	18.1	10.3
April	95,389	173,559	116,104	57,455	2,630	54,825	10.7	19.4	13.0
May	76,746	160,592	101,650	58,942	1,254	57,688	9.5	19.8	12.6
June	52,910	155,843	81,618	74,225	1,020	73,205	7.5	22.0	11.5

^A Prior to January 1940, data do not include nonrelief employment. Data for workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies are not included in the figures shown for July and August 1938.

^B Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

^C Most of these separations were made for private employment; separations for such reasons as active military service, new sources of income, illness, death, etc., are also included.

^D Separated in accordance with section 16 (b) of the ERA Act of 1939, section 15 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and section 10 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, requiring separation after 18 months of continuous WPA employment.

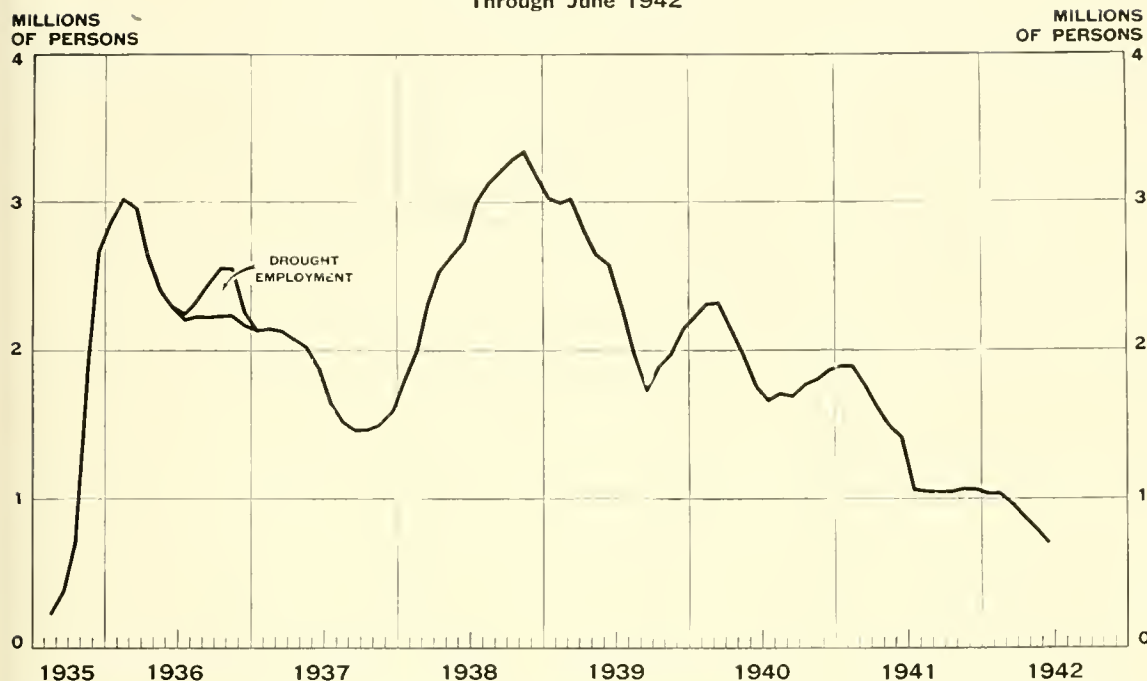
The major activity of WPA workers on projects operated by other Federal agencies was research and statistical work. Some construction work for the Army and Navy was carried

on under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department and the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. Projects for the conservation and improvement

CHART 2

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS *

Through June 1942



*Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 4148

of natural resources were conducted by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Employment by Types of Projects

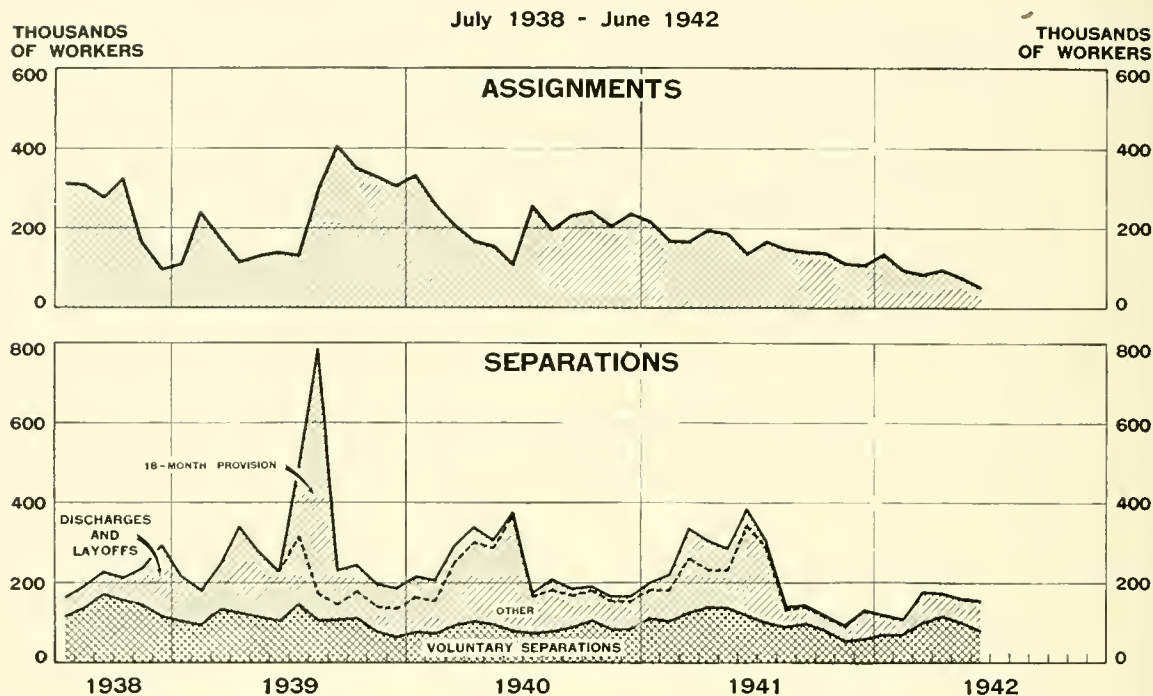
WPA workers engaged in a variety of project activities, reflecting the wide divergence in occupational skills and abilities of unemployed persons, and the difference in needs of communities for public facilities and services. Projects generally are divided into construction and nonconstruction types of work.

Construction work has always been the major activity of the WPA. In June of the fiscal year 1942, construction projects employed 58 percent of all workers on WPA projects, as compared with 68 percent employed on such projects in June 1941.

More than a third of all WPA workers were employed on war projects on June 16, 1942. Of this number, more than 185,000 were engaged on construction projects for the armed services or on other construction projects considered to be of importance to the defense program and the war effort. Almost 64,000 workers were employed on service projects in connection with war activities, and the remaining 38,000 were working on vocational training projects which were providing training in occupational skills needed in war industries.

The emphasis placed on war work did not change the relative importance of the major types of WPA projects. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets continued to rank highest in the employment of workers. The average employment in June 1942 for this type of project was about 27 percent of all WPA workers, as compared with 36 percent in June 1941.

CHART 3
ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT
ON WPA PROJECTS *



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 4150

Workers employed on public building projects on June 16, 1942, accounted for a little more than 9 percent of the total WPA employment. This is about the same percentage as in previous years. Work performed on this type of project has provided many communities with schools, libraries, gymnasiums, and hospitals and has furnished army and naval establishments with badly needed facilities.

The construction or improvement of water and sewer systems and other public utilities gave employment on June 16, 1942, to 51,000 workers, or more than 7 percent of all WPA workers. In June of the previous fiscal year, projects for the construction of public utilities represented 9 percent of total project employment.

Work on airports and airways has greatly increased in relative importance with the defense program and the war effort. On June 16,

1942, 5 percent of the WPA workers were employed on projects for constructing and improving airports and airway facilities. However, the number of workers employed (35,000) on these projects is only slightly more than half the number employed on the same type of project in June 1941.

Other major groups of construction projects employed about the same percentage of workers as in June 1941. Projects for the conservation of natural resources employed more than 2 percent, or 16,000 workers. The construction of recreational facilities which furnished many communities with parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, employed about 15,000 workers or 2 percent of the total. The remainder of the workers employed on construction projects were working on engineering surveys, sanitation projects, and other types of construction work.

The percentage of WPA employment on

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGENCY ^A

SELECTED MONTHS, JUNE 1939-JUNE 1942

Agency	1939	1940				1941				1942	
	June	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	
Total	2,578,041	1,755,532	1,692,641	1,859,594	1,753,244	1,410,930	1,036,993	1,053,095	983,496	697,701	
Work Projects Administration	2,438,432	1,669,572	1,636,824	1,808,595	1,708,675	1,369,727	1,025,996	1,041,686	961,795	696,307	
Other Federal agencies	139,609	85,960	55,817	50,999	44,569	41,203	10,998	11,409	1,701	1,394	
Department of Agriculture	47,495	29,812	14,971	13,656	12,250	15,135	6,782	8,593	150	83	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	182	99	85	77	72	61					
Agricultural Economics		308	125	83	42	31					
Agricultural Marketing Service		216	227	244	236	11					
Dairy Industry				57	54	46					
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,022	9,399	7,343	5,390	4,183	6,549	4,334	5,680			
Forest Service	13,468	12,932	5,762	5,489	5,247	6,216	2,412	2,889	141	80	
Home Economics	425	252	186	122	104	93					
National Agricultural Research Center	909	536	241	150							
Rural Electrification Administration	213	209									
Soil Conservation Service	18,216	5,861	1,002	2,044	2,312	2,128	36	24	9	3	
Department of Commerce		121	94	105	94	88	36	493	507	490	
Coast and Geodetic Survey											
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce		46	49	45	46	49		452	426	403	
Weather Bureau		75	45	60	48	39	36	41	81	87	
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board ^B	51										
Department of the Interior	21,298	13,408	6,713	6,745	6,405	5,855	1,144	545	146	92	
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,273	2,552	600	607	612	646	186	170	100	56	
Indian Affairs		100	73	57	35	3					
General Land Office ^B		105	48	41	38	30					
National Park Service	16,035	8,785	5,557	5,340	4,859	4,533	953	375	46	36	
Reclamation		179									
Territories and Island Possessions	1,990	1,687	435	700	861	643	5				
Alaska Railroad	345										
Alaska Road Commission		27		30							
Alaska—miscellaneous	284	214	35	63	135	15					
Virgin Islands	1,361	1,446	400	607	726	628	5				
Department of Justice: Bureau of Prisons	222										
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	1,739	2,178	2,119	2,060	1,116	392	130	271	294	295	
Library of Congress	116	123	78	109	108	90	4	59	67	42	
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education	703	339	160	213	247	237					
Department of the Navy	19,138	10,468	11,471	10,578	9,532	8,189	1,177	475	107	69	
Yards and Docks	19,138	10,468	11,471	10,578	9,532	8,189	1,177	407	107	69	
Coast Guard ^C								68			
Department of the Treasury	3,032	403	1,319	145	134	98	69				
Coast Guard ^C	381	153	147	145	134	98	69				
Internal Revenue	836										
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	1,815	250	1,172								
Veterans' Administration	938	1,512	886	1,008	1,140	949	386	504	376	302	
War Department	44,877	27,596	18,006	16,380	13,543	10,170	1,270	469	54	21	
Corps of Engineers	1,979	1,150	766	123	867	779	467				
Quartermaster Corps	42,898	26,446	17,240	16,257	12,676	9,391	803	469	54	21	

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Public land inventory projects operated by the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President with 1938 Act funds were continued with 1939 Act funds originally allocated to the National Resources Planning Board and subsequently transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.^C The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

service projects increased during the fiscal year, reaching more than 35 percent by June 1942. At the end of June 1941, service project workers

represented only 28 percent of total WPA employment. Welfare projects in this group represented 22 percent of the total WPA employ-

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936-JUNE 1942

Type of project	March 1936 ^a	March 1937 ^a	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	Sep- tember 25, 1940	De- cember 26, 1940	March 26, 1941	June 25, 1941	Sep- tember 24, 1941	De- cember 16, 1941	March 17, 1942	June 16, 1942
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division of Operations	79.0	75.4	80.5	79.4	74.8	74.3	72.8	71.4	69.7	68.0	67.1	64.9	62.8	57.9
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.4	3.9	4.7	5.0
Buildings	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.1	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	9.7	10.6	9.7	9.3	9.1
Conservation	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.3
Engineering surveys	(^b)	(^b)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.1	43.0	44.2	43.6	42.5	42.0	39.4	36.8	35.5	34.0	32.6	29.5	26.5
Recreational facilities (excl. buildings)	10.5	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.1
Sanitation	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	11.2	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.5	7.2
Other	2.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.9	4.1
Service Division	21.0	24.6	19.5	20.1	24.5	24.7	24.9	26.1	27.3	28.1	28.4	30.6	32.2	35.4
Public activities	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.7	8.5
Research and records	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8
Welfare	13.0	14.0	11.4	11.2	14.0	13.1	13.6	15.1	16.1	15.9	16.3	18.1	19.7	22.1
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5				
Division of Training and Reemployment							1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	5.5
Other				0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2

^a Data apply to the last half of the month.^b Separate data are not available; included in research and records.

ment in June 1942, public activities 8 percent, and research and records projects 5 percent.

In the group of welfare projects, the largest number of workers (81,000) was employed on projects for the preparation of hot lunches for school children, the canning and preserving of foods, and the distribution of surplus commodities. Projects for the operation of sewing rooms, in which large amounts of clothing and other articles were produced, employed 53,000 workers, or 8 percent of total employment. Workers on projects for public health and hospital work represented 3 percent of the total, or 18,000 persons.

Recreation and education projects in the group of public activities employed 18,000 and 17,000 workers, respectively, in June 1942. These projects supplied teachers for adult education classes and nursery schools, and leadership for recreation centers in military and war industrial areas. Library projects employed about 9,000 workers, art and museum projects 6,000, and music projects more than 4,000.

In the research and records group, the largest employment was on public records projects with about 19,000 workers on June 16, 1942. Re-

search and survey projects employed more than 12,000 workers.

Employment on WPA vocational training projects represented about 6 percent of the total employment on June 16, 1942, as compared with only 3 percent in June of the previous year. (This program is described in detail in another section of this report.)

The distribution of employment on the various types of projects varied from state to state. Construction projects gave employment to more than a third of the WPA workers in all but four states and in six states accounted for more than two-thirds. The relative importance of the major types of projects varied widely. Employment on highway and street projects in Maine was only 3 percent of total employment, but in Arkansas it amounted to 54 percent. On the other hand, airport and airway projects in Maine represented 44 percent of total employment and in eight other states was less than 2 percent. Employment on feeding projects in all states ranged from 3 percent in New Hampshire to 24 percent in South Carolina. The number of persons employed on the major types of projects in June 1942, is shown by state in Appendix Table III.

Table 11.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE 16, 1942		
Type of project	Number	Percent
Total	699,344	100.0
Division of Operations	404,604	57.9
Airports and airways	34,992	5.0
Buildings	63,733	9.1
Conservation	15,802	2.3
Engineering surveys	3,722	0.5
Highways, roads, and streets	185,176	26.5
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	14,635	2.1
Sanitation	7,397	1.1
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	50,660	7.2
Other	28,487	4.1
Service Division	217,702	35.4
Public activities	59,146	8.5
Art and museum	5,735	0.8
Education	16,502	2.4
Library	8,775	1.3
Music	4,367	0.6
Recreation	17,581	2.5
Workers' service	1,012	0.2
Writing	682	0.1
Other	4,542	0.6
Research and records	33,570	4.8
Historical records survey	2,356	0.3
Public records	18,692	2.7
Research and surveys	12,097	1.7
Other	425	0.1
Welfare	154,636	22.1
Feeding	81,249	11.6
Production (excluding sewing)	1,525	0.2
Public health and hospital work	17,853	2.6
Sewing	52,790	7.6
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals	1,048	0.1
Other	171	(*)
Division of Training and Reemployment	38,335	5.5
Airport servicemen training	586	0.1
Auxiliary shop training	1,448	0.2
Household workers' training	318	0.1
In-plant preemployment training	1,538	0.2
Vocational school training	34,445	4.9
State Supply sections	8,703	1.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

work permitted. Workers are permitted to work longer hours to make up time lost due to illness or other factors beyond their control. Projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes may be exempted from the limitations on hours in order to expedite the work on such projects.

The working schedule on certified war construction projects can be increased to 48 hours per week, with a proportionate increase in monthly earnings, under the authority granted to state WPA Administrators by the Commissioner of Work Projects in March 1941. In January 1942 the limitation of 48 hours was removed, thus leaving the determination of the working schedule to the discretion of state WPA administrators. This authority was to be used, however, only when all other means (such as the use of multiple shifts, the employment of additional workers by the project sponsors, or the use of additional equipment) were found to be inadequate.

The basic schedule of wages established in accordance with provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 remained in force during the fiscal year 1942. However, beginning with November 1, 1941, a supplementary allowance was granted to project wage employees (in the continental United States) to assist in meeting the increased cost of living. This additional payment was allowed only to project wage employees working on projects which were not exempted from the standard limitation of hours of work. The increase in monthly earnings amounted to a flat \$5.20 for each worker assigned to the unskilled "B," unskilled "A," intermediate, and skilled wage classes, and to \$3.90 per worker in the professional and technical wage class. As a result of these supplementary allowances, the monthly labor cost during the months immediately following November 1941 was increased by 6 percent.

The bases for differentiation in wage rates are the same as those adopted at the beginning of the WPA program, namely: the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned; the section of the country in which he lives; and the degree of urbanization of the county in which he is employed.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, continued the provisions of the previous year with regard to the hours of work on WPA projects. Under these provisions, project wage employees are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Exemptions are permitted, however, under certain conditions, such as the need for protecting work already done on a project or meeting an emergency involving the public welfare (such as flood or hurricane). In the latter case, no limit is set on the hours of

TABLE 12.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WPA PROJECT WAGE EMPLOYEES

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Counties classified according to the population of the largest municipality ^A	Basic schedule ^B					Adjusted schedule				
	Wage class					Wage class				
	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	+ \$5.20 Unskilled "B"	+ \$5.20 Unskilled "A"	+ \$5.20 Intermediate	+ \$5.20 Skilled	+ \$3.90 Professional and technical
Wage Region I										
100,000 or more.....	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90	\$57.20	\$62.40	\$74.10	\$94.90	\$98.80
25,000 to 100,000.....	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50	53.30	57.20	67.60	87.10	88.40
5,000 to 25,000.....	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70	48.10	53.30	62.40	79.30	80.60
Fewer than 5,000.....	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90	44.20	48.10	57.20	72.80	72.80
Wage Region II										
100,000 or more.....	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90	57.20	62.40	74.10	94.90	98.80
25,000 to 100,000.....	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50	53.30	57.20	67.60	87.10	88.40
5,000 to 25,000.....	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90	52.00	55.90	66.30	84.50	85.80
Fewer than 5,000.....	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00	49.40	54.60	65.00	81.90	81.90
Wage Region III										
100,000 or more.....	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90	52.00	55.90	66.30	84.50	85.80
25,000 to 100,000.....	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40	48.10	53.30	62.40	79.30	79.30
5,000 to 25,000.....	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00	41.60	45.50	53.30	67.60	68.90
Fewer than 5,000.....	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90	36.40	40.30	48.10	59.80	59.80

^A Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

^B The basic schedule is applicable only to those employees on war projects subject to legislative exemptions who are scheduled to work in excess of 130 hours per month with a proportionate increase in earnings.

Wage Region I.—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II.—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Project wage workers employed on exempted projects in excess of the standard 130 hours per month receive a proportionate increase in monthly earnings. The earnings of these workers, however, are based on the standard wage schedule in effect prior to November 1, 1941. Although the average hourly rate for exempted employees is less than the rate for workers based on the adjusted schedule, their monthly earnings are generally higher.

Workers exempted from the standard limitations of hours and earnings represented 20 percent of all project workers at the end of June 1942. Nearly nine-tenths of all exempted employees were employed in activities such as airport and airway projects, building projects, highway, road, and street projects, and vocational training projects.

During the fiscal year 1942, project employees (including project supervisors) worked more than 1,494,000,000 hours (Table 13) and earned \$721,100,000 on projects operated by the WPA.

The hours worked amounted to 40 percent less than the total hours for the fiscal year 1941. Total earnings for 1942 were 36 percent less than the total for the fiscal year 1941.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Type of project	Cumulative through June 30, 1942		Year ending June 30, 1942	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	18,389,192,436	100.0	1,494,012,692	100.0
Airports and airways.....	369,888,687	2.0	85,066,527	5.7
Buildings.....	1,531,839,093	8.3	153,143,240	10.2
Conservation.....	707,613,790	3.9	30,017,000	2.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	7,251,200,507	39.4	449,519,682	30.1
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	1,343,558,134	7.3	46,548,881	3.1
Sanitation.....	443,079,567	2.4	15,311,111	1.0
Service (excluding sewing).....	2,795,371,926	15.2	372,596,222	24.9
Sewing.....	1,601,844,155	8.7	83,110,878	5.6
Vocational training.....	97,978,032	0.6	57,794,179	3.9
Water and sewer systems and other utilities.....	1,711,646,092	9.3	129,685,707	8.7
Miscellaneous.....	535,172,453	2.9	71,213,265	4.8

WPA Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

Workers on WPA projects differ widely in their occupational backgrounds, ranging from unskilled workers to professional persons. Unskilled workers have always constituted a very large part of all WPA employees. In June 1942, persons assigned in the unskilled wage class represented 59 percent of the total project employment; 53 percent were assigned in the unskilled "A" wage class and 6 percent in the unskilled "B" class. As the level of WPA employment decreased, the percentage of unskilled workers also decreased.

About 17 percent of the workers were in the intermediate or semiskilled wage class on June 16, 1942. These workers are assigned as helpers to skilled or professional and technical workers or to work such as operation of power-driven equipment and office machines. Nearly 15 percent of the workers were assigned

in the skilled wage class as carpenters, sheet-metal workers, power-shovel operators, and other manual occupations requiring skill. Workers assigned in the professional and technical wage class, which made up slightly more than 4 percent of the total, were persons with considerable training in recognized professional, scientific, and technical fields. Supervisory personnel represented the remaining 5 percent of the workers.

Construction projects in general utilize a relatively larger number of unskilled workers than do service projects. In June 1942, more than 63 percent of the workers on construction projects were from the unskilled wage classes. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets are particularly suitable for unskilled workers. More than 70 percent of the workers assigned to these projects were from the unskilled wage classes in June 1942. On public building projects, however,

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS
SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936-JUNE 1942

		Project wage employees							Project super- visory employees
Period	Grand total	Total	Unskilled ^A			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
June ^B 1936	100.0	92.7	65.0			11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
June ^B 1937	100.0	96.0	65.1			12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
June 29 1938	100.0	97.3	72.9			11.1	10.2	3.1	2.7
September 21	100.0	97.3	71.9			11.7	10.7	3.0	2.7
December 28	100.0	96.7	69.9			12.1	11.5	3.2	3.3
March 22 1939	100.0	96.8	70.1			12.4	11.2	3.1	3.2
June 21	100.0	96.4	65.8			14.2	12.9	3.5	3.6
September 27	100.0	96.3	71.0	9.6	61.4	13.5	9.6	2.2	3.7
December 27	100.0	96.8	70.5	9.8	60.7	13.8	10.0	2.5	3.2
March 27 1940	100.0	96.9	70.6	9.8	60.8	14.1	9.7	2.5	3.1
June 26	100.0	96.0	62.7	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0
September 25	100.0	96.1	63.6	5.9	57.7	16.3	13.0	3.2	3.9
December 26	100.0	96.3	66.5	7.1	59.4	15.3	11.6	2.9	3.7
March 26 1941	100.0	95.9	65.0	7.1	57.9	16.1	11.8	3.0	4.1
June 25	100.0	95.4	61.3	6.1	55.2	17.3	13.5	3.3	4.6
September 24	100.0	95.4	58.7	5.5	53.2	18.0	14.9	3.8	4.6
December 16	100.0	95.5	59.3	6.2	53.1	18.0	14.3	3.9	4.5
March 17 1942	100.0	95.4	60.3	6.3	54.0	17.6	13.7	3.8	4.6
June 16	100.0	94.9	58.8	5.9	52.9	17.3	14.7	4.1	5.1

^A In September 1939, as prescribed in General Order No. 1, the unskilled wage class was divided into two groups: Group "B," including workers assigned jobs of a routine, simple, nonhazardous nature; and Group "A," including workers assigned to types of work normally done by construction and general laborers, and to routine clerical work.

^B Data are based on pay rolls ending during the first half of the month.

TABLE 15.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY WAGE CLASS

JUNE 16, 1942

Type of project	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project supervisory employees
		Total	Unskilled			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and tech- nical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
Total	100.0	94.9	58.8	5.9	52.9	17.3	14.7	4.1	5.1
Division of Operations	100.0	95.2	63.2	0.1	63.1	14.7	15.4	1.9	4.8
Airports and airways	100.0	95.2	65.3	(A)	65.3	14.2	13.6	2.1	4.8
Buildings	100.0	95.3	46.3	0.1	46.2	16.7	30.2	2.1	4.7
Conservation	100.0	95.2	62.3	0.2	62.1	17.7	13.9	1.3	4.8
Engineering surveys	100.0	93.0	10.0	0.6	9.4	37.2	34.9	10.9	7.0
Highways, roads, and streets	100.0	95.4	70.5	0.1	70.4	12.6	10.7	1.6	4.6
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	100.0	95.2	61.4	0.1	61.3	13.9	17.8	2.1	4.8
Sanitation	100.0	95.7	59.0	0.1	58.9	16.4	17.9	2.4	4.3
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	100.0	95.3	61.7	0.1	61.6	19.5	12.2	1.9	4.7
Other	100.0	94.1	64.1	(A)	64.1	11.2	17.0	1.8	5.9
Service Division	100.0	95.6	47.5	16.5	31.0	24.3	15.4	8.4	4.4
Public activities	100.0	94.0	12.1	4.2	7.9	25.4	32.0	24.5	6.0
Research and records	100.0	95.6	9.2	1.0	8.2	49.3	29.0	8.1	4.4
Welfare	100.0	96.2	69.4	24.6	44.8	18.4	6.1	2.3	3.8
Division of Training and Reemployment	100.0	96.6	93.4	(A)	93.4	1.0	1.7	0.5	3.4
Other	100.0	52.0	24.4	2.8	21.6	9.8	16.9	0.9	48.0

(A) Less than 0.05 percent.

30 percent of the workers were from the skilled wage class and only 46 percent were from the unskilled. Service projects provided for a relatively large number of professional and technical workers and semiskilled workers. Of the workers on public activities projects, 25 percent were from the professional and technical group, 25 percent from the semiskilled, and 32 percent from the skilled. These projects provide employment for teachers, artists, musicians, writers, and other professionally trained persons. Projects of these types are usually set up in urban areas where the unemployed workers include many from the professional, technical, and clerical fields. On the other hand, construction work on highways and roads is usually most urgent in rural areas, where there are large numbers of unemployed unskilled workers.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

In addition to the skill and work experience of WPA workers, sex and age characteristics are determining factors in the selection of projects to be operated. These characteristics also affect the return of WPA workers to employment in private industry.

Men have always been in a large majority on the WPA rolls. But with the changing economic situation the percentage of women WPA workers has increased sharply. On June 16, 1942, women represented 27 percent of the total employment, the highest this proportion had ever been. WPA employment in June 1942, on the other hand, was at a lower level than it had ever been before.

CHART 4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS
BY AGE GROUPS
February 1942 and April 1941

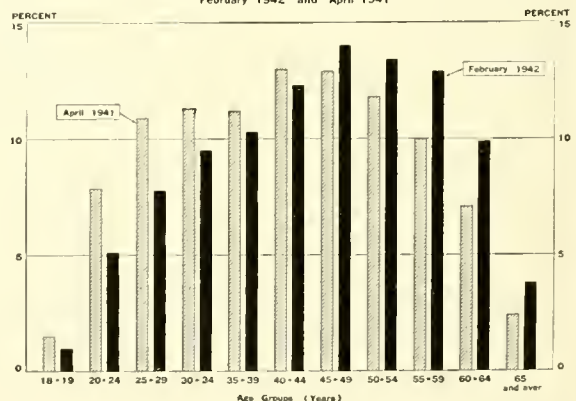


TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1942

Date	Number	Percent of all workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 24.....	330,732	12.1
<i>1936</i>		
March 25.....	440,193	15.3
June 24.....	387,811	17.2
September 30.....	393,825	15.7
December 30.....	352,963	16.4
<i>1937</i>		
March 31.....	354,639	16.8
June 30.....	323,275	18.2
September 29.....	256,369	17.7
December 29.....	284,005	17.0
<i>1938</i>		
March 30.....	335,612	13.7
June 29.....	372,058	13.3
September 28.....	409,954	13.1
December 28.....	403,695	13.5
<i>1939</i>		
March 29.....	391,442	13.6
June 28.....	352,784	14.6
September 27.....	251,071	14.6
December 27.....	333,620	16.1
<i>1940</i>		
March 27.....	367,062	16.6
June 26.....	243,276	15.4
September 25.....	264,611	16.1
December 26.....	323,288	17.7
<i>1941</i>		
March 26.....	312,128	18.8
June 25.....	254,814	19.2
September 24.....	201,212	19.7
December 16.....	230,184	22.0
<i>1942</i>		
March 17.....	225,978	23.6
June 16.....	187,726	26.8

A survey of certified WPA workers in February 1942 indicated the median age of WPA workers in the continental United States to be

46 years. Previous surveys in February 1939 and April 1941 showed the median age to be 39 years and 43 years, respectively. Only 37 percent of the WPA workers in February 1939 were over 45 years of age; this age group represented 44 percent of WPA employment in April 1941 and 54 percent in February 1942. In February 1942, nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of the WPA workers were under 35 years of age, more than one-fourth (27 percent) were 55 years of age and older, leaving 50 percent in the middle age group, 35 to 54 years.

The women employed on WPA projects were younger than the men. The median age of women in February 1942 was given as 44 years, and that of men as 47 years. The proportion of women in the various age groups differed markedly from the proportions given for men. Slightly more than one-fourth (26 percent) of all women were under 35 years of age, 55 percent were in the middle age group, and only 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

The decrease in the level of WPA employment in recent years was accompanied by a rise in the proportion of Negro workers employed. In February 1942, Negro workers represented 18 percent of the WPA total as compared with 13 percent of the total in February 1939, and 17 percent in April 1941. Negro workers on the WPA rolls were, as a group, younger than white workers. Their median age in February 1942 was 44 years as

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1939, APRIL 1941, AND FEBRUARY 1942

Age group (years)	February 1939 ^A			April 1941 ^B			February 1942 ^C		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19.....	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.7
20-24.....	11.0	11.1	10.4	7.9	7.8	8.4	5.1	4.7	6.4
25-29.....	13.8	14.3	10.5	10.9	11.2	9.2	7.8	7.9	7.7
30-34.....	12.8	13.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	9.4	9.8
35-39.....	12.2	12.0	13.5	11.2	10.9	12.8	10.3	9.7	12.5
40-44.....	11.7	11.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	14.6	12.3	11.6	14.5
45-49.....	10.8	10.6	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.3	14.0	13.8	14.6
50-54.....	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.2
55-59.....	8.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.9	13.4	10.9
60-64.....	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.1	7.4	5.7	9.9	10.8	7.0
65 and over.....	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	3.8	4.4	1.7
Median age (years).....	39.4	39.2	40.7	42.8	42.9	42.1	46.4	47.2	44.1

^A Represents certified WPA workers employed in February 1939 whose certifications were continued in the review of need conducted at that time.

^B Represents certified WPA workers employed on April 30, 1941.

^C Represents certified WPA workers employed on February 27, 1942.

compared with 47 years for white workers. Negro women, for whom the median age was 39 years, were younger than Negro men, for whom the median age was 46 years. The median age of Negro women workers (39) was much lower than that of white women workers (45).

The average age of WPA workers varied considerably by state in February 1942. The

states on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts had the largest proportion of WPA workers 45 years of age and over. The younger WPA workers predominated in the southern states. These differences reflect the difficulties older men had in obtaining employment in private industry, and the small amount of industrial employment in the South.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

THE program of the Work Projects Administration is financed jointly by the Federal government and by state and local agencies, which sponsor the projects. WPA funds (Federal), obtained by annual appropriations made by Congress, are used chiefly to pay the wages of project workers. The sponsors' share of funds is used principally for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor costs. Sponsors' contributions have increased from 10 percent in the first year of the program to 31 percent in the year ending June 30, 1942. The proportion of total funds supplied by the WPA has decreased correspondingly.

Appropriations

To finance the WPA program during the year ending June 30, 1942, Congress appropriated through the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, the sum of \$875,000,000.¹ In addition, use of unobligated balances amounting to \$40,985,000, appropriated under earlier

ERA acts, was authorized, making available a total of \$915,985,000. From this amount, \$200,000 was transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund and \$45,600 to the Federal Works Agency for administrative expenses, leaving a net total of \$915,739,000 for WPA operations (Table 18).

TABLE 18.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY SOURCE

Source	Amount
Specific appropriation, ERA Act, fiscal year 1942	\$875,000,000
Reappropriated balances under prior ERA acts	^A 40,984,982
Total funds available to WPA	915,984,982
Less transfer of WPA funds to:	
Procurement Division for Work Relief Supply Fund	\$200,000
Federal Works Agency, for administration	45,600
Net funds available to WPA	915,739,382

^A Includes \$16,486,530 of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1942 act. Of this amount, \$12,746,568 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$3,739,962 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

¹ Major acts under which the WPA operated and received appropriations were: The ERA Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935; the ERA Act of 1936, June 22, 1936; the ERA Act of 1937, June 29, 1937; the ERA Act of 1938, June 21, 1938; the ERA Act of 1939, June 30, 1939; the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, June 26, 1940; and the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, July 1, 1941.

Five deficiency appropriations were made in the following acts: The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved February 9, 1937; Public Resolution No. 80, 75th Congress, March 2, 1938; Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress, April 13, 1939; and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress), March 1, 1941.

In addition to the appropriation acts, several other acts of Congress have affected the organization of WPA and the conduct of its program. Reorganization Plan No. 1, prepared by the President in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939, incorporated the WPA in the new Federal Works Agency (July 1, 1939). Other legislation has pertained to the use of WPA funds for designated purposes or the transfer of WPA funds to other Federal agencies.

The 1942 ERA Act also made funds available to three other Federal agencies for expenses they incur in connection with the WPA program. The General Accounting Office received \$1,400,000; the Treasury Department \$6,005,000, and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission \$3,500,000.

Allocations of WPA Funds

Of the total funds available to the WPA (\$915,739,000), 93 percent, or \$848,753,000, was

allocated by the WPA for the operation of projects. Allocations made for administrative expenses of the WPA amounted to \$34,971,000, and \$35,000 was set aside for the settlement of property damage claims.

Continuing a policy inaugurated in the fiscal year 1939, WPA allocated \$5,080,000 of its funds appropriated under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects and for administrative expenses incurred in this connection.²

TABLE 19.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1942, BY AGENCY

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Agency	Total
Total	\$5 080,424
Department of Agriculture	3,485,943
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	2,274,076
Forest Service	1,027,777
Soil Conservation Service	2,150
General administrative expenses ^a	181,940
Department of Commerce	573,480
Coast and Geodetic Survey	35,000
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	464,904
Weather Bureau	73,576
Department of the Interior	139,667
Fish and Wildlife Service	16,920
National Park Service	122,747
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	290,279
Library of Congress	60,500
Department of the Navy	49,013
Coast Guard	1,013
Yards and Docks	48,000
Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service	60,600
Veterans' Administration	386,942
War Department: Quartermaster Corps	34,000

^a Not distributed by bureau.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The largest allotment, \$3,486,000, went to the Department of Agriculture in accordance with a provision of the act that \$3,500,000 could be allocated to bureaus of that department for the continuation of existing projects. An allocation of \$465,000 was made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for the continuation of the marketing laws survey. The Veterans' Administration

received \$387,000. A distribution of allocations under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, by agency and bureau is shown in Table 19.

The 1942 act also authorized, for the first time, allocations of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for administrative expenses incurred in connection with the planning and review of WPA projects. Such allocations were limited by the act to \$576,000. Of the \$357,500 allocated, \$104,900 went to the Interior Department, \$60,600 to the Federal Security Agency, and \$49,000 to the Navy Department. Smaller amounts were allocated to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the War Department, the Veterans' Administration, and the Labor Department.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

Total expenditures of WPA funds during the year ending June 30, 1942, including liquidation of obligations incurred under earlier ERA acts, amounted to \$887,648,000. This is the smallest annual expenditure since the program began; it represents a reduction of 33 percent from that of the previous year, and of 60 percent from that of the peak year, 1939. The programs operated by the WPA accounted for \$879,248,000 of this amount, and the remaining \$8,400,000 was expended for programs operated by other Federal agencies.

The greater part of the WPA funds expended during the fiscal year 1942 was for the operation of work projects. Of the amount spent by the WPA, \$844,498,000, or 96 percent, was for project operations; \$34,717,000, or 3.9 percent, was for administrative expenses; and \$32,000 was used for the settlement of property damage claims. WPA funds spent by other Federal agencies included \$7,892,000 for project operations, \$258,000 for administrative costs incident to such operations, and \$250,000 for administrative expenses incurred in planning and reviewing WPA projects.

Trends in Expenditures

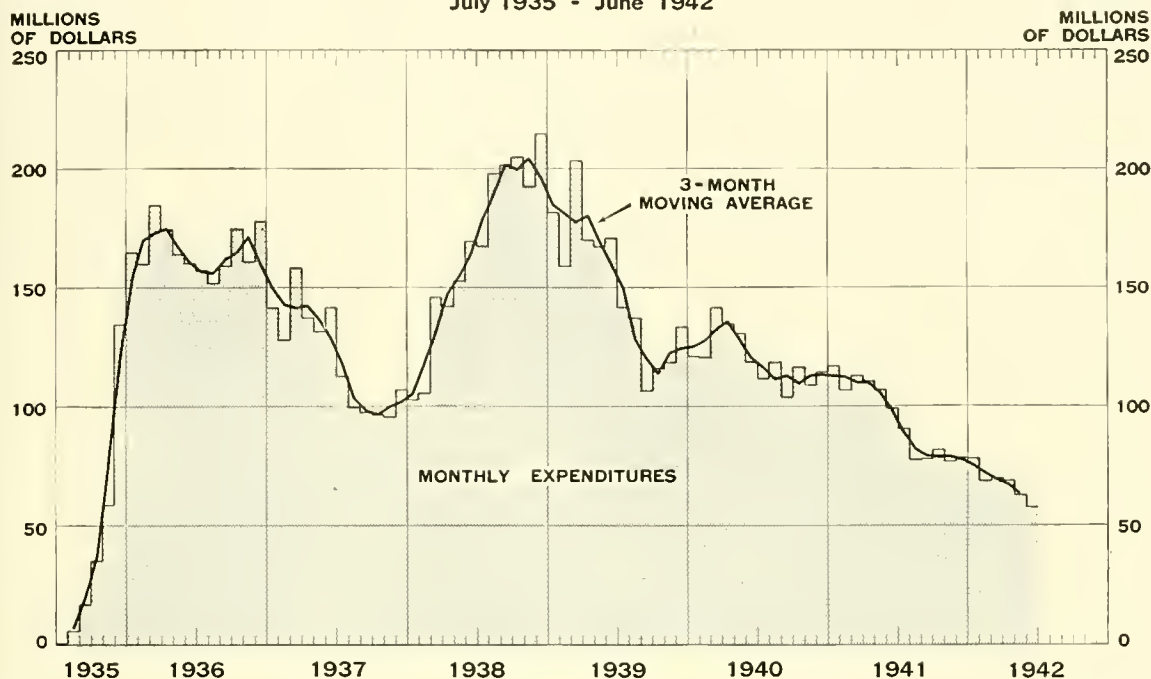
The charting of monthly expenditures of WPA funds (see Chart 5) shows clearly the

² The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, set a limit of \$8,500,000 on the amount that might be transferred for this purpose. The limits under earlier acts were: ERA Act of 1938, \$88,000,000; ERA Act of 1939, \$60,000,000; and ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, \$44,000,000. The ERA Act, fiscal year 1943, makes no provision for further allocations of this nature.

CHART 5

WPA EXPENDITURES*

July 1935 - June 1942



* Includes WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies from July 1938 to date.

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changes in the size of the WPA program. However, because of the variation in the number of pay days for project workers between one

month and the next month and other technical factors associated with pay roll, accounting, and purchasing procedures, expenditure data

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Year ending June 30—	Grand total	Programs operated by WPA						Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^B
		Total		Project operations		Administration		
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	C \$10,468,249,193	C \$10,286,653,697	100.0	\$9,868,640,306	95.9	\$402,079,623	3.9	\$181,595,496
1936	1,258,130,249	1,258,130,249	100.0	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,871	5.1	-----
1937	1,818,130,501	1,818,130,501	100.0	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,279	3.7	-----
1938	1,427,374,309	1,427,374,309	100.0	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5	-----
1939	C 2,230,749,993	C 2,157,200,362	100.0	2,067,971,970	95.9	73,401,072	3.4	73,549,631
1940	C 1,520,106,078	C 1,461,790,340	100.0	1,408,571,637	96.4	53,171,371	3.6	58,315,738
1941	C 1,326,110,531	C 1,284,780,435	100.0	1,239,178,494	96.5	45,574,658	3.5	41,330,096
1942	C 887,647,532	C 879,217,501	100.0	844,498,229	96.0	34,717,439	3.9	8,400,031

^A Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939 but does not include funds for other NYA activities or WPA funds transferred under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration.

^B Includes work projects and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, section 11 of the ERA Act of 1939, section 10 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and section 6 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942.

^C Includes a total of \$15,933,768 expended on miscellaneous activities, including purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, tornado relief, and settlement of property damage claims. The distribution of this total by fiscal year is as follows: 1939—\$15,827,320; 1940—\$47,332; 1941—\$27,283; 1942—\$31,833.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE 21. AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES ^A

MONTHLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1942

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$251,101	\$1,987,463	\$1,446,954	\$1,997,512	\$1,804,307	\$1,440,088	\$1,135,217	\$405,607
January		164,779	141,350	102,537	181,427	121,060	116,957	78,001
February		159,586	128,079	105,278	158,858	120,431	106,778	68,563
March		184,487	158,146	145,984	203,183	141,645	112,948	69,870
April		174,186	137,214	142,007	169,937	134,775	110,573	68,796
May		163,974	131,353	152,632	167,211	130,572	106,848	62,796
June		160,017	141,555	169,699	170,739	118,671	99,093	57,581
July	162	157,077	112,776	167,544	141,716	111,643	90,359	
August	5,812	151,504	99,544	198,174	137,074	118,402	77,576	
September	16,960	158,902	97,605	201,533	106,280	103,891	77,752	
October	35,210	174,298	96,575	214,743	116,016	116,307	81,680	
November	58,661	160,860	95,672	192,607	118,565	108,407	76,620	
December	131,296	177,793	107,085	214,794	113,301	114,284	78,133	

^A For programs included, see footnotes to Table 20.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

lag behind changes in the employment level and are subject to more pronounced fluctuations than employment.

Expenditures rose rapidly after the initiation of the WPA program in the summer of 1935, reaching approximately \$170,000,000 a month in the spring of 1936. There was a general trend downward in project employment from

then until the fall of 1937, and monthly expenditures averaged less than \$100,000,000 per month. The following winter, WPA operations were expanded to relieve the acute unemployment caused by the 1937 business recession, and monthly expenditures showed a steady rise, reaching a peak of \$215,000,000 in December 1938.

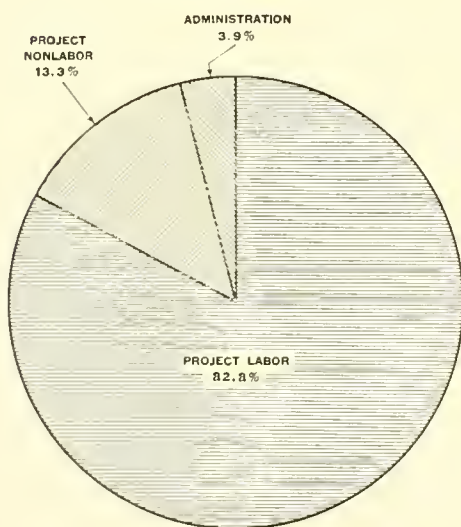
Since the end of the calendar year 1938, the general trend in expenditures has been downward, with only relatively slight and short-lived increases due principally to seasonal factors. In July 1941, expenditures were \$90,000,000. There was a steady decrease in WPA expenditures through the following months of the fiscal year 1942. By February, the expenditure level was \$69,000,000 and by June it had dropped to \$58,000,000. This is the smallest monthly expenditure since October 1935, the fourth month of the program.

Administrative Expenditures

Each ERA act since the ERA Act of 1939 has set a limit on the amount of funds that the WPA may use for administrative purposes. The ERA Act for the fiscal year 1942 limited the amount of obligations that might be incurred for such purposes to \$35,466,000.³ Of this amount, not more than \$29,016,000 was to

CHART 6
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1942



* Expenditures of WPA funds for administration and projects operated by WPA.

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³ As directed by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,600 of this amount was transferred to the Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency.

TABLE 22.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

MONTHLY, JULY 1941-JUNE 1942

[In thousands]

Month	Total	Programs operated by WPA	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A
Total	\$887, 647	\$879, 247	\$8, 400
1941			
July	90, 359	88, 428	1, 931
August	77, 576	76, 331	1, 245
September	77, 752	76, 868	884
October	81, 600	80, 631	969
November	76, 620	75, 761	859
December	78, 133	77, 195	938
1942			
January	78, 001	77, 426	575
February	68, 563	68, 332	231
March	69, 870	69, 666	204
April	68, 796	68, 604	192
May	62, 796	62, 619	177
June	57, 581	57, 386	195

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

be used for personal services (salaries), \$2,800,000 for travel, \$500,000 for communication, and \$300,000 for printing and binding. Table 23 shows the obligations incurred during the fiscal year for the administration of the WPA program.

More than four-fifths of the cost of administering the WPA program is represented by salaries of personnel. The large reductions in administrative expenditures reflect the decreases in the administrative force. (See Table 20.) Numbering more than 35,000 at the peak

TABLE 23.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Object of expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$34, 479, 273	100. 0
Personal services	28, 597, 486	83. 0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	657, 588	1. 9
Rent	1, 290, 994	3. 7
Contractual services	3, 918, 088	11. 3
Communication	488, 932	1. 4
Travel, including subsistence	2, 614, 023	7. 7
Transportation of things	137, 033	0. 4
Printing and binding	282, 580	0. 8
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	154, 568	0. 4
Other	210, 952	0. 6
Other	15, 117	0. 1

Source: Work Projects Administration.

of WPA operations in 1938, the administrative staff has been steadily decreased since that time. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1942, about 19,000 persons were employed in an administrative capacity. Further reductions during the year brought this number down to about 11,000 by June 30, 1942. More than 10,000 of these employees were in state and local offices, about 900 were in the central office in Washington, and 250 were regional and other field office employees.

Sponsors' Funds

State and local governments have cooperated in the operation of the WPA program since its beginning. Although the size of the program has varied from year to year, sponsors' contributions have increased each year from the beginning of the program. In the fiscal year 1942, sponsors spent \$381,150,000 on projects, bringing their total for seven years to \$2,722,500,000. The proportion of sponsors' expenditures to the total cost in this period rose from 10 percent in the first year of the program to 31 percent in the seventh year.

Sponsors' contributions to project cost are subject to statutory control. At least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, must be borne by the sponsors in each state. However, projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes may be exempted from this regulation. During the fiscal year 1942, sponsors furnished nearly 23 percent of the total cost of certified war projects.

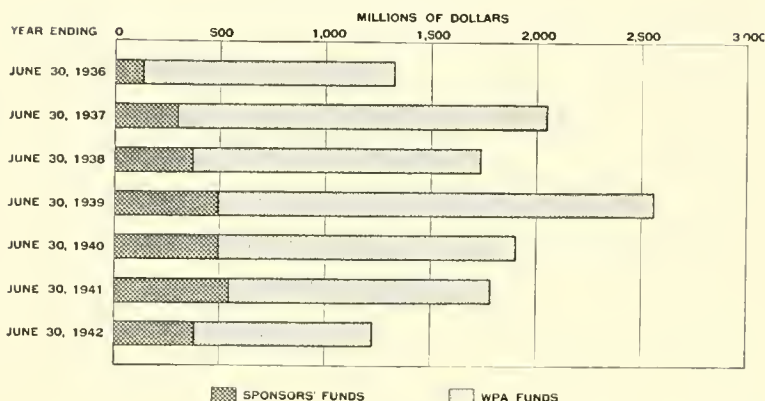
WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures

Total expenditures on projects operated by WPA during the fiscal year 1942 amounted to \$1,225,648,000, of which WPA furnished \$844,498,000 and sponsors \$381,150,000. This is the smallest total amount spent on WPA projects for any fiscal year since the WPA began operations, and represents a reduction of more than 31 percent from the preceding year, and of more than 52 percent from the peak year of 1939.

CHART 7

**WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS
OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS**

Through June 30, 1942



WPA 4154

Objects of Expenditure

WPA funds are used to pay the wages of certified relief workers and some of the supervisory personnel, and a portion of the nonlabor costs. Of total project expenditures made by WPA during the fiscal year 1942, 86 percent represented the cost of labor, and 14 percent the cost of materials and equipment and other nonlabor items. The increase in the proportion of WPA funds used for nonlabor expenses, from 10 percent in the fiscal year 1941 to 14 percent in the fiscal year 1942, was due chiefly to the increased emphasis on war projects, which are primarily construction projects and involve higher than usual nonlabor costs.

Sponsors' funds are used mainly for the purchase of materials and equipment, the rent of equipment, and other nonlabor costs, items which represented 83 percent of total sponsors' expenditures during the fiscal year 1942. The balance of sponsors' funds, 17 percent, was used for the wages of supervisory personnel and skilled workmen not available among persons certified for WPA employment.

Types of Projects

The distribution of expenditures by types of projects indicates a change in emphasis on certain kinds of work. The participation of the

WPA in the national defense and war programs accounts for much of this change. Airport work, for example, accounted for more than 8 percent of total project expenditures in fiscal year 1942, but slightly less than 4 percent in fiscal year 1941, and about 2 percent in earlier years.

A considerable amount of defense and war work is also included in other types of construction work, such as highways, roads, and streets, water and sewer systems and other utilities, and buildings. The relative importance of projects of these types has not changed, however,

as an expansion of defense work in some instances has been more than offset by a curtailment in nondefense work. This is the case in highway, road, and street work, which, while remaining the most important single type, shows a relative decline. Expenditures on these projects represented only 32 percent of the total in the fiscal year 1942, as compared with 39 percent in the preceding year and 42 percent in the fiscal year 1940. Public building work, including construction and improvement of buildings at military and naval reservations, shows a slight proportional increase—from 10 percent of total expenditures in fiscal year 1940

TABLE 24.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS
EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY
FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Year ending June 30—	Total funds	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
			Amount	Per- cent of total funds
Total	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,868,640,306	\$2,722,517,647	21.6
1936	1,326,457,262	1,193,567,378	132,889,884	10.0
1937	2,051,890,076	1,751,286,222	300,603,854	14.7
1938	1,735,173,997	1,363,566,376	371,607,621	21.4
1939	2,561,911,030	2,067,971,970	493,939,060	19.3
1940	1,902,929,067	1,408,571,637	494,357,430	26.0
1941	1,787,148,267	1,239,178,494	547,969,773	30.7
1942	1,225,648,254	844,498,229	381,150,025	31.1

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and WPA reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

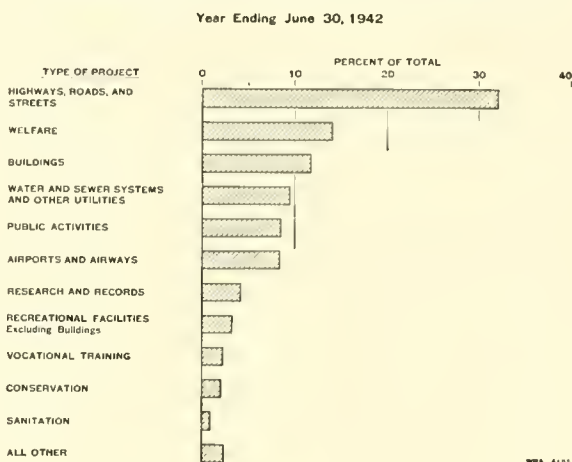
to 11 percent in fiscal year 1941, and 12 percent in fiscal year 1942. The proportion of expenditures for water and sewer systems and other utilities which was less than 11 percent in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 declined only slightly in the fiscal year 1942. Work on recreational facilities has been greatly curtailed. Expenditures for this work in fiscal year 1940 were 6 percent of total expenditures, 5 percent in fiscal year 1941, and only 3 percent in the fiscal year 1942.

Expenditures for service projects accounted for 27 percent of all WPA project expenditures during the fiscal year 1942 as compared with about 24 percent for the fiscal year 1941. Welfare projects, which include sewing, house-keeping aide, public health activities, and nursery schools, accounted for the largest share of expenditures in this group, or 14 percent of the total project funds expended in the fiscal year 1942. The public activities group, including education, recreation, library and arts projects, used up more than 8 percent of the expenditures. Four percent of the total was spent for research and records projects.

Training projects accounted for more than 2 percent of total WPA expenditures in fiscal year 1942. Included in these were vocational training schools, in-plant preemployment training, and training as airport servicemen and household workers. These projects are described in detail in another section of this report.

The sponsors' share of total expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 was more than 31 percent. This was about the same proportion as for the fiscal year 1941. Since the major part of

CHART 8
WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT



sponsors' funds is expended for material and equipment, sponsors' expenditures are relatively largest on projects requiring these items in large quantities. Representing 34 percent of the cost of construction projects in the fiscal year 1942, sponsors' expenditures were 37 percent of the total expended on highway, road, and street projects and on conservation projects; 36 percent on water and sewer and other utilities; and 34 percent on public buildings. Although many of the projects in this group are certified as important for military and naval purposes, and are therefore exempt from the 25 percent requirement, the sponsors' share of expenditures is more than 25 percent on most types of projects.

Less than 25 percent of the cost of all service projects was defrayed by sponsors. Because of

TABLE 25.- AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Object of expenditure	Total funds		WPA funds		Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total funds
Total	\$1,225,648,254	100.0	\$844,498,229	100.0	\$381,150,025	100.0	31.1
Personal services	791,109,143	64.5	727,938,698	86.2	63,170,445	16.6	8.0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	211,976,643	19.7	78,317,602	9.3	163,659,041	42.9	67.6
Rent of equipment	130,650,002	10.7	29,056,711	3.4	101,593,291	26.7	77.8
Other	61,912,466	5.1	9,185,218	1.1	52,727,248	13.8	85.2

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and WPA reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE 26.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1941 AND 1942

Type of project	Year ending June 30, 1942					Year ending June 30, 1941				
	Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds		Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total funds	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total funds
Total	\$1,225,648,254	100.0	\$844,498,229	\$381,150,025	31.1	\$1,787,148,267	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	\$547,969,773	30.7
Division of Operations	870,076,294	71.0	571,863,714	298,212,580	34.3	1,326,098,521	74.2	888,969,331	437,129,193	33.0
Airports and airways	102,415,437	8.4	76,889,014	25,526,423	24.9	69,671,255	3.9	52,761,219	16,910,036	2.3
Buildings	144,153,927	11.8	94,196,838	49,657,089	34.4	188,752,727	10.6	124,027,538	64,725,189	34.3
Conservation	25,728,581	2.1	16,135,554	9,593,027	37.3	44,419,551	2.5	29,892,445	14,527,106	32.7
Engineering surveys	6,441,615	0.5	5,172,154	1,269,461	19.7	9,648,840	0.5	7,768,380	1,880,460	19.5
Highways, roads, and streets	393,410,623	32.1	247,395,697	146,014,926	37.1	689,879,964	38.6	454,673,876	235,206,088	34.1
Recreational facilities (excl. buildings)	40,880,833	3.3	28,068,295	12,812,538	31.3	85,462,978	4.8	59,245,290	26,217,778	30.7
Sanitation	10,598,785	0.9	7,719,306	2,879,479	27.2	20,959,740	1.2	13,954,715	7,005,025	33.4
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	116,645,079	9.5	75,298,435	41,436,644	35.5	194,852,686	10.9	131,983,564	62,869,122	32.3
Other	29,801,414	2.4	20,778,421	9,022,993	30.3	22,450,783	1.2	14,662,394	7,788,389	34.7
Service Division	328,598,595	26.8	247,740,591	80,858,001	24.6	434,036,855	24.3	334,971,118	99,065,737	22.8
Public activities	104,417,530	8.5	77,530,436	26,887,094	25.7	138,932,155	7.8	104,081,442	34,850,713	25.1
Research and records	51,445,787	4.2	41,804,219	9,641,568	18.7	72,370,817	4.0	57,775,431	14,595,386	20.2
Welfare	172,735,278	14.1	128,405,936	44,329,342	25.7	222,733,883	12.5	173,114,245	49,619,638	22.3
Division of Training and Reemployment	29,031,162	2.3	27,484,231	1,546,931	5.3	30,780,572	1.7	19,086,904	11,693,578	38.0
Public Work Reserve	943,463	0.1	943,463							
Miscellaneous A	-3,001,290	-0.2	-3,533,770	532,510		-3,767,684	-0.2	-3,848,949	81,265	

A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

the relatively low nonlabor costs involved, projects in the research and records group showed the smallest proportion, 19 percent. Low nonlabor costs for training projects in fiscal year 1942, as compared with the previous year when the program was initiated, account for the fact that only 5 percent of the total cost of training projects was contributed by sponsors in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with 38 percent in the preceding fiscal year.

The kinds of projects operated under the WPA program in any state are determined primarily by the skills of the unemployed workers certified for WPA jobs, by the needs of the local communities for both military and civilian facilities and services, and by the financial circumstances of the state and local governments which sponsor the projects. In all but a few states the work programs during the fiscal year 1942 included every major type

of project, though the emphasis given individual types varied from state to state. Highway, road, and street projects, which have consistently been the outstanding type in most states as well as in the country as a whole, were, on the basis of expenditures, the most prominent type in 35 states during the fiscal year 1942. Public building projects, however, which ranked second in importance on a nation-wide basis, equaled or exceeded this position in only 11 states. On the other hand, airport and airway work ranked third or higher in 15 states, even though this type was only fourth nationally. This is a reflection of the wartime demand for greater airport facilities in strategic areas, especially in the coastal states. The amounts expended in each state and their percentage distribution are shown by major types of projects in Tables XII and XIII of the appendix.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

THROUGH a program of useful public projects, the Work Projects Administration since 1935 has given employment to millions of unemployed workers throughout the country. These projects have added to the physical assets of local communities and increased public services. Although defense and war projects were prominent in the WPA program in the fiscal year 1942, the rest of the program was devoted to the same broad range of activities as in preceding years.

WPA defense and war activities in the fiscal year 1942 made outstanding contributions to the Nation's defenses. The construction and improvement work on airports throughout the country, carried on extensively in preceding years and now intensified, was of great importance. Work at military and naval establishments helped to provide facilities for our expanding armed forces. Many access roads to military and naval reservations and war production centers were constructed during this fiscal year. These aids to the war effort are discussed on pages 6-13 of this report.

Many projects which did not contribute directly to the Nation's war program were eliminated. Of those that were continued, some were concerned with the completion of important public works started in peacetime; others, although not designated as war projects, were continued because of their contribution to the health, welfare, and morale of the civilian population.

Although the WPA operated on a smaller scale during the fiscal year 1942 because of a reduced appropriation and a reduction in the

number of workers, substantial additions were made to its accomplishments of the past six years. In cooperation with local communities, WPA workers have improved the physical facilities for transportation and communication, education, recreation, conservation, public health, and sanitation. Through nonconstruction activities such as educational services, recreational leadership, and welfare services, substantial contributions also were made.

It is not possible to deal in numerical terms with all the WPA's project accomplishments. What follows is a sketch of the chief fields of WPA activity, and a summary account of accomplishments in these fields over seven years, with a few illustrative examples of the work accomplished during the fiscal year 1942.

Transportation and Communication

The transportation and communication facilities of the Nation have been greatly improved during seven years of operation of the WPA program. Projects for the construction and improvement of roads and streets, airports, and waterways have constituted a major part of the program during this whole period.

Highway, road, and street projects are especially suitable for WPA program operation. Work for the improvement of roads and streets is greatly needed in most communities. Also, projects of this type give work to large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled workers and their operation can be adapted to fluctuating unemployment since the number of persons employed can be readily increased or decreased.

About 644,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets were constructed or improved throughout the seven years of operation of the WPA program through June 30, 1942. Nearly nine-tenths of this work was on rural roads and highways. Many of these were farm-to-market roads, which not only increased the farmers' opportunities to market their goods but made it possible for inhabitants of rural areas to take advantage of cultural and educational opportunities in more largely populated centers. Improvements to rural roads also reduced maintenance costs and made the savings available for use elsewhere. Of the mileage completed in the seven years, about 66,000 miles represented work in urban areas. More than 11,000 miles of road were constructed or improved in parks and recreation areas.

Less than one-tenth of the highways and roads built or improved by WPA workers in rural areas had high-type surfacing. Low-type surfaced or unsurfaced roads meet the requirements of most rural areas and the necessary improvements constitute a simple type of construction—the widening, grading, or drainage of roadbeds or the surfacing of the roads with crushed stone or gravel. Many urban streets, on the other hand, must accommodate a heavy traffic load. More than two-fifths of the streets widened, repaired, or newly constructed in urban areas had asphalt, concrete, or other high-type surfaces.

sections of the Rocky Mountains over Lo Lo Pass which, before the building of the highway, could not be reached by automobile. Other roads, such as the Wolf Creek and Wilson River Highways in Oregon, reduced the mileage between important points. These roads connected established highways and provided shorter and faster routes from Portland to the coast. Built through heavily wooded mountain country, they also provided access to about twelve billion board feet of timber.

Many of the streets constructed in urban areas by the WPA form connecting links with state and national highways. An example of this type of project is the Washington Avenue extension in the city of Albany, New York. The street was extended for about two miles to a dead-end county highway which connects with Route No. 5 of New York State and U. S. Highway No. 20. It provides an additional outlet for motor traffic to and from industrial and military centers in this vicinity and is expected to be an important link in a proposed superhighway across New York State. In order to avoid the use of steel reinforcing, a nine-inch depth of concrete was used instead of the usual eight.

The construction of bridges and viaducts has been a necessary part of highway improvements. During the seven years ending June 30, 1942, more than 77,000 new bridges and viaducts were built by WPA workers and improvements were made to about 46,000 others. Some of the bridges replaced old structures which were unsafe or inadequate for heavy motor traffic. The viaducts speeded traffic on heavily traveled highways and city streets and eliminated hazardous crossings for both automobile traffic and pedestrians.

Other work incidental to highway improvement includes the construction and improvement of more than 161,000 miles of roadside drainage ditches; the building of more than 23,000 miles of sidewalks and paths and the improvement of about 7,000 miles; the construction and improvement of more than 1,000,000 culverts, 28,000 miles of curbs, more than 6,000 miles of gutters, and about 4,800 miles of guardrails and guardwalls. WPA workers also landscaped more than 46,000 miles of roadside. To add to the safety of motor travel, nearly

TABLE 27.—HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Miles		
	Total	High-type surface	Low-type surface and unsurfaced
Total	643,977	86,586	557,391
Rural roads	566,322	51,626	514,696
Streets and alleys	66,392	29,067	37,325
Other roads	11,263	2,893	8,370

Into some areas previously inaccessible to motor vehicles, the WPA has built roads, such as the Lewis and Clark Highway, which was under construction in the state of Idaho. This road was cut through rough granite ridge

TABLE 28.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Type of road appurtenance	Unit of measurement	Total	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Sidewalks and paths	Miles	29,936	23,006	6,930
Curbs	Miles	27,967	24,547	3,420
Gutters	Miles	6,129	5,341	788
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	4,765	3,265	1,500
Culverts	Number	1,161,381	1,036,551	124,830
Bridges and viaducts	Number	122,758	77,053	45,705
Wood	Number	80,125	55,148	25,277
Steel	Number	22,193	6,416	15,777
Masonry	Number	20,140	15,489	4,651

100,000 light standards were installed or improved on about 2,500 miles of road. More than 900,000 traffic signs were erected and 5,000 miles of traffic control lines were painted.

In addition to the vast amount of construction work which was done to improve automobile travel, WPA workers made traffic surveys in hundreds of communities throughout the country. The findings of many of these surveys have been used in increasing the safety and efficiency of motor transportation, and are a basis for planning additional new construction and reconstruction.

A large portion of the airport improvement work done in all sections of the country since 1935 has been accomplished through WPA projects. WPA workers, moreover, have added to the safety of air travel by installing thousands of airway markers and constructing and improving airway beacons. Work performed on airport and airway projects has proved of inestimable importance to the defense of the Nation, and these projects are now designated as war projects. WPA's accomplishments in this field are described in some detail on page 10 of this report.

With respect to water transportation, more than 700 docks, wharves, and piers have been constructed or reconditioned, resulting in the improvement of 89 miles of waterfront. In addition, almost 300 miles of artificial channels have been built or improved.

WPA work in the field of communication has included the installation or reconditioning of more than 6,100 miles of telephone and tele-

graph lines which have aided the fire prevention work of the Forest Service and improved communication facilities at other Federal establishments. WPA workers have also installed or repaired about 3,500 miles of police, fire alarm, and traffic signal systems.

Education

The WPA has assisted state and local departments of education in the improvement and extension of educational facilities and services in many communities. School plants have been built, and educational services have been provided for groups not usually included in public education programs.

About 5,700 new school buildings have been built in the seven years of operation of the WPA program. The types of buildings constructed varied according to the needs and means of the localities served. Most of them are small structures with a capacity of 150 pupils or less, such as the grade school building constructed in fiscal year 1942 in the Wichita School District, Clackamas County, Oregon. This one-story building with a basement replaced an old school constructed in 1909. Other schools built by the WPA provide accommodations for a larger number of pupils, as the two-story reinforced concrete building at Clyde, North Carolina. The old building, which had been condemned as unsafe, was demolished and materials were salvaged for use in the new two-story building, which contains 21 classrooms, an auditorium, library, cafeteria, home economics department, office space, and shops for manual training.

Improved school facilities have made it possible for many small communities to broaden their school curricula. In Columbia and Lincoln Counties, Arkansas, for example, after the consolidation of small school districts, the need arose for new junior-senior high school buildings. Through WPA projects, two brick veneer buildings were constructed, each containing 11 classrooms, a study hall, a combination auditorium-gymnasium, and facilities for vocational training and home economics work.

WPA workers enlarged and improved more than 33,000 additional school buildings which had been inadequate to care for increased en-



WPA nursery school for children of employed mothers, Burbank (Calif.)

rollment, or had fallen into disrepair, often to such an extent that they had been condemned as unsafe. Additions built to some schools provided facilities for special types of training. Auditoriums, gymnasiums, and cafeterias were constructed. The lighting, heating, and plumbing systems of other schools were modernized. Improvements made to school grounds include the building of athletic fields and tennis courts, landscaping, and the construction of walks and drives.

The WPA has helped in the development of specialized services for groups who do not come within the scope of the regular public school system. Unemployed teachers are made available through the WPA to conduct classes for adults. Nursery schools are provided for preschool children from low-income families. Education projects are usually operated under the sponsorship of state departments of education to insure compliance with state standards for teacher qualifications and subject matter of courses.

One of the outstanding activities of the WPA adult education program has been the assistance given to aliens in obtaining their citizenship. Classes are conducted in the principles of American government and the duties and privileges of citizenship, along lines suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, citizenship information centers are operated and letters are sent to aliens instructing them as to the necessary steps for naturalization. In Missouri, for example, more than 8,000 aliens were naturalized or took steps leading to naturalization during the fiscal year 1942; about 90 percent of this number had attended WPA citizenship classes. In Michigan, the WPA citizenship project aided a majority of the persons who have been naturalized there since the project has been in operation.

Literacy classes are an important part of the WPA adult education program. Many aliens, as well as citizens, are enrolled in these classes, because ability to read and write English is a

necessary prerequisite to their becoming American citizens. For this reason literacy and naturalization classes have been combined in many states, and data for the country as a whole are available only on this basis. In January 1942 more than 98,600 persons were enrolled in literacy and naturalization classes throughout the country.

The adult education program has provided certain types of vocational training through which many persons are enabled to obtain new skills or to acquire greater skill. More than 55,000 persons were enrolled in these classes in January 1942. This program, as well as other types of vocational training offered on WPA projects, is discussed in the section beginning on page 14.

Another important WPA education activity is the operation of nursery schools for preschool children from low-income groups. This program was expanded during the fiscal year 1942 to include children of working mothers, of men in the armed forces, and of industrial workers engaged in war production. The children are given well-balanced noonday meals, a daily health inspection, and essential health services. Their daily program includes indoor and outdoor play activities with the use of approved nursery school equipment. In January 1942, more than 35,000 preschool children were enrolled in 1,250 nursery schools. Closely associated with the nursery school program are the homemaking and parent education classes conducted by WPA teachers for the parents of children enrolled in the nursery schools and other parents. Courses include such subjects as consumer education, budgets, diets, and child care. More than 87,000 persons were enrolled in these courses in January 1942.

Other educational activities of interest to the general public or of benefit to groups in need of specialized services have been carried on by the WPA. Its lectures and forums and art and music classes have attracted large numbers of persons. Its correspondence courses have given many people unable to attend classes an opportunity to pursue their educations. Visual aid materials, such as charts, posters, relief maps, and three-dimensional models, have been prepared by WPA workers for use in various types of instruction. These have been of particular

value in classes for the deaf and the blind. Classes have been conducted by the WPA for these and other handicapped persons.

Educational opportunities in many local communities have been broadened by the extension and improvement of library facilities. During the seven years of operation of the program, WPA workers have built 140 new libraries and have enlarged or reconditioned more than 900 others. Many types of library services have been rendered. Traveling libraries, or bookmobiles, have made regular library service available to many small communities for the first time. Demonstration library projects have encouraged the establishment of libraries in areas where none existed. WPA workers have assisted inadequately staffed libraries, helping to catalog books, to prepare shelf lists, and to perform other library services. In the three months prior to June 30, 1942, more than 1,660 libraries were being operated through WPA projects and aid was given to 4,380 others. In the past seven years WPA workers have repaired or renovated about 94,000,000 books.

Many important educational and library services have been rendered to the armed forces and to the war agencies during the fiscal year 1942. These phases of the WPA program are discussed on pages 11-12.

Recreation

The WPA has been of much assistance to local communities in providing opportunities for public participation in wholesome recreational activities. Facilities for indoor and outdoor sports of all kinds have been expanded and improved through WPA projects sponsored by state and local agencies. WPA recreation workers have also helped to develop well-rounded community leisure-time programs.

More than 8,500 recreational buildings have been constructed by WPA workers in the past seven years, additions have been made to 600 others, and more than 5,700 have been renovated and repaired. Included among the new buildings are more than 400 auditoriums and 1,200 gymnasiums. One of these is the gymnasium under construction at Paris, Illinois, during the 1942 fiscal year. The building has space for recreational assembly and educational

facilities not only for the student body at Paris High School, but for the general public. Basketball is a popular sport in this area and in previous years crowds have been turned away from games and tournaments, but the new building provides adequate seating accommodations for 3,000 persons.

The more than 8,100 parks built or improved through WPA projects are a source of enjoyment to hundreds of thousands of people. Many of these projects have provided parks for small communities for the first time. Others have made large recreation areas more useful to the general public. In addition, WPA workers have built or improved more than 12,600 playgrounds, including about 10,000 school playgrounds. Many of the playgrounds were in crowded areas where children previously had no safe place to play.

Wider participation in outdoor sports has been encouraged by the provision of various facilities. About 3,000 athletic fields have been built by WPA workers and 2,500 have been enlarged or improved. Parks and playgrounds have also been equipped with thousands of handball, tennis, and horseshoe courts. More than 600 public golf courses have been built or improved. In sections where winter sports are popular, WPA workers have built ice skating areas, ski trails, and ski jumps.

TABLE 29.—RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Type of facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Parks.....	1,650	184	6,287
Playgrounds.....	3,036	106	9,527
Athletic fields.....	2,980	68	2,441
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds.....	51	5	278
Tennis courts.....	9,971	.....	3,085
Golf courses.....	249	.....	375
Handball courts.....	1,788	.....	157
Horseshoe courts.....	2,221	.....	153
Swimming pools.....	791	.....	336
Wading pools.....	837	.....	81
Ice skating areas.....	1,088	.....	84
Ski trails (miles).....	308	.....	59
Ski jumps.....	65	.....	15
Bandshells.....	228	.....	74
Outdoor theatres.....	136	.....	31
Stadiums and grandstands.....	2,272	127	793
Recreational buildings.....	8,579	627	5,764
Auditoriums.....	406	147	453
Gymnasiums.....	1,220	272	737
Other.....	6,953	208	4,574

Among the more than 1,100 swimming pools and 900 wading pools which WPA workers have built or reconditioned are those built in Highland Park, Campau Park, and Lincoln Park in Grand Rapids, Michigan, during the fiscal year 1942. Combination swimming pools and bathhouses, complete with dressing rooms, lockers, toilet facilities, and purification equipment, were constructed in each of the three parks. The pools are surrounded by 15-foot concourses, under which are located the dressing rooms, rest rooms, pumping and service rooms. Each pool has a capacity of about 250 bathers at one time. A children's wading pool is provided at one end of each pool.

Public enjoyment of outdoor entertainment has been increased by the construction of 2,300 stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers. More than 360 outdoor theatres and bandshells have also been built.

The WPA has contributed to the expansion of recreational opportunities by working with state and local agencies to provide diversified community recreation programs for persons of all ages. Game rooms and play centers for small children; sports and athletics for young people; and handicrafts, folk dancing, and other forms of social recreation for adults have been some of the major activities. WPA recreation projects have often operated through existing community centers. In communities where recreation services were lacking, WPA recreation leaders have cooperated with public agencies and civic groups, such as churches, labor unions, and business groups, for the organization of community leisure-time programs.

With the concentration of large numbers of persons in areas where war work and military training are being carried on, the need for recreational services has greatly increased during the past two years. Through a nation-wide recreation project a comprehensive program has been developed to provide entertainment for members of the armed forces and for workers in war industries. Activities under this program are discussed on page 12.

Public Health and Sanitation

The WPA program has contributed in a variety of ways to the promotion of public

health and the prevention of the spread of disease. Through WPA projects initiated by national, state, or local agencies responsible for facilities and services affecting public health, hospital facilities have been expanded, medical and nursing services have been extended, and more healthful surroundings provided. WPA research workers have cooperated with health authorities in conducting studies and experiments to aid in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases.

The construction by WPA workers of more than 200 new hospitals in the last seven years has extended hospital service to thousands of people, many of whom were living in communities where such service had been previously lacking. One hospital which was completed during the fiscal year 1942 is in Bedford, Indiana. A new hospital and nurses' home replaced old buildings inadequate for the needs of the city of Bedford and of adjacent communities which had no hospital facilities. The hospital building, constructed of reinforced concrete with Indiana limestone walls, consists of three stories and a basement and has a bed capacity of sixty. The nurses' home provides living quarters for fifteen nurses. The stone industries of Lawrence County depend entirely upon the hospital for the care of injured quarry and plant workers.

In addition to constructing new hospitals, WPA workers have built additions to or improved the facilities of about 2,200 other hospitals. An example is the three-story addition to the Levering Hospital in Hannibal, Missouri, which was under construction during the fiscal year 1942. The new wing provides additional space for 53 beds and includes a basement with an assembly hall, a Red Cross training room, a dining room for doctors and nurses, and a soiled clothes compartment. The building also houses a new obstetrical department and a nursery with a plate-glass front.

The WPA has assisted local health authorities in the operation of medical and dental clinics which have made medical and health services available to thousands of people who could not otherwise afford them. Nearly 100 health centers were being operated through WPA projects in January 1942. About 73,500 tests

TABLE 30.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Type of facility	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Hospitals.....	Number.....	^A 345	2,069
Water treatment plants.....	Number.....	^A 267	158
Water lines.....	Miles.....	15,758	3,522
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	^A 1,010	407
Sewer lines.....	Miles.....	23,708	3,347
Pumping stations.....	Number.....	^A 1,314	357
Garbage incinerators.....	Number.....	^A 133	61
Mosquito control drainage.....	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe.....	15,204	18,986
Sanitary privies.....	Number.....	2,287,070	37,504

^A Includes additions to existing facilities.

and immunizations were given at these centers in that month. Vision and hearing tests given to school children resulted in the correction of defects in many cases and in the establishment in many local school systems of special classes for children handicapped in these respects. During the same period, WPA workers gave assistance to more than 1,100 hospitals, custodial institutions, clinics, and other health agencies. These services included clerical assistance in public health and hospital offices, nonprofessional duties in hospitals, and assistance in laboratory work.

WPA training courses for nonprofessional work in hospitals have helped to fill the present need for persons who can assist in the care of the sick under professional supervision. This program is discussed on page 18.

Important contributions to public health have also been made through WPA projects for improving water systems. In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, about 250 water treatment plants have been built and about 175 others have been reconditioned or enlarged. Nearly 16,000 miles of water main and distribution lines have been laid. Water has been brought to the homes of about 873,000 families by the installation or improvement of consumer connections. Where there was no other water supply available, WPA workers have dug or repaired about 5,900 wells. Nearly 2,900 storage tanks and reservoirs have been constructed and improvements have been made to about 725 others.

Many of these projects have been in small communities where there were no central water

systems or where existing facilities were inadequate or outmoded. In Barnard, Kansas, a town of about 350 people, WPA workers had almost completed a new water system by the end of the fiscal year 1942. A central water system was badly needed, as the ground water underlying the town was highly mineralized and not suitable for domestic use. The new system includes a well, a pumping station, a 50,000-gallon elevated concrete tank, water mains, consumer connections, and fire hydrants.

A much more extensive type of project was the DeKalb County (Georgia) water works system under construction during the fiscal year 1942. A raw water reservoir with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, a pumping station, a filtration plant, a clear well with a storage capacity of 375,000 gallons, and an elevated tank reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons have provided an adequate water supply for the residents of DeKalb County. Some sections of the county had previously had no central water system and others had been served by systems which were inadequate.

Improvement of sanitation facilities has also contributed to the protection of health in many communities. Nearly 950 sewage treatment plants have been built and 475 others have been enlarged or reconditioned through WPA projects in the past seven years. In addition, WPA workers have built or improved 27,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers and installed more than 585,000 sewerage service connections. In areas where no sewage disposal system existed, 2,287,000 sanitary privies have been built. To facilitate garbage disposal, almost 200 incinerator plants have been built or reconditioned.

Adequate sewage disposal systems not only provide more healthful living conditions within communities, but often protect surrounding streams from pollution and make them safe for healthful recreational purposes. An example is the sewage disposal plant completed at Danville, Kentucky, during the fiscal year 1942, which prevents sewage from reaching Harrington Lake. The new system treats all of the city's sewage at one point instead of incompletely treating it at four points as was formerly done. The plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

Measures which have been taken for the control of malaria in mosquito infested areas have been another important part of WPA health activities. Through WPA projects more than 15,000 miles of drainage ditches and pipes have provided drainage for thousands of acres of swamp land. An additional 19,000 miles of drainage facilities have been reconditioned. WPA workers have also sprayed oil and insecticide on ponds and in marshy places where mosquitos breed. During the past two years much of the WPA malaria control work has been in the neighborhood of military and naval reservations and war production centers.

Welfare Services

Through its welfare projects the WPA has been able to provide many services for low-income families. It is on these projects that most of the women on WPA rolls have been employed. Through their activities school lunches have been served to millions of undernourished school children, and foods have been canned and preserved largely for the use of public institutions or in conjunction with the school lunch program. Clothing and other articles have been made on sewing-room projects for distribution to needy families and public institutions. Housekeeping aides have been trained and made available for service in homes of the needy where illness or other emergencies exist.

One of the most important WPA activities has been the school lunch program. In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, WPA workers prepared and served to school children more than 1,000,000,000 hot lunches. In the three months prior to June 30, 1942, more than 75,000,000 hot lunches were served to children in more than 24,000 schools. The food was supplied by WPA gardening projects, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and local sponsors. The provision of one healthful well-balanced meal a day has done much to improve the health of children from low-income groups. School authorities report that as a result school work and attendance records have improved. The school lunch program has proved so important in promoting better health among

TABLE 31.—ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides	31,028,000
Lunches served to school children	1,093,203,000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned	73,004,000
Pounds dried	9,176,000
Articles produced in sewing rooms	486,572,000
Garments	374,917,000
Men's	75,056,000
Women's	84,797,000
Boys'	65,772,000
Girls'	76,299,000
Infants'	44,364,000
Diapers	28,629,000
Other articles	111,655,000

school children, that in many areas where this activity could not be continued as a WPA project, school authorities have taken steps to make it a part of the regular school program.

With the sharp rise in employment of women in war industries, the public provision of a noon lunch to children became a year-round necessity in many areas, and summer feeding centers were established. Many of the boys and girls who appeared at these centers daily would otherwise have gone without any lunches at all or would have eaten cold un nourishing lunches.

Projects for the canning and preserving of foods have also been an important part of the WPA feeding program. Millions of quarts of vegetables and fruits have been canned or preserved and other foodstuffs have been dried by the WPA workers on these projects. Much of the food preserved was produced on WPA gardening projects.

Millions of garments and other articles have been produced on WPA sewing projects during the past seven years for distribution to public institutions and to families in need. In addition to the 375,000,000 garments made for men, women, and children, more than 111,000,000 other articles, including towels, sheets, pillowcases, and hospital supplies and surgical dressings have been produced. In some areas workers on sewing projects repaired army clothing and equipage.

WPA workers have also given valuable services to needy families through housekeeping

aide projects. These projects were developed to train women to render housekeeping services to low-income families in cases of illness and other emergencies. In the past seven years, housekeeping aides, who had been trained on WPA projects, made more than 31,000,000 visits to homes where they assisted in general housework, care of children, and simple care of the sick. During the fiscal year 1942 a new activity, the housekeeping clinic program, was developed in some areas to assist homemakers to meet problems of nutrition, food and commodity shortages, and increased living costs.

Conservation of Natural Resources

WPA projects have played an important part in the Nation's conservation program during the past seven years. Through these projects, work has been carried on for the prevention of soil erosion, the conservation of forests, and the protection of wildlife.

The construction or improvement of 1,600 miles of levees and embankments, 200 miles of jetties and breakwaters, 125 miles of bulkheads, and 1,900 miles of retaining walls and revetments has prevented overflows and floods, saved valuable topsoil from being washed away, and at the same time conserved water. Improvement work on more than 4,300 miles of riverbanks and shores and 8,200 miles of streambeds and the riprapping of more than 17,000,000 square yards have served similar purposes. In addition, millions of acres of soil have been

TABLE 32.—CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Fish hatcheries	Number	A 292	158
Firebreaks	Miles	6,309	913
Reforestation	Trees planted		175,539,000
Oysters planted	Bushels	8,190,117	
Levees and embankments	Miles	580	1,082
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,775	133
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles		4,347
Stream-bed improvement	Miles		8,199
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume	1,342	5,301

A Includes additions to existing facilities.

reclaimed, principally in the western part of the United States, by the construction of irrigation canals and the placement or improvement of more than 6,600 miles of pipe and flume.

For the conservation of forests, more than 175,000,000 trees have been planted by WPA workers in publicly owned forests throughout the country. Forest protection work has also included the construction or improvement of more than 7,200 miles of firebreaks and the building of fire and forest trails, forest ranger stations, and fire look-out towers. Other activities for the preservation of forests have included spraying of trees and spreading of poison for protection against plant diseases and insects.

Through other WPA projects, work has been carried on for the protection and propagation of game and fish. The construction and enlargement of 290 fish hatcheries and the reconditioning of about 160 others has facilitated the stocking of lakes and streams with fish. Nearly 8,200,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Numerous sanctuaries, shelter houses, and feeding stations have been established for the protection of game birds and animals.

Much of the work which has been performed on WPA projects for other purposes has also aided in the conservation of natural resources. Roadside drainage work has been of value in preventing soil erosion, as has the planting of trees, grass, and shrubs along roadways, waterways, and in parks. Drainage operations for the prevention of malaria have helped to reclaim thousands of acres of land.

WPA research workers have assisted state universities, colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and conservation commissions in a variety of studies which have been of benefit in the development of conservation programs.

Other Accomplishments

In addition to the types of work described in the preceding section, which have made up the bulk of WPA operations during the past seven years, many other activities of importance to communities throughout the country have been carried on.

Among the 1,800 office and administrative buildings constructed or enlarged and the 4,300 reconditioned and improved, were courthouses, municipal buildings, and other buildings for the use of state, county, and local governmental units. About 200 penal institutions were built or enlarged and more than 500 others were reconditioned. Dormitories, numbering more than 1,400 newly constructed and enlarged and 5,600 improved, added to the facilities of state schools and colleges and other public institutions. More than 300 new firehouses were built and additions or improvements were made to about 2,350 others. Other construction included garages for highway departments and other public agencies, storage buildings, and barns and stables.

The Ellis County courthouse, located in the city of Hays, Kansas, is a typical example of a WPA construction project for the improvement of community facilities. This four-story fireproof building, constructed of native stone, contains 63 working rooms and is equipped with the most up-to-date heating, water, and lighting systems. It replaces an old building which was inadequate and unsafe for occupancy. When the building was dedicated, a public holiday was declared, so that all the people of Ellis County could attend the ceremonies.

Public benefits conferred through certain types of WPA projects, such as research, music, and art, cannot be measured in physical terms. Professional and clerical workers employed on research projects have, in cooperation with colleges and universities and other public agencies, carried on studies of social and economic conditions, agricultural research and experiments, historical studies, and many other types of research.¹ Clerical workers on records projects have facilitated the work of vital statistics offices, law enforcement agencies, and other public agencies by arranging their records in more convenient forms.

Through the art projects contributions have been made to the cultural life of the Nation. WPA artists have decorated the halls of schools,

¹ A list of research project reports may be found in the *Index of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, Vol. I, 1938; Vol. II, 1939, in collaboration with National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies; and Vol. III, 1939) and in the *Bibliography of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration; Nos. 1-4, 1940 and No. 5, 1941).



WPA workers built this court house at Detroit Lakes (Minn.)

hospitals, and other public buildings with more than 2,500 murals. They have produced more than 16,500 pieces of sculpture, 10,000 fine print designs, and 108,000 easel works. About 22,000 plates have been made for the Index of American Design. Art centers have been established for the teaching of art to children and adults. Exhibits of fine art and handicrafts have been widely circulated.

Works of great composers have been made available to millions of people through open air concerts, performances at public gatherings, and radio broadcasts by the workers on WPA music projects. In the month of January 1942 they gave more than 100 radio broadcasts, and about 6,000 concerts to audiences totaling more than 2,000,000 people.

WPA workers on writers' projects have prepared guidebooks, known as the American Guide series, for all of the states, the principal cities, many counties and towns, and for Alaska and Puerto Rico. In addition, they have written pamphlets and articles on many phases of American life and have made available a valuable collection of research data.

Project Procedures

The accomplishments described in the preceding pages reflect the many factors involved in the selection of a project for WPA operation. All work undertaken must be suited to the skills of available workers, and it must provide for a public need. The selection of projects is also governed by the financial ability of sponsors to provide funds for nonlabor costs of projects.

Most WPA projects have been sponsored by state or local agencies with legal authority to undertake the responsibilities that sponsorship entails. Some, however, which are nation-wide in scope or which supplement the functions of the Federal Government, have been sponsored by Federal agencies, such as the War and Navy Departments and the U. S. Public Health Service. In the past two years, many projects sponsored locally have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes.

Sponsors are required to bear one-fourth of the total costs of non-Federal projects undertaken in each state. This provision has been applied on a state-wide basis in order that the

WPA may be able to render assistance in areas where unemployment is great, but where sponsors are not financially able to bear one-fourth of the project costs. Sponsors usually provide most of the materials, supplies, and equipment and the Federal Government pays the wages of the certified workers employed on the project. Nonlabor costs which can be paid from Federal funds are limited to \$6 per month per worker. However, when increased prices of materials justify it, the Commissioner of Work Projects is authorized to raise the average to as much as \$7. Certified war projects may be exempted from these requirements.

Local public agencies desiring to initiate projects, submit applications to the state WPA offices; the applications must be accompanied by detailed plans, cost estimates, evidence of the need for the project, and other related information. Project applications are then reviewed by the state offices, which utilize the technical advice of experts in the field of work covered by the project in order to determine its desirability.

Projects approved in the state office are submitted to the Federal WPA in Washington for final review. Certain types of projects are subject to review by other Federal agencies. The Public Roads Administration, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and Public Health Service, for example, review the technical aspects of the proposed WPA projects that fall within their respective fields of activity. After approval by the Federal WPA, each application must be approved by the President before the project becomes available for operation.

All approved projects are not placed in immediate operation. There is accumulated a reserve of approved projects that can be put into operation when the need arises. This reserve, which consists of projects that can provide employment for various types of workers, enables the WPA to adjust its program to fluctuations in unemployment. Projects of a type which can be readily expanded or contracted, such as highway, road, and street projects, are found particularly desirable for the project reserve.

APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

WPA statistics presented in this report relate to activities conducted under the program from its initiation in the summer of 1935 through June 30, 1942. The figures cover activities on all WPA projects financed in whole or in part with WPA funds. Most of these projects have been operated by the WPA itself, but in the period beginning with July 1938 a few have been operated by other Federal agencies with funds appropriated to the WPA and allocated to these agencies. Unless otherwise specified, all statistics presented in this report cover the continental United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Many of the tabulations relate to fiscal years (July 1 through June 30).

Employment Statistics

WPA employment data shown in the first three tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on all WPA projects. None of the figures shown in these tables include administrative employees or workers paid by project sponsors.

Monthly WPA employment figures have usually been used in both the appendix and the text tables, except for certain distributions that were reported only for selected weeks. The monthly statistics are averages of the numbers employed on a given day of each week. The basic weekly figures are summarized for the United States and territories in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables IV, V, and VI are based on reports of the Department of the Treasury and the Work Projects Administration and relate to Federal funds allocated or appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942. The data cover project operations and administrative expenses of WPA (including administrative expenses of the NYA prior to July 1939); other Federal agency project operations and administrative expenses financed with allocations of WPA funds; the purchase of surplus clothing for needy persons and aid to self-help and cooperative associations under the ERA Act of 1938; tornado relief under the ERA Act of

1939; and the settlement of property damage claims under the ERA Acts of 1939 and fiscal years 1941 and 1942. Some of the terms used in these tables are defined in the following paragraphs:

1. "Allocations" represent amounts directly appropriated to the agency or ordered transferred to it, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations," as used in this report, represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against allocated funds. The figures are cumulative, and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations. Items such as pay rolls, rents, and travel expenses, which are certain to become due in a short period, are obligated one period in advance.¹

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of pay rolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate measure of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations, and expenditures lag behind current operations because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables VII to XIII, dealing with expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds on projects operated by WPA, are based on data compiled from WPA project ledgers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the several states.

Project Accomplishment Statistics

Tables XIV, XV, and XVI relate to the number of physical units of work that were completed on projects operated by WPA from the beginning of the program through June 1942. The figures shown for certain activities on service programs, however, refer to the extent of public participation during the month of January 1942. The data presented are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

¹ This definition of "obligations" does not correspond with that used under the revised accounting procedure effective with fiscal year 1942. Under the new procedure, the definition given above applies to "encumbrances," and the term "obligations" covers only those transactions which legally reserve an appropriation for expenditure. For example, the obligations recorded for labor costs in the fiscal year 1942 include only earnings for completed pay periods plus accrued earnings for incomplete pay periods; in general, those recorded for nonlabor costs include only WPA requisitions for which purchase orders, bills of lading, or similar documents have been issued.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Month	Year ending June 30, 1936		Year ending June 30, 1937		Year ending June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1939			
	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies A
	1935		1936		1937		1938			
July.....	3	-----	1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,937,489	2,853,129	84,360
July.....	10	-----	8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,983,167	2,898,597	84,570
July.....	17	-----	15	2,240,233	21	1,592,129	20	3,022,103	2,937,926	84,177
July.....	24	-----	22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495
July.....	31	-----	29	2,264,056	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	-----	-----	2,245,328	-----	1,631,204	-----	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900
August....	7	-----	5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	3,076,588	2,992,876	83,712
August....	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,101,344	3,016,775	84,569
August....	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,123,988	3,038,875	85,113
August....	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,153,113	3,066,895	86,218
August....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422
Average.....	-----	B 220,163	-----	2,332,380	-----	1,510,894	-----	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007
September..	4	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,197,459	3,108,921	88,538
September..	11	341,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,210,312	3,121,091	89,221
September..	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,218,584	3,127,757	90,827
September..	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577
September..	-----	-----	30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	374,316	-----	2,453,602	-----	1,455,977	-----	3,213,600	3,123,568	90,041
October....	2	506,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,233,932	3,141,453	89,499
October....	9	594,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,296,075	3,175,259	90,816
October....	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377
October....	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484
October....	30	986,837	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	705,169	-----	2,552,574	-----	1,462,605	-----	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November...	6	1,294,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,363,841	3,271,398	92,443
November...	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,358,525	3,266,550	91,975
November...	20	1,925,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,345,032	3,252,555	92,477
November...	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,318,983	3,225,625	93,358
November...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934
Average.....	-----	1,814,958	-----	2,551,042	-----	1,503,720	-----	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December...	4	2,563,996	2	2,389,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,240,677	3,148,437	92,240
December...	11	2,660,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,185,821	3,093,927	91,894
December...	18	2,704,577	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,123,968	3,032,759	91,209
December...	26	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614
December...	-----	-----	30	2,152,212	29	1,670,620	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	2,667,190	-----	2,247,461	-----	1,596,676	-----	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739
	1936		1937		1938		1939			
January.....	2	2,782,252	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	3,069,932	2,979,997	89,935
January.....	8	2,840,214	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	3,029,765	2,939,374	90,191
January.....	15	2,800,016	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	3,001,062	2,910,907	90,155
January.....	22	2,925,605	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495
January.....	29	2,960,577	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	2,879,733	-----	2,131,079	-----	1,803,102	-----	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February....	5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,966,202	2,876,649	89,553
February....	12	3,017,649	10	2,160,299	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,875,724	90,262
February....	19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	3,010,659	2,922,029	88,630
February....	26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345
Average.....	-----	3,019,098	-----	2,149,369	-----	2,003,840	-----	2,995,554	2,907,356	89,198
March.....	4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,765	1	3,032,247	2,948,175	84,072
March.....	11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	3,009,253	2,927,115	82,138
March.....	18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	3,014,585	2,926,730	87,855
March.....	25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406
March.....	-----	-----	31	2,110,919	30	2,445,415	29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750
Average.....	-----	2,960,315	-----	2,129,475	-----	2,321,541	-----	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS
WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Year ending June 30, 1940				Year ending June 30, 1941				Year ending June 30, 1942				Month
Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
1939				1940				1941				
5	2,388,080	2,358,179	29,901	3	1,607,733	1,568,899	38,834	2	1,168,066	1,151,171	16,895	July.
12	2,289,702	2,248,611	41,091	10	1,619,630	1,577,729	41,901	9	1,029,429	1,015,819	13,610	July.
19	2,250,368	2,197,226	53,142	17	1,659,455	1,613,434	46,021	16	1,016,644	1,003,374	13,270	July.
26	2,200,195	2,143,662	56,533	24	1,689,731	1,642,089	47,642	23	1,024,784	1,011,911	12,873	July.
---	---	---	---	31	1,700,846	1,651,406	49,440	30	1,035,595	1,022,732	12,863	July.
---	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167	---	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768	---	1,054,904	1,041,001	13,903	Average.
2	2,082,366	2,025,246	57,120	7	1,708,525	1,655,809	52,716	6	1,041,218	1,028,806	12,412	August.
9	2,053,552	1,994,736	58,816	14	1,708,239	1,654,670	54,169	13	1,041,682	1,030,589	11,093	August.
16	1,977,396	1,916,525	60,871	21	1,697,978	1,642,736	55,182	20	1,042,451	1,031,787	10,667	August.
23	1,897,896	1,834,747	63,149	28	1,691,307	1,635,984	55,323	27	1,044,781	1,034,094	10,684	August.
30	1,842,230	1,778,175	64,055	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	August.
---	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802	---	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348	---	1,042,533	1,031,319	11,214	Average.
6	1,662,447	1,603,275	59,172	4	1,690,104	1,634,802	55,302	3	1,043,032	1,032,298	10,734	September.
13	1,695,794	1,633,095	62,699	11	1,687,420	1,631,328	56,092	10	1,037,368	1,026,508	10,860	September.
20	1,735,580	1,667,836	67,744	18	1,689,292	1,633,195	56,097	17	1,034,554	1,023,392	11,162	September.
27	1,790,164	1,719,873	70,291	25	1,703,748	1,647,970	55,778	24	1,033,019	1,021,787	11,232	September.
---	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	---	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	---	1,036,994	1,025,996	10,998	Average.
4	1,834,192	1,764,361	69,831	2	1,746,704	1,691,224	55,480	1	1,032,201	1,020,440	11,761	October.
11	1,875,190	1,802,225	72,965	9	1,762,672	1,707,551	55,121	8	1,037,597	1,025,630	11,967	October.
18	1,898,671	1,823,729	74,942	16	1,768,162	1,713,242	54,920	15	1,040,032	1,027,924	12,108	October.
25	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765	23	1,775,644	1,721,505	54,139	22	1,044,140	1,031,829	12,311	October.
---	---	---	---	30	1,779,261	1,725,232	54,029	29	1,047,454	1,034,720	12,734	October.
---	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376	---	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738	---	1,040,285	1,028,109	12,176	Average.
1	1,901,147	1,824,113	77,034	6	1,783,479	1,730,024	53,455	5	1,050,340	1,038,026	12,314	November.
8	1,929,219	1,851,244	77,975	13	1,785,606	1,732,132	53,474	12	1,056,236	1,043,494	12,742	November.
15	1,960,806	1,883,825	76,981	20	1,806,811	1,753,651	53,160	18	1,058,410	1,045,721	12,689	November.
22	1,987,202	1,909,236	77,966	27	1,821,630	1,768,525	53,105	25	1,060,616	1,047,922	12,694	November.
29	2,024,214	1,945,352	78,862	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	November.
---	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764	---	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299	---	1,056,401	1,043,791	12,616	Average.
6	2,075,387	1,996,894	78,493	4	1,832,523	1,780,931	51,592	2	1,062,810	1,050,438	12,372	December.
13	2,122,821	2,044,516	78,305	11	1,855,175	1,803,720	51,455	9	1,059,682	1,047,706	11,976	December.
20	2,143,670	2,066,171	77,499	18	1,872,284	1,821,705	50,579	16	1,055,670	1,044,154	11,516	December.
27	2,151,847	2,075,977	75,870	26	1,878,395	1,828,024	50,371	23	1,046,241	1,035,238	11,003	December.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	1,041,073	1,030,894	10,179	December.
---	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	---	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	---	1,053,095	1,041,686	11,409	Average.
1940				1941				1942				
3	2,159,939	2,085,577	74,362	2	1,880,460	1,830,208	50,252	6	1,017,400	1,012,565	4,835	January.
10	2,189,563	2,115,169	74,394	8	1,886,912	1,837,544	49,368	13	1,019,762	1,016,274	3,488	January.
17	2,222,066	2,148,903	73,163	15	1,893,750	1,844,928	48,822	20	1,025,326	1,022,793	2,533	January.
24	2,244,452	2,170,935	73,517	22	1,895,386	1,847,069	48,317	27	1,032,323	1,029,891	2,432	January.
31	2,265,609	2,192,356	73,253	29	1,895,189	1,846,902	48,287	---	---	---	---	January.
---	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726	---	1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027	---	1,023,703	1,020,381	3,322	Average.
7	2,287,797	2,212,789	75,008	5	1,892,243	1,841,585	47,658	3	1,031,702	1,029,613	2,089	February.
14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909	12	1,892,632	1,845,377	47,255	10	1,032,211	1,030,134	2,077	February.
21	2,318,949	2,244,540	74,409	19	1,884,669	1,837,566	47,133	17	1,027,825	1,026,006	1,819	February.
28	2,324,080	2,249,912	74,177	26	1,866,885	1,820,453	46,432	24	1,022,569	1,020,804	1,765	February.
---	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623	---	1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120	---	1,028,577	1,026,639	1,938	Average.
6	2,323,491	2,248,890	74,601	5	1,805,582	1,760,431	45,151	3	1,006,421	1,004,677	1,744	March.
13	2,318,914	2,244,323	74,591	12	1,763,895	1,719,346	44,549	10	984,472	982,718	1,754	March.
20	2,311,525	2,235,992	75,533	19	1,735,676	1,691,067	44,609	17	960,856	959,147	1,709	March.
27	2,288,227	2,212,233	75,994	26	1,707,821	1,663,856	43,965	24	942,895	941,225	1,670	March.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	922,832	921,208	1,624	March.
---	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180	---	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569	---	963,496	961,795	1,701	Average.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS—Continued

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Month	Year ending June 30, 1936		Year ending June 30, 1937		Year ending June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1939			
	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
	1936		1937		1938		1939			
April	1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,905,791	2,801,613	104,178
April	8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,760,735	2,649,886	110,849
April	15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,752,282	2,635,369	116,913
April	22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325
April	29	2,504,892								
Average		2,626,367		2,078,221		2,540,464		2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May	6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,736,329	2,610,082	126,247
May	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,690,236	2,527,958	132,278
May	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	137,230
May	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847
May							31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772
Average		2,396,719		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	144,160
June	10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	144,178
June	17	2,273,052	16	1,896,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,255	139,420
June	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677
June			30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931				
Average		2,285,622		1,878,008		2,743,025		2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.^B Average for three weeks.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS Concluded
WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Year ending June 30, 1940				Year ending June 30, 1941				Year ending June 30, 1942				Month
Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
1940				1941				1942				
3	2,204,440	2,127,384	77,056	2	1,662,393	1,618,748	43,645	7	892,673	891,084	1,589	April.
10	2,161,901	2,082,546	79,355	9	1,634,016	1,590,616	43,400	14	877,618	876,029	1,589	April.
17	2,117,741	2,037,282	80,459	16	1,606,759	1,562,681	44,078	21	857,125	855,528	1,597	April.
24	2,092,081	2,010,598	81,483	23	1,585,587	1,541,889	43,698	28	839,475	837,936	1,539	April.
				30	1,560,248	1,517,692	42,556					April.
-----	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588	-----	1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476	-----	866,723	865,144	1,579	Average.
1	2,039,045	1,977,473	81,572	7	1,519,185	1,477,263	41,922	5	817,548	816,027	1,521	May.
8	2,008,540	1,924,388	84,152	14	1,496,649	1,454,438	42,211	12	795,554	794,034	1,520	May.
15	1,970,257	1,885,683	84,574	21	1,474,200	1,432,726	41,474	19	775,510	773,981	1,529	May.
22	1,944,945	1,857,813	87,132	28	1,464,362	1,423,550	40,812	26	755,413	753,897	1,516	May.
29	1,925,539	1,837,853	87,686									May.
-----	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024	-----	1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605	-----	786,007	784,485	1,522	Average.
5	1,857,906	1,770,289	87,617	4	1,411,936	1,400,885	41,051	2	735,704	734,196	1,508	June.
12	1,785,270	1,696,620	88,650	11	1,423,371	1,382,328	41,043	9	717,791	716,310	1,481	June.
19	1,714,327	1,628,137	86,190	18	1,410,051	1,367,935	42,116	16	700,744	699,344	1,400	June.
26	1,664,626	1,583,242	81,384	25	1,368,363	1,327,762	40,601	23	681,580	680,222	1,358	June.
								30	652,689	651,465	1,224	June.
-----	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960	-----	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203	-----	697,701	696,307	1,394	Average.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE ^A

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1942

State	December 1935	June 1936	December 1936	June 1937	December 1937	June 1938	December 1938 ^B	June 1939 ^B	December 1939 ^B	June 1940 ^B	December 1940 ^B	June 1941 ^B	December 1941 ^B	June 1942 ^B
Total	2,667,190	2,285,622	2,247,461	1,878,008	1,596,676	2,743,025	3,161,080	2,578,041	2,123,431	1,755,532	1,859,594	1,410,930	1,053,095	697,701
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351	50,900	34,523	39,403	32,037	24,047	15,216
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521	6,868	5,740	6,317	5,608	3,905	2,215
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119	42,995	26,941	35,369	29,757	22,292	14,997
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069	90,020	75,571	81,708	56,867	40,602	20,286
Colorado	37,907	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984	24,019	17,234	19,738	16,939	12,159	3,944
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000	19,026	16,724	14,648	6,921	3,992	2,498
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,047	3,468	2,515	2,736	2,698	1,959	1,219	800
Dist. of Col.	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919	10,821	10,799	10,667	7,909	4,762	2,182
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,680	45,387	37,716	25,379	34,636	25,372	21,676	16,579
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367	47,707	35,388	41,995	30,061	24,430	16,376
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730	10,387	7,237	8,532	6,444	6,184	2,423
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,899	222,158	246,738	201,590	160,098	135,737	124,886	95,519	67,356	48,426
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360	61,166	47,345	46,323	34,067	22,632	15,157
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079	23,917	19,093	24,543	18,830	15,028	9,326
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,454	34,717	37,126	30,116	26,716	20,374	26,318	20,280	15,993	8,774
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,737	62,506	68,563	57,913	45,008	34,463	40,189	29,148	25,203	18,761
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343	36,197	24,783	28,103	28,736	22,726	14,978
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	4,231	8,169	10,986	8,264	7,438	6,246	7,048	4,602	3,108	1,508
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818	14,796	15,220	12,856	8,172	5,067	3,445
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164	86,609	65,910	80,445	57,142	36,505	28,253
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676	88,095	67,155	67,118	48,838	33,265	26,117
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,088	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185	46,174	35,674	43,588	36,941	28,742	17,248
Mississippi	31,385	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360	34,924	25,758	33,806	28,483	20,632	15,157
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639	77,618	64,411	62,530	51,871	36,168	24,777
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,959	17,693	13,175	8,736	10,111	8,415	7,183	3,874
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298	27,124	20,196	23,610	20,176	14,119	6,189
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,606	2,184	2,672	1,951	1,799	1,470	1,728	1,231	975	485
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536	6,873	6,234	6,912	4,820	3,516	2,344
New Jersey	89,696	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,606	91,140	104,570	82,940	70,128	58,511	62,765	42,471	28,007	21,490
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956	12,446	10,829	10,066	7,563	5,605	
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344	154,321	145,146	138,990	101,919	83,087	62,035
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	57,004	43,879	42,098	37,466	43,887	30,302	24,133	13,604
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832	13,637	9,598	11,694	9,918	6,095	3,551
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508	140,163	118,994	105,715	80,670	50,246	31,999
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970	48,031	37,843	40,381	32,109	27,885	19,069
Oregon	18,814	14,809	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100	15,177	12,658	12,299	9,096	5,852	1,873
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728	147,270	158,605	141,957	93,018	68,062	49,655
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108	12,252	10,952	11,477	6,038	4,156	2,543
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581	39,627	28,668	32,156	25,801	22,370	14,513
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428	15,159	9,463	12,241	9,764	6,779	3,216
Tennessee	15,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988	38,846	33,600	36,598	29,449	24,055	16,894
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,802	92,806	73,246	89,383	73,850	61,571	41,031
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,969	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984	11,531	8,702	10,192	8,425	6,157	2,560
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289	4,400	3,833	4,090	2,662	1,974	995
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,200	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923	25,434	26,259	24,425	17,378	12,500	7,253
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484	27,801	23,557	23,877	16,366	10,857	3,955
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961	32,929	30,011	30,421	26,850	24,218	15,915
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821	51,847	38,713	44,118	30,297	22,608	9,503
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820	3,587	2,577	2,806	2,242	1,690	636
Alaska				8			80	754	120	241	93	15		
Hawaii			4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333	1,755	1,672	1,358	1,031		5
Puerto Rico							46	4,018	11,088	17,356	30,316	32,585	28,767	25,753
Virgin Islands							1,345	1,361	1,278	1,760	1,701	1,463	915	933
Undistributed by state								139						

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 16, 1942

State	All WPA projects	All projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA									
			Division of Operations									
			Total	Airports and airways	Buildings	Conservation	Engineering surveys	Highways, roads, and streets	Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	Sanitation	Water and sewer systems and other utilities	Other
Total	700,744	699,344	404,604	34,992	63,733	15,802	3,722	185,176	14,635	7,397	50,660	28,487
Alabama	15,345	15,342	9,643	1,852	808	279	111	5,614	20	96	837	26
Arizona	2,232	2,229	1,228	276	195			627			84	46
Arkansas	15,217	15,215	10,216	279	1,174	137	41	8,151		39	206	189
California	20,261	20,088	5,730	1,001	761	34	114	2,291	43		1,033	453
Colorado	3,936	3,913	973	450	149	9		252	11	6	93	3
Connecticut	2,542	2,536	1,428	434	176	12	72	452	25		226	31
Delaware	805	804	513	31	330	14		33		74	27	4
District of Columbia	2,162	2,139	693	217	57			94			49	276
Florida	16,639	16,617	10,583	5,247	2,439	25		1,825		119	338	590
Georgia	16,377	16,358	8,226	810	1,081	43	23	4,136	164	212	738	719
Idaho	2,427	2,425	1,397	155	300	429	2	255	15	11	123	107
Illinois	48,845	48,683	28,513	2,050	3,082	1,225		12,012	3,370	761	5,367	657
Indiana	15,979	15,948	10,528	515	2,969	178		4,872	153	132	1,481	228
Iowa	9,335	9,334	6,062	162	860	214	210	3,814	19		725	58
Kansas	8,964	8,902	5,161	468	1,214	130	28	2,361	289		658	13
Kentucky	18,727	18,718	13,546	394	1,149			9,139	1	134	509	2,220
Louisiana	15,072	15,062	10,420	665	1,164	493	143	6,233	193	249	1,276	4
Maine	1,492	1,491	810	655	34		4	43	57			17
Maryland	3,448	3,439	2,435	635	626	504		294	120		109	137
Massachusetts	28,310	28,216	14,863	1,311	5,464	285	541	3,218	584		2,352	1,108
Michigan	26,333	26,322	15,337	495	1,059	900		9,045	223		3,540	575
Minnesota	17,412	17,412	9,050	850	1,921	646	35	3,057	175		1,569	497
Mississippi	15,229	15,226	8,601	926	673	186		3,633	54	1,340	349	1,440
Missouri	25,089	25,049	15,212	431	2,490	484	3	6,385	874	270	2,452	1,823
Montana	3,891	3,891	1,883	368	266	259		701	34	6	219	30
Nebraska	6,121	6,120	3,577	776	586	247		1,371	47	26	396	134
Nevada	484	481	176	10	56	10		31	27	8	23	11
New Hampshire	2,360	2,359	1,315	360	477	57		119	84		171	47
New Jersey	21,570	21,560	12,992	519	3,600	467	85	4,006	622	589	2,624	420
New Mexico	5,529	5,521	4,197	506	1,033	1,116		1,057		55	374	56
New York	62,535	62,200	35,961	1,034	11,726	193	1,499	8,824	2,966	25	7,234	2,460
North Carolina	13,685	13,685	7,441	2,076	694	90		3,306	303	162	512	298
North Dakota	3,607	3,607	2,544	229	399	318		1,405	18		153	1
Ohio	31,922	31,905	18,217	860	332	129	70	11,288	603	15	3,354	1,266
Oklahoma	19,333	19,250	11,097	561	1,496	2,054	7	5,129	263	204	570	903
Oregon	1,867	1,865	816	386	100	20	7	82	12		116	93
Pennsylvania	49,999	49,983	29,759	544	4,694	1,838	541	14,699	1,314	314	3,906	1,909
Rhode Island	2,563	2,561	1,399	386	453	8		219	50	18	256	9
South Carolina	14,458	14,433	8,925	701	1,267	42		3,336	68	615	1,207	1,689
South Dakota	3,184	3,175	1,689	315	459	161	9	410	8	113	229	3
Tennessee	16,974	16,905	10,883		567	370	53	8,229	222	791	605	46
Texas	41,055	41,037	22,030	2,386	2,776	1,495	38	11,063	697	186	1,977	1,412
Utah	2,560	2,540	1,345	37	216	199	17	443	51		263	119
Vermont	956	956	537	154	13	83		46	23		81	137
Virginia	6,976	6,932	3,234	240	404	174		2,211			195	10
Washington	3,911	3,910	1,452	662	234	10	17	211	19	15	278	6
Washington, D. C.	15,943	15,942	10,167	709	645	163		7,547	323	121	650	9
Wisconsin	9,337	9,334	4,014	256	525	208	52	1,413	192		941	427
Wyoming	674	674	212	24	66	40		51			29	2
Hawaii	5	5										
Puerto Rico	26,089	26,076	16,941	379	573			9,398		691	165	5,735
Virgin Islands	978	978	633	214				385				34

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—
Concluded

June 16, 1942

State	Projects operated by WPA—Concluded						Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
	Service Division				Division of Training and Reemployment	State supply sections	
	Total	Public activities	Research and records	Welfare			
Total	247,702	59,309	33,570	154,823	38,335	8,703	1,400
Alabama	4,490	1,455	621	2,414	1,035	174	3
Arizona	801	347	86	368	129	71	3
Arkansas	4,494	599	735	3,070	454	141	2
California	12,933	4,662	1,094	7,267	976	449	173
Colorado	2,529	709	369	1,451	289	122	23
Connecticut	1,028	308	161	559	41	39	6
Delaware	249	143	34	72	37	5	1
District of Columbia	1,205	247	241	717	204	37	23
Florida	5,129	1,005	313	3,811	707	198	22
Georgia	7,217	2,179	743	4,295	687	228	19
Idaho	880	253	75	552	99	49	2
Illinois	17,568	4,662	2,689	10,217	2,096	506	162
Indiana	4,154	1,470	533	2,151	1,047	219	31
Iowa	2,661	775	197	1,689	470	141	1
Kansas	3,171	894	179	2,098	517	53	62
Kentucky	4,487	719	558	3,210	519	166	9
Louisiana	3,744	835	797	2,112	747	151	10
Maine	663	104	68	491	6	12	1
Maryland	881	268	170	443	48	66	18
Massachusetts	11,651	2,660	1,903	7,088	1,563	139	94
Michigan	8,668	2,261	1,447	4,960	2,014	303	11
Minnesota	6,764	1,648	1,208	3,908	1,252	346	—
Mississippi	5,163	1,812	73	3,578	1,064	98	3
Missouri	8,291	1,986	854	5,451	1,336	210	40
Montana	1,735	303	379	1,053	111	162	—
Nebraska	2,073	694	225	1,154	319	151	1
Nevada	280	78	30	172	10	15	3
New Hampshire	850	144	64	642	179	15	1
New Jersey	8,135	2,522	2,098	3,515	233	200	10
New Mexico	975	254	65	656	303	46	8
New York	22,059	5,391	5,810	10,858	2,909	1,271	335
North Carolina	5,626	1,220	561	3,845	435	183	—
North Dakota	994	316	113	535	44	25	—
Ohio	11,245	2,897	1,674	6,674	2,114	329	17
Oklahoma	6,494	996	385	5,113	1,514	145	83
Oregon	849	247	146	456	117	83	2
Pennsylvania	16,392	2,910	2,154	11,328	3,428	494	16
Rhode Island	942	316	64	562	121	99	2
South Carolina	5,014	656	183	4,175	366	128	25
South Dakota	1,308	312	176	820	148	30	9
Tennessee	4,643	590	373	3,680	1,162	217	69
Texas	16,966	3,575	1,416	11,975	1,893	148	18
Utah	1,031	309	101	630	147	17	20
Vermont	398	112	141	145	11	10	—
Virginia	3,364	941	502	1,918	276	58	44
Washington	2,157	660	200	1,297	215	86	1
West Virginia	4,725	988	195	3,543	678	371	1
Wisconsin	2,872	624	1,147	1,101	2,279	169	3
Wyoming	443	89	68	286	14	5	—
Hawaii	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	6,750	99	204	6,447	1,972	413	13
Virgin Islands	345	71	3	271	—	—	—

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

TABLE IV.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY ^A
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Agency	Total, all acts ^A			ERA Act, fiscal year 1942		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total	\$10,583,573,337	\$10,520,167,240	\$10,468,249,193	^B \$806,933,063	\$840,783,477	\$792,304,748
Work Projects Administration	10,398,622,147	10,338,040,769	10,286,653,697	^B \$91,852,639	836,877,662	788,464,240
Other Federal agencies ^C	184,951,190	182,126,471	181,595,496	^B 5,080,424	3,905,815	3,840,508
Department of Agriculture	58,311,003	56,775,354	56,751,632	3,485,943	2,667,159	2,660,756
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	292,640	290,857	290,857			
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898	3,898			
Agricultural Economics	208,791	205,833	205,477			
Agricultural Marketing Service	212,780	211,260	211,260			
Dairy Industry	36,034	33,963	33,963			
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	20,132,755	19,236,775	19,234,175	2,274,076	1,764,946	1,763,907
Forest Service	18,670,473	18,183,871	18,179,808	1,027,777	756,627	756,519
Home Economics	894,517	885,169	882,377			
National Agricultural Research Center	1,202,167	1,194,332	1,194,324			
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	362,219	362,219			
Soil Conservation Service	14,518,405	14,458,029	14,457,380	2,150	793	793
Undistributed	1,776,324	1,709,148	1,695,894	181,940	144,793	139,537
Department of Commerce	729,545	590,794	581,107	573,480	434,732	425,163
Coast and Geodetic Survey	85,613	81,767	80,932	35,000	31,157	30,437
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	464,904	345,823	342,750	464,904	345,823	342,750
Weather Bureau	179,028	163,204	157,425	73,576	57,752	51,976
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board	13,149	13,149	13,149			
Department of the Interior	24,173,170	23,689,069	23,672,240	139,667	72,838	70,763
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,578,647	3,443,887	3,440,168	16,920	15,580	14,969
Indian Affairs	92,748	91,863	91,810			
General Land Office	110,859	105,865	105,737			
National Park Service	18,228,427	17,944,521	17,936,954	122,747	57,258	55,794
Reclamation	29,239	29,235	29,235			
Territories and Island Possessions	1,803,141	1,743,601	1,738,238			
Alaska Railroad	232,762	232,762	232,762			
Alaska Road Commission	2,306	2,299	2,299			
Alaska—miscellaneous	309,787	307,832	307,833			
Virgin Islands	1,258,286	1,200,708	1,195,344			
Undistributed	330,109	330,097	330,098			
Department of Justice	55,450	55,439	55,439			
Attorney General's Office	3,465	3,465	3,465			
Bureau of Prisons	51,985	51,974	51,974			
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	4,712,471	4,671,025	4,660,995	200,279	273,638	268,786
Library of Congress	421,234	420,347	417,997	60,500	59,612	57,263
Department of the Navy	36,707,651	36,558,493	36,538,451	49,013	29,944	29,709
Coast Guard ^D	538,693	538,631	538,417	1,013	1,012	970
Yards and Docks	36,168,958	36,019,862	36,000,034	48,000	28,932	28,739
Federal Security Agency	1,557,906	1,499,815	1,492,391	60,600	60,052	52,645
Office of Education	1,308,750	1,251,329	1,251,313			
Public Health Service	249,156	248,486	241,078	60,600	60,052	52,645
Department of the Treasury: Office of the Secretary ^E	2,839,619	2,839,250	2,839,053			
Veterans' Administration	2,642,692	2,524,878	2,511,215	386,942	273,840	260,190
War Department	52,779,128	52,480,986	52,053,955	34,000	34,000	15,233
Corps of Engineers	2,344,499	2,238,823	2,238,823			
Quartermaster Corps	50,434,929	50,242,163	49,815,132	34,000	34,000	15,233
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,872	7,872			

^A Covers funds appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942, and by the deficiency appropriations listed in footnote 1, p. 33.

^B Total allocations do not include \$16,486,530 of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1942 act. Of this amount, \$12,746,568 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$3,739,962 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. Also excludes funds available upon transfer to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942.

^C Allocations of WPA funds to these other Federal agencies were made under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942 and the last three of the deficiency appropriations referred to in footnote A.

^D The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

^E For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE V. AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OPERATING AGENCY AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Agency	Total, fiscal years 1936-42	Year ending June 30 —			
		1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$10,468,249,193	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$887,647,532
Work Projects Administration	10,286,653,697	2,157,200,362	1,461,790,340	1,284,780,435	879,247,501
Other Federal agencies ^B	181,595,496	73,549,631	58,315,738	41,330,096	8,400,031
Department of Agriculture	56,751,632	24,003,792	17,931,893	11,290,026	3,525,921
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	290,857	110,811	106,329	70,923	2,794
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898			
Agricultural Economics	265,477		97,130	104,152	4,195
Agricultural Marketing Service	211,260		35,037	175,605	618
Dairy Industry	33,963			32,256	1,707
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	19,234,175	7,098,045	5,695,794	4,413,984	2,026,352
Forest Service	18,179,808	6,185,581	6,318,835	4,443,187	1,232,205
Home Economics	882,377	500,446	230,869	147,383	3,679
National Agricultural Research Center	1,194,324	445,891	571,624	175,753	1,056
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	158,014	196,632	7,573	
Soil Conservation Service	14,457,380	8,512,298	4,581,800	1,280,565	82,717
Undistributed	1,695,894	988,808	97,843	438,645	170,598
Department of Commerce	581,107		71,319	79,926	429,862
Coast and Geodetic Survey	80,932		19,799	28,317	32,816
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	342,750				342,750
Weather Bureau	157,425		51,520	51,609	54,296
Executive Office of the President; National Resources Planning Board	13,149	9,553	3,596		
Department of the Interior	23,672,240	10,514,893	7,310,560	5,023,195	823,592
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,440,168	1,866,468	976,296	471,391	126,013
Indian Affairs	91,810		42,891	48,510	409
General Land Office	105,737		62,391	42,119	1,227
National Park Service	17,936,954	7,674,885	5,619,787	4,007,909	634,373
Reclamation	29,235		10,960	18,275	
Territories and Island Possessions	1,738,238	662,626	579,051	434,991	61,570
Alaska Railroad	232,762	192,959	39,803		
Alaska Road Commission	2,299		1,136	1,163	
Alaska—miscellaneous	307,833	168,250	133,597	65,826	160
Virgin Islands	1,195,344	361,417	404,515	368,002	61,410
Undistributed	330,098	310,914	19,184		
Department of Justice	55,439	49,311	6,128		
Attorney General's Office	3,465	3,465			
Bureau of Prisons	51,974	45,846	6,128		
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	4,660,995	755,920	1,843,104	1,729,683	332,288
Library of Congress	417,997	132,600	115,462	109,421	60,514
Department of the Navy	36,538,451	14,138,565	10,266,149	10,361,312	1,772,425
Coast Guard ^C	538,417	275,991	110,759	100,712	50,955
Yards and Docks	36,000,034	13,862,574	10,155,390	10,260,600	1,721,470
Federal Security Agency	1,492,391	728,648	478,578	220,434	64,731
Office of Education	1,251,313	540,092	478,578	220,434	12,209
Public Health Service	241,078	188,556			52,522
Department of the Treasury: Office of the Secretary ^D	2,839,053	1,502,563	979,460	356,273	757
Veterans' Administration	2,511,215	508,649	905,855	740,234	356,477
War Department	52,053,955	21,197,353	18,493,546	11,419,592	1,033,464
Corps of Engineers	2,238,823	681,299	1,086,156	464,773	6,595
Quartermaster Corps	49,815,132	20,516,054	17,317,390	10,954,819	1,026,869
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,784	88		

^A Expenditures during the fiscal year include, in addition to the amounts expended under the current ERA act, the liquidation of obligations incurred under previous ERA acts.

^B Expenditures of WPA funds by these other Federal agencies began in the fiscal year 1939.

^C The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

^D For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VI.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR A THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

APPENDIX

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State	Total	Year ending June 30—						Total	Programs operated by WPA ^a	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^a
		1936	1937	1938	1939 ^b	1940 ^b	1941 ^b			
Alabama.....	\$10,498,249,193	\$1,258,130,219	\$1,818,130,501	\$1,427,374,309	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$887,647,532	\$879,247,501	\$8,400,031
Arizona.....	141,826,320	13,643,540	17,529,282	13,874,917	28,220,353	26,407,926	23,540,819	17,914,368	17,914,368	26,124
Arkansas.....	41,269,640	4,812,888	6,215,099	5,544,922	5,271,599	5,773,738	6,065,353	4,277,029	4,277,029	7,101
California.....	159,814,198	70,924,047	14,726,096	12,218,023	25,789,825	22,594,946	19,731,698	14,370,153	14,370,153	386,927
Colorado.....	593,936,906	100,803,941	100,570,770	17,288,966	25,789,825	17,171,198	10,100,532	44,303,617	43,933,617	166,306
Connecticut.....	118,492,234	16,505,995	20,205,120	15,100,717	23,470,100	15,044,839	15,044,839	10,108,247	10,108,247	66,996
Delaware.....	105,615,561	13,545,995	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,010,731	13,683,947	11,676,753	4,320,233	4,320,233	42
District of Columbia.....	12,631,316	4,011,808	5,617,706	4,994,628	2,510,914	1,803,347	1,992,408	1,162,415	1,162,415	201,892
Florida.....	47,988,720	4,015,917	5,563,820	4,994,628	2,510,914	1,803,347	1,992,408	1,162,415	1,162,415	138,397
Georgia.....	140,584,357	11,404,337	15,721,369	15,242,704	28,763,917	24,802,318	23,786,906	20,723,116	20,584,719	329,430
Idaho.....	149,584,357	14,486,291	18,444,971	14,956,532	31,989,572	26,933,303	24,831,557	17,872,118	17,872,118	84,146
Illinois.....	41,221,428	4,432,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,266,620	6,414,859	4,871,644	4,787,498	158,589
Indiana.....	763,908,876	81,651,766	126,562,973	107,033,012	179,554,192	120,868,327	91,338,980	56,893,686	56,735,097	91,264
Iowa.....	296,493,851	40,322,363	51,848,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	42,047,839	31,498,278	18,708,365	18,617,101	33,015
Kansas.....	111,774,475	11,366,609	17,671,795	15,454,634	21,993,713	17,156,249	16,167,110	11,964,365	11,930,450	224,066
Kentucky.....	127,214,612	15,005,150	26,021,699	17,903,452	22,487,389	17,528,665	16,492,631	11,775,626	11,551,560	45,001
Louisiana.....	197,810,047	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,898,490	27,835,355	20,345,317	18,262,668	18,217,093	52,005
Maine.....	137,214,612	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,898,490	27,835,355	20,345,317	18,262,668	18,217,093	52,005
Maryland.....	39,043,976	3,986,076	5,900,647	3,831,634	6,822,928	5,532,208	6,992,013	5,978,470	5,927,718	50,752
Massachusetts.....	67,185,710	8,571,859	11,954,008	7,190,098	12,610,711	10,725,496	10,105,759	6,927,779	6,927,779	305,044
Michigan.....	438,454,150	53,925,003	91,365,070	68,745,431	103,029,061	70,389,044	57,439,384	38,231,137	37,938,633	111,921
Minnesota.....	431,351,185	43,633,076	57,249,098	50,118,520	122,791,220	67,900,058	40,453,221	30,107,062	29,995,141	140,767
Mississippi.....	250,975,211	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,144,147	53,166,377	34,817,009	31,795,914	24,476,394	24,366,227	8,830
Missouri.....	110,607,530	9,092,135	12,402,992	10,977,009	21,496,967	20,386,740	19,663,000	14,679,173	14,670,343	182,997
Montana.....	315,953,917	30,525,962	52,340,893	41,134,690	68,047,427	51,784,359	43,190,491	28,893,825	28,631,128	1,632
Nebraska.....	76,630,104	8,739,516	11,582,574	10,813,557	16,622,033	9,963,639	8,221,886	6,252,651	6,252,651	195,448
Nevada.....	9,630,726	1,112,574	1,598,374	1,403,685	2,112,484	18,219,774	16,657,103	11,357,072	11,357,072	3,000
New Hampshire.....	34,043,713	3,948,378	5,098,378	4,443,885	7,826,285	1,358,171	1,419,821	871,408	803,748	33,377
New Jersey.....	394,736,217	43,354,733	77,032,332	60,464,376	83,548,544	56,608,048	47,644,818	27,083,809	26,833,452	230,357
New Mexico.....	51,000,121	4,970,636	7,098,142	6,494,376	8,740,379	8,603,689	8,388,790	7,579,285	7,520,898	58,387
New York.....	1,358,078,431	253,927,669	313,719,647	268,965,930	239,399,240	140,341,848	119,915,417	80,808,680	80,115,223	693,457
North Carolina.....	125,068,080	10,164,282	13,091,023	11,253,453	23,010,151	24,223,362	24,826,916	17,638,843	17,304,183	134,000
North Dakota.....	56,077,018	4,569,073	15,033,231	8,354,161	20,329,835	8,170,254	8,050,988	4,500,516	4,422,019	138,297
Ohio.....	738,912,212	87,571,816	116,049,136	106,851,773	202,091,629	103,409,490	79,127,502	42,910,866	42,707,035	143,831
Oklahoma.....	180,775,787	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,003,922	37,446,093	25,965,484	23,674,014	19,348,780	19,103,089	185,691
Oregon.....	76,630,104	8,739,516	11,582,574	10,813,557	16,622,033	9,963,639	8,221,886	6,252,651	6,252,651	195,448
Pennsylvania.....	980,434,907	126,825,857	207,832,412	164,440,788	209,181,294	116,357,217	107,251,794	58,507,015	57,800,378	34,868
Rhode Island.....	58,966,992	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,788	14,275,241	9,374,695	7,991,804	3,995,005	3,981,365	11,440
South Carolina.....	116,273,436	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	23,230,382	22,227,484	16,502,724	16,297,780	234,814
South Dakota.....	65,376,803	5,114,421	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,754	9,013,741	7,737,820	5,107,389	4,889,162	168,227
Tennessee.....	123,484,914	12,588,079	16,675,779	11,473,769	24,198,830	22,427,844	20,710,735	15,409,858	15,276,020	133,838
Texas.....	295,180,557	28,114,195	37,996,167	28,687,939	53,262,108	53,172,439	50,440,493	42,381,972	42,381,972	244,924
Utah.....	19,133,966	2,173,105	2,297,181	2,582,974	9,966,358	8,213,959	7,888,024	3,486,471	3,427,445	59,020
Vermont.....	8,014,373	1,934,320	2,463,800	2,268,259	4,502,432	3,108,625	2,714,807	1,717,353	1,681,696	23,847
Virginia.....	159,920,768	16,301,160	22,194,778	9,901,452	16,807,194	13,196,908	15,233,515	8,852,347	8,852,347	125,364
West Virginia.....	155,920,768	16,301,160	22,194,778	9,901,452	16,807,194	13,196,908	15,233,515	8,852,347	8,852,347	125,364
Wisconsin.....	260,418,938	30,401,877	44,988,854	36,731,813	59,674,143	38,341,308	32,126,384	18,356,659	17,391,136	134,678
Wyoming.....	16,947,657	2,388,486	2,969,459	2,170,970	3,315,378	2,638,907	2,093,026	1,341,201	1,333,280	7,911
Alaska.....	641,755	.....	2,623,902	18,469	2,391,922	201,943	76,870	669,384	669,384	159
Hawaii.....	9,894,873	.....	2,592,592	2,015,536	2,192,592	1,277,144	1,216,315	669,384	669,384	120,442
Puerto Rico.....	29,887,695	.....	3,993	.....	870,367	3,658,662	10,717,375	14,520,849	14,520,849	249,726
Virgin Islands.....	2,428,702	.....	.....	.....	372,447	408,202	854,185	729,911	729,911	958,756
Undistributed by state.....	77,181,404	6,154,967	9,120,346	7,932,888	24,286,953	13,882,883	9,320,709	6,482,638	5,523,882	.....

^a Includes programs of other Federal agencies financed by allocation of WPA funds under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and 1942. Expenditures on these programs began in July 1938. Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939, when the WPA and NYA programs were administered jointly.

^b Separate data on WPA and other Federal agency expenditures are given by state for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 on p. 123 of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1940, and for the fiscal year 1941 on p. 110 of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1941.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED FOR NONLABOR PURPOSES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PURCHASE OR RENTAL AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1942					Year ending June 30, 1942				
	Total funds		Sponsors' funds		Percent of total funds	Total funds		WPA funds		Percent of total funds
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent of total funds		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total.....	\$3,368,692,865	100.0	\$1,104,886,895	67.2		\$434,539,111	100.0	\$116,559,531		73.2
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment.....	1,895,127,333	56.3	679,266,516	64.2		241,976,643	55.7	78,317,602		67.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	651,381,750	19.3	253,446,302	61.1		81,490,281	18.8	32,164,096		60.5
Cement.....	171,433,382	5.1	96,168,350	43.9		20,402,840	4.7	10,805,298		47.0
Clay products.....	77,039,837	2.3	26,130,805	66.1		6,820,172	1.6	1,605,350		76.5
Concrete products.....	101,636,184	3.0	38,356,731	62.2		16,415,304	3.8	5,693,985		63.3
Crushed stone.....	115,997,629	3.4	43,690,452	62.9		16,172,030	3.7	6,792,914		58.0
Sand and gravel.....	128,491,580	3.5	36,228,401	71.8		16,732,306	3.9	6,146,720		63.3
Other.....	56,703,118	1.7	13,451,563	76.2		4,947,629	1.1	1,119,629		77.4
Metal products, excluding machinery.....	373,430,160	11.1	108,211,114	71.0		44,424,915	10.2	9,127,492		79.5
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	90,155,799	2.7	22,511,371	75.0		9,025,394	2.1	1,360,109		84.9
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	77,073,041	2.3	28,797,431	62.6		7,526,468	1.7	2,111,337		71.9
Iron and steel products ^a	111,803,566	3.3	31,053,890	72.2		13,954,301	3.2	3,050,683		78.1
Other.....	94,386,754	2.8	25,816,422	72.6		13,918,752	3.2	2,605,363		81.3
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures.....	182,990,271	5.4	47,287,655	74.2		18,664,547	4.3	4,383,497		76.5
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other.....	169,436,658	5.0	63,023,734	62.8		25,027,146	5.8	9,153,622		63.4
Textiles.....	123,913,336	3.7	71,218,575	42.5		14,720,935	3.4	5,234,777		64.4
Machinery and equipment.....	93,576,740	2.8	44,703,104	52.2		11,762,669	2.7	5,260,769		55.3
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment.....	37,340,019	1.1	10,677,258	71.4		3,147,907	0.7	849,663		73.0
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment.....	21,550,497	0.7	5,436,633	25.2		2,782,213	0.6	1,894,212		31.9
Other.....	34,680,224	1.0	17,911,982	48.4		5,832,549	1.4	2,516,891		56.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	56,280,048	1.7	17,455,908	69.0		6,205,461	1.4	1,812,166		70.8
Petroleum products.....	53,787,251	1.6	24,646,034	54.2		8,761,852	2.0	4,104,888		52.1
Miscellaneous.....	190,270,119	5.7	49,274,070	74.1		30,918,857	7.1	6,984,795		77.4
Rent of equipment.....	1,130,586,623	33.5	352,016,431	68.9		130,650,002	30.1	29,056,711		77.8
Motor vehicles.....	615,680,295	18.2	247,260,637	39.8		58,743,163	13.5	14,135,936		75.9
Trucks and wagons.....	30,972,147	0.9	11,173,805	31.6		9,601,482	0.2	72,923		57.9
Construction equipment.....	433,802,216	12.9	79,633,749	81.6		59,124,627	13.6	14,424,811		73.6
Other.....	50,185,635	1.5	3,945,130	92.1		12,180,730	2.8	420,941		96.6
Other ^b	342,888,909	10.2	73,603,945	78.5		61,912,466	14.2	9,185,218		85.2

^a Not elsewhere classified.^b Includes space rent, contractual services such as light and telephone, land leases and easements, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: Work Project Administration.

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

APPENDIX

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Type of project	Total funds		WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of total funds	Amount
Total	\$12,591,157,953	100.0	\$9,868,640,306	\$8,763,753,411	88.8	\$2,722,517,647	21.6	\$2,293,715,970
Division of Operations	9,738,835,157	77.3	7,473,971,777	6,491,915,002	86.9	2,264,863,380	23.3	1,915,241,820
Airports and airways	376,457,549	3.0	283,732,221	190,600,534	67.2	92,725,928	24.6	83,805,683
Buildings	1,329,830,874	10.5	985,211,777	809,032,730	82.2	344,639,097	25.9	290,532,221
Conservation	448,343,326	3.6	371,797,735	327,604,630	88.1	76,345,391	17.1	61,233,445
Engineering surveys	52,049,374	0.4	43,387,466	41,963,361	96.3	4,461,908	16.3	4,737,539
Highways, roads, and streets	4,812,348,988	38.2	3,634,873,338	3,148,166,622	86.6	1,177,475,530	24.5	1,004,531,580
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	982,106,356	7.8	831,465,868	727,251,736	87.5	151,000,088	18.2	122,368,533
Sanitation	252,007,180	1.9	182,442,485	172,677,101	94.7	50,364,736	21.7	47,778,063
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	1,277,110,269	10.1	964,801,778	835,833,463	86.7	312,308,431	24.5	293,739,091
Other	227,591,101	1.8	176,418,969	138,732,825	90.0	51,142,192	22.5	40,384,065
Service Division	2,780,779,857	22.1	2,356,135,728	2,216,519,221	94.1	424,644,129	15.3	323,308,407
Public activities	905,772,205	7.2	758,211,446	727,857,841	96.0	147,560,759	16.3	115,098,828
Art and museum	78,808,371	0.6	69,578,055	66,167,462	95.1	9,230,446	11.7	6,835,270
Education	252,991,371	2.0	211,712,625	201,356,662	95.1	41,278,746	16.3	34,300,144
Library	134,506,510	1.1	108,826,442	106,108,230	97.6	25,680,068	18.1	19,476,169
Music	83,477,960	0.7	76,369,778	74,232,121	97.2	7,108,182	9.5	6,421,103
Recreation	200,386,212	2.1	202,026,791	196,207,055	97.1	58,350,421	22.4	44,921,103
Workers' service	1,506,238	(A)	1,126,314	1,071,191	95.1	379,344	25.2	328,104
Writing	27,030,913	0.2	25,085,756	24,385,441	95.0	1,365,157	3.0	928,882
Other	67,044,300	0.5	62,885,635	58,309,679	92.7	4,158,645	6.2	2,877,000
Research and records	511,367,557	4.1	434,754,971	421,296,091	96.9	76,612,386	13.0	38,213,280
Historical records survey	33,798,835	0.3	31,269,757	29,904,461	95.8	2,580,078	7.7	1,985,398
Public records	196,671,630	1.6	167,250,836	164,513,754	98.4	29,440,734	13.1	16,767,637
Research and surveys	253,507,666	2.0	212,730,260	204,258,819	96.0	40,777,406	19.1	16,582,758
Other	77,389,426	0.2	23,584,118	22,619,057	96.0	3,455,308	13.1	1,983,497
Welfare	1,363,640,095	10.8	1,163,169,311	1,067,335,289	91.8	200,470,784	14.7	168,994,269
Feeling	365,263,378	3.1	292,225,603	282,675,624	96.7	93,037,775	24.1	76,300,716
Production (excluding sewing)	56,212,233	0.4	49,535,745	47,832,190	96.6	6,676,788	11.0	5,827,304
Public health and hospital work	89,094,756	0.7	70,361,235	69,430,652	98.4	18,353,521	20.8	9,520,766
Sewing	788,602,069	6.3	712,612,226	629,577,171	88.3	75,980,843	9.6	73,059,001
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals	1,033,961	(A)	809,926	806,278	93.6	14,035	13.9	115,679
Other	43,433,698	0.3	37,364,576	36,933,374	98.8	6,069,122	14.0	4,100,740
Division of Training and Reemployment	62,988,251	0.5	49,356,519	47,675,075	96.6	13,631,732	21.6	5,787,538
Household workers' training	4,648,102	(A)	3,803,746	3,473,442	91.3	844,356	18.2	522,847
National defense vocational training	58,340,149	0.5	45,552,773	44,201,633	97.0	12,787,376	21.9	5,234,711
Public Work Reserve	943,493	(A)	943,463	750,322	79.5	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	7,611,225	0.1	-11,767,181	6,833,791	-----	19,378,406	-----	19,378,185

^a Less than 0.05 percent.
^b Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE IX.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Type of project	Total funds			WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Total	Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Total	Amount	Percent of total funds	Nonlabor
Total	\$1,225,648,254	100.0	\$844,498,229	\$727,938,698	86.2	\$381,150,025	\$317,979,540	31.1	83.4
Division of Operations	870,076,204	71.0	571,863,711	463,700,681	81.1	208,212,580	252,052,678	34.3	84.5
Airports and airways	102,415,437	8.4	76,889,014	41,154,368	53.5	25,326,423	22,599,951	24.9	86.5
Buildings	114,153,027	11.8	94,490,788	81,515,364	86.3	49,657,089	41,873,033	34.4	84.4
Conservation	25,728,251	2.1	16,135,354	14,663,549	90.9	9,593,027	7,613,223	37.3	79.4
Engineering surveys	3,411,615	0.3	3,172,134	4,939,018	93.9	1,269,461	726,022	19.7	57.2
Highways, roads, and streets	360,440,633	32.1	247,395,007	201,387,984	82.6	146,014,926	124,536,680	37.1	85.3
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	40,888,823	3.3	28,068,285	25,313,992	90.2	12,812,538	10,644,181	31.3	83.1
Sanitation	10,508,783	0.9	7,719,306	7,041,269	91.2	2,879,739	2,517,202	27.2	88.5
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	116,645,079	9.5	75,208,435	66,762,917	88.8	41,436,043	34,492,701	35.5	83.2
Other	29,801,414	2.4	17,178,421	17,901,180	86.2	9,022,963	7,019,655	30.3	77.8
Service Division	328,598,595	26.8	217,740,391	233,708,937	94.3	80,858,004	64,846,298	24.6	80.2
Public activities	104,417,530	8.5	77,530,436	73,963,200	95.4	29,887,094	21,817,019	25.7	81.1
Art and museum	10,379,486	0.8	8,212,864	7,706,717	94.6	2,166,622	1,739,518	20.9	81.2
Education	24,713,162	2.4	19,075,216	17,394,162	94.3	5,667,916	4,912,170	22.9	86.7
Library	16,044,082	1.3	11,435,452	10,965,494	95.7	3,488,290	3,614,028	32.4	84.6
Music	9,040,595	0.7	7,245,773	7,021,895	96.9	1,794,820	1,533,915	19.9	86.6
Recreation	31,307,440	2.6	22,437,011	21,454,984	95.6	8,870,039	6,813,586	28.3	76.8
Workers' service	3,339,265	0.3	2,695,923	2,947,476	95.1	342,741	303,779	25.6	88.6
Writing	2,635,618	0.2	2,233,300	2,130,666	96.3	412,118	273,979	15.7	66.5
Other	637,822	0.1	5,836,333	5,681,816	96.4	2,144,548	1,556,044	26.7	72.6
Research and records	51,445,787	4.2	40,667,212	40,667,212	95.8	9,641,568	5,676,652	18.7	58.9
Historical records survey	4,147,985	0.3	3,433,478	3,295,826	95.7	704,517	565,731	17.0	80.3
Public records	25,100,039	2.1	21,163,769	20,309,236	96.2	3,996,270	2,399,366	15.9	60.0
Research and surveys	21,794,826	1.8	16,433,064	16,131,488	95.4	4,881,772	2,670,916	22.4	54.7
Other	172,735,278	14.1	128,468,366	119,678,495	93.2	33,009	40,039	14.6	67.9
Welfare	95,175,690	7.8	68,092,007	66,032,228	97.1	27,173,683	37,353,227	25.7	84.3
Feeding	3,052,857	0.2	2,393,423	2,320,427	97.0	639,234	22,457,893	28.0	82.8
Production (excluding sewing)	15,539,340	1.3	11,177,426	11,177,426	98.4	4,167,929	2,509,513	21.6	86.4
Public health and hospital work	56,669,463	4.6	44,707,411	38,370,514	85.7	11,874,878	2,005,929	26.8	62.5
Sewing	1,315,699	0.1	830,980	827,576	99.6	161,243	11,335,374	20.9	95.5
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals	1,315,699	0.1	1,920,304	949,824	93.1	256,595	114,008	16.3	70.7
Other	29,631,162	2.3	27,484,231	26,353,089	95.9	1,546,931	240,453	22.5	81.4
Division of Training and Reemployment	370,865	(A)	315,227	271,139	86.0	55,638	46,915	15.0	84.3
Household workers' training	28,060,267	2.3	27,169,084	26,081,950	96.0	1,491,253	501,152	5.2	33.6
National defense vocational training	943,473	0.1	943,463	750,322	79.5	532,510	332,507	79.5	---
Public Work Reserve	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous B	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A Less than 0.05 percent.

B Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,868,640,306	\$8,763,753,411	88.8	\$2,722,517,647	\$2,263,715,970	83.1
Alabama	187,892,177	135,231,693	115,682,148	85.5	52,660,484	45,554,152	86.5
Arizona	54,958,249	37,894,713	32,663,466	86.2	17,063,536	13,475,571	79.0
Arkansas	146,878,517	112,978,139	95,836,595	84.8	33,900,378	28,796,249	84.9
California	633,083,701	498,448,156	442,879,139	88.9	134,635,545	104,357,417	77.5
Colorado	141,958,539	109,060,579	96,340,676	88.3	32,897,960	28,205,352	85.7
Connecticut	127,607,153	99,679,101	91,262,908	91.6	27,928,052	24,547,411	87.9
Delaware	14,076,251	11,194,987	10,357,774	92.5	2,881,264	2,251,786	78.2
District of Columbia	51,624,170	41,635,410	36,857,671	88.5	9,988,760	6,828,711	68.4
Florida	172,476,523	131,132,997	110,484,181	84.3	41,343,526	35,507,776	85.9
Georgia	184,401,430	137,812,905	118,004,066	85.6	46,588,525	41,895,322	89.9
Idaho	53,493,419	36,915,830	32,305,498	87.5	16,577,619	13,895,056	83.8
Illinois	944,597,742	740,088,069	653,955,780	88.4	204,509,673	146,736,144	71.8
Indiana	362,040,098	285,789,384	256,699,262	89.8	76,250,714	66,271,489	86.9
Iowa	152,899,788	106,899,126	95,083,355	88.9	46,000,662	38,557,385	83.8
Kansas	157,920,661	118,696,423	102,869,633	86.7	39,224,238	34,710,623	88.5
Kentucky	203,928,517	156,655,750	133,387,660	85.1	47,272,767	39,421,889	83.4
Louisiana	169,288,130	130,273,145	113,056,470	86.8	39,014,985	32,631,967	83.6
Maine	43,871,171	35,436,793	26,668,951	75.3	8,434,378	6,956,658	82.5
Maryland	76,179,630	58,491,257	48,706,018	83.3	17,688,433	13,162,395	74.4
Massachusetts	567,897,660	462,569,787	433,206,777	93.7	105,327,873	90,657,681	86.1
Michigan	530,389,550	417,125,652	375,120,757	89.9	113,263,898	86,120,846	76.0
Minnesota	944,597,742	740,088,069	653,955,780	88.4	204,509,673	146,736,144	71.8
Mississippi	147,739,821	104,475,724	85,594,563	81.9	43,264,097	37,763,357	87.3
Missouri	375,497,870	303,340,752	269,483,312	88.8	72,157,118	61,491,923	85.2
Montana	84,353,187	64,355,200	57,623,265	89.6	20,047,987	16,971,442	84.7
Nebraska	137,201,923	101,213,037	89,392,239	88.3	35,988,886	31,153,762	86.6
Nevada	12,798,515	8,666,353	7,611,974	87.8	4,132,162	3,399,244	82.3
New Hampshire	41,340,061	32,246,167	28,806,424	89.3	9,003,894	7,551,473	83.0
New Jersey	482,100,836	376,889,156	346,764,949	92.0	106,021,680	89,983,297	84.9
New Mexico	61,710,158	47,051,640	39,824,847	84.6	14,658,518	12,896,747	88.0
New York	1,592,727,709	1,299,629,545	1,151,153,741	88.6	293,098,164	256,802,762	87.6
North Carolina	166,091,125	115,736,639	98,367,803	85.0	50,354,486	45,967,636	91.3
North Dakota	72,764,440	54,491,422	47,196,156	86.6	18,273,018	16,164,793	88.5
Ohio	872,442,265	718,605,388	649,078,706	90.3	153,836,877	123,261,788	80.1
Oklahoma	225,068,703	168,262,362	142,492,546	84.7	56,806,341	46,220,561	81.4
Oregon	93,476,992	71,628,923	63,372,639	88.5	21,848,069	18,405,993	84.2
Pennsylvania	1,113,397,766	942,199,235	861,333,225	91.4	171,198,531	147,933,214	86.4
Rhode Island	72,608,899	56,050,343	53,879,165	96.1	16,558,556	13,923,508	84.1
South Carolina	141,702,477	107,149,640	94,265,933	88.0	34,552,837	29,342,420	84.9
South Dakota	79,738,220	60,466,186	52,225,343	86.4	19,272,034	16,924,621	87.8
Tennessee	169,338,162	115,580,240	98,227,945	85.0	53,757,922	40,382,133	75.1
Texas	381,016,063	273,631,208	230,103,398	84.1	107,384,855	91,537,666	85.2
Utah	67,597,325	46,786,925	42,410,186	90.6	20,810,400	17,643,770	84.8
Vermont	23,079,960	17,143,341	15,976,712	93.2	5,936,619	4,776,006	80.4
Virginia	103,829,468	76,526,295	66,109,584	86.4	27,303,173	22,236,929	81.4
Washington	191,657,925	146,210,569	132,222,733	90.4	45,447,356	36,908,503	81.2
West Virginia	191,243,566	149,344,428	132,582,447	88.8	41,899,138	35,968,220	85.8
Wisconsin	327,324,273	250,552,159	226,399,718	90.4	76,772,114	63,879,164	83.2
Wyoming	21,602,056	15,044,190	13,070,424	86.9	6,557,866	5,520,101	84.2
Alaska	20,743	20,743	10,208	49.2			
Hawaii	13,939,518	9,263,728	7,645,710	82.5	4,675,790	3,467,012	74.1
Puerto Rico	30,727,297	24,141,128	19,015,236	78.8	6,583,169	5,582,212	84.8
Virgin Islands	586,994	506,400	377,976	74.6	80,594	61,564	76.4
Undistributed by state ^A	6,343,078	6,343,078	4,941,650	77.9			

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and Work Projects Administration reports, sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	1,225,648,254	844,498,229	727,938,698	86.2	381,150,025	317,979,580	83.4
Alabama.....	28,275,223	17,234,691	15,015,611	87.1	11,040,532	9,598,336	86.9
Arizona.....	6,710,865	4,089,633	3,238,722	79.2	2,621,232	2,182,066	83.2
Arkansas.....	20,277,252	13,732,089	11,909,521	86.7	6,545,163	5,357,480	81.9
California.....	61,415,727	42,799,889	35,569,933	83.1	18,615,838	15,560,168	83.6
Colorado.....	13,445,358	9,640,279	8,437,790	87.5	3,805,079	3,252,367	85.5
Connecticut.....	6,189,903	4,601,986	3,518,070	76.4	1,587,917	1,376,920	86.7
Delaware.....	1,497,782	1,154,842	1,034,726	89.6	342,940	275,294	80.3
District of Columbia.....	5,915,153	4,493,974	3,491,837	77.7	1,421,179	1,204,048	84.7
Florida.....	27,412,854	19,989,324	15,287,772	76.5	7,423,530	6,216,895	83.7
Georgia.....	24,610,390	16,869,940	13,994,240	83.0	7,740,450	6,828,980	88.2
Idaho.....	6,710,000	4,539,405	3,905,572	86.0	2,170,595	1,878,929	86.6
Illinois.....	81,126,429	54,987,638	49,462,967	90.0	26,138,791	20,234,998	77.4
Indiana.....	27,688,379	17,784,505	15,784,371	88.8	9,903,874	8,040,896	81.2
Iowa.....	19,007,782	11,527,293	10,272,819	89.1	6,480,489	5,499,709	84.9
Kansas.....	16,253,196	11,148,944	10,057,989	90.2	5,104,252	4,475,178	87.7
Kentucky.....	25,465,611	17,564,690	15,529,557	88.4	7,900,951	6,759,015	85.5
Louisiana.....	23,169,639	16,045,670	13,678,814	85.2	7,123,969	5,793,919	81.3
Maine.....	6,358,128	5,771,304	2,290,676	39.7	586,824	491,265	83.7
Maryland.....	8,038,767	5,371,106	3,913,436	72.9	2,667,661	2,156,648	80.8
Massachusetts.....	49,838,071	37,032,896	31,477,438	85.0	12,805,175	11,423,712	89.2
Michigan.....	43,925,139	28,890,586	26,113,523	90.4	15,034,553	11,805,082	78.5
Minnesota.....	34,252,519	23,640,856	20,444,668	86.5	10,611,663	8,571,853	80.8
Mississippi.....	21,708,947	14,053,194	11,419,277	81.3	7,655,753	6,468,007	84.5
Missouri.....	39,118,845	27,606,764	24,995,966	90.5	11,512,081	10,238,709	88.9
Montana.....	8,755,480	5,965,620	5,153,547	86.4	2,789,860	2,236,811	80.2
Nebraska.....	16,532,983	10,967,300	9,807,234	89.4	5,565,683	4,841,468	87.0
Nevada.....	1,126,365	839,629	708,345	84.4	286,736	232,843	81.2
New Hampshire.....	4,520,706	3,394,949	2,495,994	73.5	1,125,757	979,316	87.0
New Jersey.....	38,057,487	25,971,711	23,056,473	88.8	12,085,776	9,742,233	80.6
New Mexico.....	10,345,778	7,226,170	5,744,942	79.5	3,119,608	2,781,957	89.2
New York.....	108,851,137	77,819,606	70,198,620	90.2	31,031,531	25,626,866	82.6
North Carolina.....	26,897,358	16,817,621	13,642,681	81.1	10,079,737	9,068,028	90.0
North Dakota.....	6,374,829	4,171,773	3,603,001	86.4	2,203,056	1,888,712	85.7
Ohio.....	58,978,643	41,337,981	36,415,095	88.1	17,640,662	13,388,773	75.9
Oklahoma.....	27,741,287	18,471,229	15,037,595	81.4	9,270,058	7,667,551	82.7
Oregon.....	10,193,634	7,391,847	4,979,977	67.4	2,801,787	2,357,197	84.1
Pennsylvania.....	78,591,203	56,203,892	51,683,207	92.0	22,387,311	19,026,691	85.0
Rhode Island.....	5,590,308	3,843,785	3,316,886	86.3	1,746,523	1,287,357	73.7
South Carolina.....	20,831,365	15,665,225	13,794,139	88.1	5,166,140	3,858,811	74.7
South Dakota.....	7,095,352	4,685,486	4,155,722	88.7	2,409,866	2,152,970	89.3
Tennessee.....	21,466,444	14,657,605	12,800,762	87.3	6,808,839	5,269,879	77.4
Texas.....	63,258,161	40,836,613	34,465,698	84.4	22,421,548	19,889,748	88.7
Utah.....	8,552,356	5,155,041	4,712,851	91.4	3,397,315	3,043,766	89.6
Vermont.....	2,254,573	1,578,689	1,380,730	87.5	675,884	529,912	78.4
Virginia.....	12,090,408	8,435,800	6,960,957	82.5	3,654,608	2,981,363	81.6
Washington.....	15,440,622	10,907,055	9,037,946	82.9	4,533,567	3,814,140	84.1
West Virginia.....	24,869,848	16,956,056	14,851,467	87.6	7,913,792	6,642,182	83.9
Wisconsin.....	28,438,287	17,663,378	15,920,452	90.1	10,774,909	9,176,042	85.2
Wyoming.....	1,689,922	1,227,905	1,140,182	92.9	462,017	395,715	85.6
Hawaii.....	758,429	653,325	164,080	25.1	105,104	64,288	61.2
Puerto Rico.....	17,887,601	14,116,335	11,059,109	78.3	3,771,266	3,282,923	87.1
Virgin Islands.....	560,780	480,186	352,548	73.4	80,594	61,564	76.4
Undistributed by state ^a	484,949	484,949	453,163	93.4	.....	.....	.....

^a Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and Work Projects Administration reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Grand Total	Division of Operations									
		Airports and airways				Buildings		Conservation		Engineering surveys	
		Total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,738,835,157	\$376,457,549	3.0	\$1,329,850,874	10.6	\$448,343,326	3.6	\$52,049,374	0.4	
Alabama	187,892,177	149,869,329	10,936,955	5.8	20,530,871	10.9	1,875,987	1.0	749,966	0.4	
Arizona	54,958,249	45,047,345	3,015,722	5.5	8,379,159	15.3	677,577	1.3	7,745	(A)	
Arkansas	146,878,517	119,015,438	2,081,860	1.4	17,758,357	12.1	2,554,613	1.8	1,006,463	0.7	
California	633,083,701	413,276,101	31,009,729	4.9	78,488,655	12.4	11,165,876	6.5	3,418,036	0.5	
Colorado	141,958,539	105,938,965	7,226,467	5.1	16,720,888	11.7	8,990,720	6.3	383,362	0.3	
Connecticut	127,607,153	104,058,273	5,708,049	4.5	15,830,827	12.4	4,347,641	3.4	2,073,228	1.6	
Delaware	14,076,251	9,903,267	15,618	0.1	2,454,717	17.4	665,841	4.7			
District of Columbia	51,624,170	33,072,643	6,084,824	11.8	7,170,050	13.9	380,757	0.8			
Florida	172,476,523	127,435,069	19,908,974	11.5	30,645,592	17.8	3,069,689	1.8	497,574	0.3	
Georgia	184,401,430	136,816,435	5,639,022	3.1	19,291,468	10.5	930,907	0.5	998,855	0.5	
Idaho	53,493,449	45,889,167	1,448,969	2.7	5,394,983	10.1	13,876,074	25.9	34,999	0.1	
Illinois	944,597,742	720,072,021	19,602,959	2.1	59,145,132	6.3	23,819,752	2.5	2,454,264	0.3	
Indiana	362,040,098	306,207,010	5,632,353	1.5	32,451,110	9.0	25,524,108	7.0	271,313	0.1	
Iowa	152,899,788	124,025,328	3,055,291	2.0	12,409,759	8.1	6,846,165	4.5	1,386,083	0.9	
Kansas	157,920,661	125,887,605	2,946,824	1.9	14,145,365	9.0	13,025,177	8.2	337,019	0.2	
Kentucky	203,928,517	167,642,423	1,662,832	0.8	24,931,973	12.2	613,392	0.3	57,216	(A)	
Louisiana	169,288,130	133,367,180	3,984,977	2.4	19,806,754	11.7	3,298,632	1.9	1,294,037	0.8	
Maine	43,871,171	37,123,356	9,079,624	20.7	2,181,144	5.0	962,789	2.2	116,397	0.3	
Maryland	76,179,690	63,070,272	4,417,660	5.8	8,812,923	11.6	3,879,548	5.1	99,885	0.1	
Massachusetts	567,897,660	397,376,033	11,857,100	2.1	74,081,167	13.0	27,414,295	4.8	6,144,914	1.1	
Michigan	530,389,550	440,259,688	6,667,197	1.3	35,719,491	6.8	24,000,316	4.5	673,328	0.1	
Minnesota	311,787,392	241,144,908	7,359,910	2.4	42,795,115	13.7	12,249,299	3.9	1,031,858	0.3	
Mississippi	147,739,821	107,295,125	6,332,221	4.3	13,070,621	8.8	2,845,266	1.9	141,292	0.1	
Missouri	375,497,870	301,717,848	3,320,048	0.9	37,292,112	9.9	25,630,865	6.8	295,825	0.1	
Montana	84,383,187	65,771,354	2,967,521	3.5	7,255,094	8.6	8,826,044	10.5	210,190	0.2	
Nebraska	137,201,923	108,988,109	3,575,640	2.6	12,043,457	8.8	3,435,809	2.5	90,601	0.1	
Nevada	12,798,515	9,409,386	446,135	3.5	970,346	7.6	776,113	6.1	4,037	(A)	
New Hampshire	41,340,061	31,943,046	2,497,574	6.0	2,640,155	6.4	2,291,522	5.5	93,050	0.2	
New Jersey	482,910,836	370,949,506	7,872,652	1.6	54,608,112	11.3	14,372,706	3.0	3,307,167	0.7	
New Mexico	61,710,158	53,026,697	2,751,913	4.5	16,601,833	26.9	6,859,501	11.1	296,201	0.5	
New York	1,592,727,709	1,193,447,740	67,319,027	4.2	252,050,100	15.8	7,871,103	0.5	14,954,897	0.9	
North Carolina	166,091,125	121,973,051	7,255,753	4.4	19,994,037	12.0	2,055,572	1.2	368,833	0.2	
North Dakota	72,764,440	58,443,798	1,238,789	1.7	9,602,464	13.2	6,962,978	9.6	2,126	(A)	
Ohio	872,442,265	714,765,513	14,167,175	1.6	48,959,981	5.6	17,310,051	2.0	1,395,258	0.2	
Oklahoma	225,068,703	181,058,787	4,539,693	2.0	34,495,025	15.3	8,376,221	3.7	158,414	0.1	
Oregon	93,476,992	74,739,110	6,769,082	7.2	7,754,506	8.3	5,767,075	6.2	437,693	0.5	
Pennsylvania	1,113,397,766	897,430,242	19,519,984	1.8	81,772,602	7.3	30,151,349	2.7	3,499,113	0.3	
Rhode Island	72,608,899	56,390,922	928,017	1.3	6,718,919	9.2	4,697,816	6.5	236,705	0.3	
South Carolina	141,702,477	105,870,943	3,656,784	2.6	26,470,870	18.7	1,045,085	0.7			
South Dakota	79,738,220	62,294,521	1,372,307	1.7	8,089,115	10.2	8,205,678	10.3	110,803	0.1	
Tennessee	169,338,162	141,561,961	6,034,957	3.6	10,345,439	6.1	2,327,576	1.4	572,214	0.3	
Texas	381,016,063	268,154,333	9,742,731	2.6	41,406,092	10.9	13,549,289	3.6	195,321	0.1	
Utah	67,597,325	54,455,193	3,024,476	4.5	9,750,852	14.4	5,302,987	7.8	645,845	1.0	
Vermont	23,079,960	17,201,648	670,159	2.9	972,132	4.2	1,152,738	5.0	33,486	0.2	
Virginia	103,829,468	68,454,621	2,994,052	2.9	10,606,390	10.2	951,011	0.9	107,991	0.1	
Washington	191,657,925	153,903,476	12,513,610	6.5	15,694,100	8.2	19,072,499	10.0	680,368	0.4	
West Virginia	191,243,566	158,587,001	5,149,980	2.7	10,292,792	5.4	1,646,144	0.9			
Wisconsin	327,324,273	260,549,455	3,758,226	1.1	31,918,639	9.7	24,889,638	7.6	949,133	0.3	
Wyoming	21,602,056	15,709,823	557,712	2.6	2,026,831	9.4	1,431,308	6.6	226,269	1.0	
Alaska	20,743										
Hawaii	13,939,518	12,761,375	1,644,974	11.8	3,301,476	23.7	344,934	2.5			
Puerto Rico	30,727,297	25,014,761	4,372,993	14.2	4,001,282	13.0	25,293	0.1			
Virgin Islands	586,994	459,434	120,448	20.5							
Undistributed by state ^a	6,343,078	8,522									

^a Less than 0.05 percent.^b Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Highways, roads, and streets		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Sanitation		Water and sewer systems and other utilities		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$4,812,348,988	38.2	\$982,106,556	7.8	\$233,007,180	1.8	\$1,277,110,209	10.1	\$227,561,101	1.8
Alabama	95,064,044	50.6	3,056,841	1.6	6,882,419	3.7	10,342,446	5.5	429,800	0.2
Arizona	27,837,836	50.7	1,137,434	2.1	1,391,605	2.4	2,399,155	4.4	198,112	0.4
Arkansas	87,288,719	59.4	3,123,941	2.2	2,412,657	1.6	1,755,848	1.2	1,032,980	0.7
California	113,413,899	17.9	50,614,254	8.0	1,971,018	0.3	80,616,059	12.8	12,578,575	2.0
Colorado	50,002,671	35.2	6,094,766	4.3	1,839,617	1.3	11,626,755	8.2	3,053,719	2.2
Connecticut	41,895,270	32.8	10,821,928	8.5	3,413,939	2.7	18,656,210	14.6	1,311,181	1.1
Delaware	1,924,644	13.7	1,204,319	8.6	305,871	2.2	2,616,305	18.6	715,952	5.1
District of Columbia	6,706,872	13.0	1,861,213	3.6	222,128	0.4	8,733,299	16.9	1,913,500	3.7
Florida	53,470,949	31.0	4,821,108	2.8	4,042,722	2.3	9,295,171	5.4	1,683,290	1.0
Georgia	77,656,952	42.1	4,246,659	2.3	7,479,462	4.1	16,954,196	9.2	3,618,914	2.0
Idaho	16,452,489	30.7	1,706,743	3.2	1,276,442	2.4	4,975,670	9.3	722,798	1.3
Illinois	362,302,889	38.4	120,112,670	12.7	16,400,237	1.7	108,751,186	11.5	7,482,932	0.8
Indiana	180,484,443	49.9	24,951,213	6.9	6,168,732	1.7	25,695,713	7.1	5,027,992	1.4
Iowa	72,119,730	47.2	6,888,638	4.5	749,292	0.5	17,662,757	11.6	2,907,613	1.9
Kansas	63,609,352	40.3	17,857,882	11.3	3,904,748	2.5	9,331,292	5.9	729,946	0.5
Kentucky	114,160,156	56.0	3,245,550	1.6	3,105,691	1.5	12,135,141	6.0	7,730,472	3.8
Louisiana	68,393,575	40.4	19,442,705	11.5	3,547,631	2.1	11,638,888	6.9	1,959,978	1.2
Maine	17,452,917	40.7	1,730,903	3.9	9,866	(A)	4,343,884	9.9	845,832	1.9
Maryland	26,272,139	34.5	4,256,760	5.6	1,004,397	1.3	10,239,397	13.4	4,087,581	5.4
Massachusetts	133,767,502	23.6	33,079,498	5.8	1,946,797	0.3	78,808,097	13.9	30,276,663	5.4
Michigan	261,930,881	49.4	26,060,388	4.9	640,454	0.2	77,065,892	14.5	8,142,195	1.5
Minnesota	106,403,208	31.2	32,453,917	10.4	335,651	0.2	31,621,662	10.1	6,589,455	2.1
Mississippi	66,150,701	44.8	1,935,062	1.3	12,069,157	8.2	4,265,767	2.9	485,038	0.3
Missouri	159,092,435	12.3	20,079,144	5.3	8,101,157	2.2	38,210,163	10.2	9,696,079	2.6
Montana	34,209,596	40.5	4,797,241	5.7	1,856,062	2.2	4,673,839	5.5	975,717	1.2
Nebraska	61,266,351	44.7	7,028,262	5.1	2,596,070	1.9	16,745,805	12.2	2,206,114	1.6
Nevada	3,896,539	30.2	2,072,340	16.2	335,651	2.6	773,224	6.1	165,001	1.3
New Hampshire	9,274,578	22.4	3,758,458	9.1	40,804	0.1	9,384,219	22.7	1,962,686	4.8
New Jersey	169,370,980	25.0	53,849,515	11.1	6,382,717	1.3	54,124,250	11.2	7,061,407	1.5
New Mexico	17,552,715	28.5	2,478,168	4.0	1,942,772	3.1	3,728,015	6.1	815,549	1.3
New York	324,536,176	20.4	242,805,532	15.3	27,865,363	1.8	214,121,946	13.4	41,923,596	2.6
North Carolina	62,857,327	37.9	8,361,281	5.0	8,825,713	5.3	10,917,705	6.6	1,333,830	0.8
North Dakota	30,647,928	42.1	3,402,721	4.7	2,432,426	3.4	3,813,110	5.2	341,256	0.5
Ohio	438,701,397	50.2	81,625,966	9.4	6,356,481	0.7	94,264,940	10.8	11,984,234	1.4
Oklahoma	107,012,836	47.6	5,386,091	2.4	7,506,216	3.4	11,500,030	5.1	2,084,261	0.9
Oregon	37,783,555	40.4	4,288,858	4.6	1,467,906	1.6	8,247,011	8.8	2,223,394	2.4
Pennsylvania	616,067,677	55.3	56,098,157	5.0	13,270,580	1.2	73,110,960	6.6	3,939,820	0.4
Rhode Island	15,112,371	20.8	7,790,429	10.7	2,509,468	3.5	16,534,073	22.8	1,863,124	2.6
South Carolina	44,113,887	31.1	2,761,626	1.9	9,333,777	6.6	16,572,876	11.7	1,916,038	1.4
South Dakota	34,681,737	43.5	2,306,287	2.9	2,258,606	2.8	4,597,231	5.8	672,757	0.8
Tennessee	95,453,710	56.3	4,143,314	2.4	16,022,593	9.5	5,705,487	3.4	956,671	0.6
Texas	154,710,084	40.6	13,099,776	3.4	8,555,831	2.2	23,790,739	6.2	3,104,470	0.8
Utah	18,547,931	27.4	2,124,282	3.1	2,496,658	3.7	10,108,393	15.0	2,453,766	3.6
Vermont	10,438,582	45.2	571,996	2.5	2,966	(A)	2,542,203	11.0	817,386	3.5
Virginia	33,721,127	32.5	3,113,000	3.0	5,121,575	5.0	8,807,386	8.5	3,032,089	2.9
Washington	62,138,669	32.4	14,593,539	7.6	1,184,588	0.6	25,661,347	13.4	2,362,756	1.2
West Virginia	118,396,821	61.9	2,918,321	1.5	12,358,729	6.4	6,178,878	3.2	1,645,336	0.9
Wisconsin	82,358,803	25.2	49,964,005	15.3	1,987,545	0.6	50,903,870	15.6	13,819,596	4.2
Wyoming	7,151,375	34.5	1,302,203	6.3	571,964	2.6	1,567,945	7.3	514,216	2.4
Hawaii	6,460,397	46.3	493,857	3.6	835,095	2.7	445,648	3.2	68,089	0.5
Puerto Rico	11,031,709	35.9	120,682	0.4			548,046	1.8	4,079,661	13.3
Virgin Islands	329,854	56.2							9,132	1.6
Undistributed by state ^B									\$,522	0.1

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Service Division								Division of Training and Reemployment		Public Work Reserve		Miscellaneous A	
	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)									
	Total	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	
Total	\$2,780,779,857	\$905,772,205	7.2	\$511,367,557	4.1	\$1,363,640,095	10.8	\$62,988,251	0.5	\$943,463	(B)	\$7,611,225	0.1	
Alabama	36,804,047	9,958,561	5.3	5,354,711	2.9	21,580,775	11.5	794,679	0.4	18,231	(B)	315,891	0.2	
Arizona	10,208,239	3,810,150	6.9	1,778,890	3.2	4,679,229	8.5	227,126	0.4			-584,461	-1.1	
Arkansas	27,339,249	5,136,599	3.5	5,754,509	3.9	16,448,141	11.2	350,208	0.2	19,473	(B)	154,149	0.1	
California	215,878,446	86,802,342	13.7	26,381,262	4.2	102,694,842	16.2	4,518,658	0.7	42,951	(B)	-632,455	-0.1	
Colorado	35,321,400	8,806,450	6.2	3,971,470	2.8	22,543,480	15.9	737,651	0.5	19,339	(B)	-58,816	(B)	
Connecticut	23,046,085	9,326,674	7.3	4,879,259	3.8	8,840,152	6.9	677,558	0.5	25,132	(B)	-199,895	-0.1	
Delaware	3,998,915	1,379,496	9.8	413,311	2.9	2,206,108	15.7	170,057	1.2			4,012	(B)	
District of Columbia	17,984,828	4,186,845	8.1	6,166,393	11.9	7,631,590	14.8	523,355	1.0			43,344	0.1	
Florida	44,569,043	13,602,012	7.9	5,246,683	3.0	25,720,348	14.9	1,011,001	0.6	20,563	(B)	-559,153	-0.3	
Georgia	46,747,814	11,116,032	6.0	7,737,131	4.2	27,894,651	15.1	1,012,437	0.5	36,742	(B)	-211,998	-0.1	
Idaho	7,235,836	2,337,598	4.4	520,498	1.0	4,377,740	8.2	350,275	0.7	14,503	(B)	3,668	(B)	
Illinois	222,095,276	82,278,876	8.7	44,650,967	4.7	95,165,433	10.1	4,809,245	0.5	38,253	(B)	-2,417,053	-0.3	
Indiana	54,256,947	19,262,425	5.3	6,656,484	1.8	28,338,038	7.8	1,395,074	0.4	11,457	(B)	169,610	0.1	
Iowa	28,045,174	7,866,424	5.1	5,072,444	3.3	15,106,306	9.9	383,373	0.2	13,366	(B)	432,547	0.3	
Kansas	31,514,636	7,964,902	5.0	2,752,521	1.7	20,797,213	13.2	618,291	0.4	17,379	(B)	-117,250	-0.1	
Kentucky	35,837,317	9,967,850	4.9	6,918,722	3.4	18,950,745	9.3	882,421	0.4	14,578	(B)	-448,222	-0.2	
Louisiana	34,643,715	11,981,462	7.1	6,841,414	4.0	15,820,839	9.3	1,016,640	0.6	22,007	(B)	238,588	0.1	
Maine	6,614,822	1,558,534	3.6	1,136,267	2.6	3,920,021	8.9	181,135	0.4	293	(B)	-48,435	-0.1	
Maryland	12,571,531	4,352,122	5.7	3,631,628	4.8	4,587,781	6.0	466,439	0.6	12,849	(B)	58,599	0.1	
Massachusetts	168,247,639	46,253,371	8.1	37,120,123	6.6	84,874,145	14.9	2,227,907	0.4	33,041	(B)	13,040	(B)	
Michigan	87,441,738	30,887,627	5.8	21,135,179	4.0	35,418,932	6.7	3,593,149	0.7	44,815	(B)	-949,840	-0.2	
Minnesota	69,387,485	20,565,768	6.6	17,459,412	5.6	31,362,305	10.1	923,672	0.3	22,068	(B)	309,259	0.1	
Mississippi	39,362,318	10,868,371	7.4	4,597,714	3.1	23,896,233	16.2	973,852	0.6	26,593	(B)	81,933	0.1	
Missouri	72,558,986	14,681,674	3.9	12,424,622	3.3	45,452,690	12.1	1,386,413	0.4	17,928	(B)	-183,305	(B)	
Montana	18,538,131	4,515,582	5.4	3,346,721	4.0	10,675,828	12.6	243,167	0.3	12,129	(B)	-181,594	-0.2	
Nebraska	27,959,324	9,201,147	6.7	4,603,248	3.3	14,554,929	10.3	362,369	0.3	14,852	(B)	-122,731	-0.1	
Nevada	3,371,839	966,171	7.8	529,080	4.1	1,846,588	14.4	17,789	0.1			-499	(B)	
New Hampshire	9,055,020	1,755,255	4.3	1,105,076	2.7	6,194,689	15.0	306,452	0.8	17,132	(B)	18,411	(B)	
New Jersey	109,442,322	33,821,274	7.0	33,676,092	7.0	41,944,956	8.7	2,185,993	0.5	24,957	(B)	308,058	0.1	
New Mexico	8,167,820	2,659,595	4.3	619,801	1.0	4,888,424	7.9	251,459	0.4	12,764	(B)	251,418	0.4	
New York	377,314,738	173,544,593	10.9	68,469,779	4.3	135,300,366	8.5	7,648,044	0.5	45,316	(B)	14,271,871	0.9	
North Carolina	43,613,623	13,443,389	8.1	3,867,012	2.3	26,303,222	15.9	521,420	0.3	21,350	(B)	-38,319	(B)	
North Dakota	14,267,891	4,237,501	5.8	2,954,638	4.1	7,075,752	9.7	104,895	0.1	12,295	(B)	-64,439	-0.1	
Ohio	156,106,144	49,525,156	5.7	29,934,789	3.4	76,646,199	8.8	3,576,700	0.4	17,082	(B)	-2,023,174	-0.2	
Oklahoma	43,098,859	9,732,658	4.3	4,220,882	1.9	29,145,319	12.9	803,057	0.4	11,267	(B)	96,733	(B)	
Oregon	17,917,217	5,962,017	6.4	3,162,187	3.4	8,793,013	9.4	792,534	0.8	15,307	(B)	12,824	(B)	
Pennsylvania	211,131,161	56,508,862	5.1	46,727,660	4.2	107,894,639	9.7	4,872,178	0.4	36,913	(B)	-72,728	(B)	
Rhode Island	15,767,796	4,674,967	6.4	2,162,110	3.0	8,930,719	12.3	421,750	0.6	270	(B)	28,161	(B)	
South Carolina	35,337,886	11,113,492	7.8	1,493,751	1.0	22,820,643	16.1	638,318	0.5	11,589	(B)	-156,250	-0.1	
South Dakota	17,341,260	3,487,074	4.4	2,164,804	2.7	11,689,382	14.7	156,476	0.2	13,062	(B)	-67,099	-0.1	
Tennessee	26,530,884	5,957,208	3.5	3,999,502	2.4	16,574,174	9.8	1,485,739	0.9	16,946	(B)	-257,368	-0.2	
Texas	110,813,985	24,052,341	6.3	13,057,637	3.4	73,704,007	19.4	2,056,252	0.5	45,856	(B)	-54,363	(B)	
Utah	12,345,416	4,456,564	6.6	1,540,408	2.3	6,348,444	9.4	781,741	1.2	23,508	(B)	-8,533	(B)	
Vermont	5,827,339	1,801,902	7.8	1,661,362	7.2	2,364,075	10.3	44,214	0.2	225	(B)	6,534	(B)	
Virginia	34,719,510	8,943,372	8.6	6,338,686	6.1	19,437,452	18.7	617,201	0.6	19,716	(B)	18,420	(B)	
Washington	37,003,344	10,888,010	5.7	7,973,168	4.2	18,142,166	9.5	858,743	0.4	12,951	(B)	-130,589	-0.1	
West Virginia	31,744,750	10,861,097	5.7	2,713,896	1.4	18,169,757	9.5	1,130,824	0.6	10,982	(B)	-239,991	-0.1	
Wisconsin	64,340,391	25,223,562	7.7	20,382,668	6.2	18,734,161	5.7	2,846,387	0.9	13,781	(B)	-425,741	-0.1	
Wyoming	5,672,508	1,466,146	6.8	769,460	3.6	3,436,902	15.9	216,654	1.0			3,071	(B)	
Alaska	20,743	20,743	100.0											
Hawaii	1,076,352	336,608	2.4	265,349	1.9	474,395	3.4	31,762	0.2			70,029	0.5	
Puerto Rico	4,206,680	432,577	1.4	228,858	0.8	3,545,245	11.5	543,287	1.8			962,569	3.1	
Virgin Islands	127,374	26,447	4.5	4,015	0.7	96,912	16.5					186	(B)	
Undistributed by state C	6,058,064	1,174,730	18.4	4,883,334	76.7			242,230	3.8	61,652	1.0	-27,390		

A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

State	Division of Operations									
	Grand total	Total	Airports and airways		Buildings		Conservation		Engineering surveys	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$1,225,648,254	\$870,076,294	\$102,415,437	8.4	\$144,153,927	11.8	\$25,728,581	2.1	\$6,441,615	0.5
Alabama.....	28,275,223	22,009,644	6,678,649	23.6	1,743,552	6.2	102,045	0.4	158,743	0.6
Arizona.....	6,710,865	5,294,954	1,467,745	21.9	531,397	7.9	—	(B)	—	—
Arkansas.....	20,277,252	15,089,680	620,788	3.1	2,067,256	10.2	162,418	0.8	60,621	0.3
California.....	61,415,727	36,985,561	7,550,334	12.3	7,132,298	11.6	1,156,040	1.9	265,014	0.4
Colorado.....	13,445,358	8,830,398	2,114,833	15.7	1,570,472	11.7	249,430	1.9	81,273	0.6
Connecticut.....	6,189,903	4,572,761	1,927,407	31.1	522,895	8.5	40,358	0.6	160,311	2.6
Delaware.....	1,497,782	1,048,656	15,618	1.0	668,390	44.6	22,158	1.5	—	—
District of Columbia.....	5,915,153	3,678,788	1,246,447	21.1	596,527	10.1	62	(B)	—	—
Florida.....	27,412,854	21,867,075	8,798,751	32.1	6,262,632	22.8	9,304	(B)	—	—
Georgia.....	24,610,390	16,855,930	2,142,517	8.7	2,282,295	9.3	74,926	0.3	34,379	0.1
Idaho.....	6,710,000	5,253,580	418,629	6.2	774,816	11.6	1,448,769	21.6	19,882	0.3
Illinois.....	81,126,429	54,376,878	4,515,422	5.6	6,210,896	7.6	1,911,635	2.4	22,367	(B)
Indiana.....	27,688,379	20,499,579	1,239,810	4.5	3,709,675	13.4	248,107	0.9	775	(B)
Iowa.....	18,067,782	13,624,432	525,735	2.9	2,256,080	12.5	324,149	1.8	318,803	1.8
Kansas.....	16,253,196	11,259,852	698,671	4.3	2,826,794	17.4	384,856	2.4	48,854	0.3
Kentucky.....	25,465,611	20,790,311	623,667	2.5	2,262,520	8.9	7,406	(B)	37	(B)
Louisiana.....	23,169,639	17,469,435	1,989,352	8.6	2,319,855	10.0	240,754	1.0	181,344	0.8
Maine.....	6,358,128	5,481,365	4,354,268	68.5	240,084	3.8	27,715	0.4	18,263	0.3
Maryland.....	8,038,767	6,834,572	2,408,271	30.0	1,057,264	13.2	1,240,820	15.4	—	—
Massachusetts.....	49,838,071	35,453,853	4,309,929	8.7	10,404,262	20.9	430,858	0.9	843,746	1.7
Michigan.....	43,925,139	31,020,679	1,871,159	4.3	2,625,754	6.0	329,881	0.8	4,653	(B)
Minnesota.....	34,252,519	23,655,079	2,803,840	8.2	4,654,782	13.6	941,947	2.7	124,071	0.4
Mississippi.....	21,708,947	15,108,919	2,687,901	12.4	1,669,483	7.7	412,834	1.9	—	—
Missouri.....	39,118,845	28,276,332	808,037	2.1	5,985,144	15.3	580,088	1.5	6,838	(B)
Montana.....	8,755,480	5,975,027	1,070,489	12.2	910,711	10.4	884,174	10.1	12,225	0.1
Nebraska.....	16,532,983	12,547,544	1,130,100	6.8	2,267,234	13.7	775,678	4.7	20,618	0.1
Nevada.....	1,126,365	660,949	106,311	9.5	142,207	12.6	20,283	1.8	46	(B)
New Hampshire.....	4,520,706	3,361,640	851,251	18.8	725,054	16.0	38,519	0.9	49,184	1.1
New Jersey.....	38,057,487	25,577,482	1,236,810	3.3	5,692,573	14.9	1,069,272	2.8	282,038	0.7
New Mexico.....	10,345,778	8,491,643	1,283,844	12.4	2,816,021	27.2	1,434,509	13.9	87,178	0.8
New York.....	108,851,137	75,387,443	3,117,043	2.9	17,658,832	16.2	386,130	0.4	1,961,809	1.8
North Carolina.....	26,897,358	18,507,273	3,193,634	11.7	2,345,177	8.7	267,389	1.0	26,777	0.1
North Dakota.....	6,374,829	4,755,996	368,453	5.8	1,101,254	17.3	566,973	8.9	—	—
Ohio.....	58,978,643	41,066,310	2,926,869	5.0	1,142,216	1.9	118,459	0.2	232,992	0.4
Oklahoma.....	27,741,287	19,681,004	2,899,491	10.5	3,250,075	11.7	2,621,983	9.5	2,195	(B)
Oregon.....	10,193,634	8,041,295	2,737,217	26.9	847,683	8.3	320,414	3.1	45,216	0.4
Pennsylvania.....	78,591,203	54,416,633	1,328,967	1.7	9,940,970	12.6	1,928,745	2.5	788,188	1.0
Rhode Island.....	5,590,308	3,790,474	609,974	10.9	510,786	9.1	12,568	0.2	7,021	0.1
South Carolina.....	20,831,365	16,013,501	629,190	3.0	3,621,525	17.4	97,989	0.5	—	—
South Dakota.....	7,095,352	5,030,698	320,011	4.5	1,418,829	20.0	360,819	5.1	19,759	0.3
Tennessee.....	21,466,444	15,649,940	419,849	2.0	1,308,367	7.0	268,521	1.3	113,082	0.5
Texas.....	63,258,161	44,296,058	5,897,210	9.3	6,653,541	10.5	1,104,067	1.7	62,167	0.1
Utah.....	8,552,356	6,206,493	105,747	1.2	1,130,390	13.2	688,690	8.1	192,306	2.3
Vermont.....	2,254,573	1,466,822	363,910	16.1	104,957	4.7	87,075	3.9	—	—
Virginia.....	12,090,408	7,799,068	780,218	6.5	1,854,960	15.3	174,941	1.4	73	(B)
Washington.....	15,440,622	11,013,470	3,410,576	22.1	1,671,844	10.8	680,784	4.4	67,937	0.4
West Virginia.....	24,869,848	18,626,100	1,556,408	6.2	1,325,457	5.3	28,1008	1.1	—	—
Wisconsin.....	28,438,287	20,077,317	1,070,789	3.8	3,502,861	12.3	1,108,842	3.9	120,830	0.4
Wyoming.....	1,689,922	976,479	115,041	6.8	240,288	14.2	84,428	5.0	—	—
Hawaii.....	758,429	697,348	556,792	73.4	39,593	5.2	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	17,887,601	13,943,018	2,391,105	13.3	1,355,439	7.6	—	(B)	—	—
Virgin Islands.....	560,780	459,434	120,448	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undistributed by state C.....	484,949	8,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Credit due to return of material to sponsor after completion of project.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Continued

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Highways, roads, and streets		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Sanitation		Water and sewer systems and other utilities		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$393,410,623	32.1	\$40,880,833	3.3	\$10,598,785	0.9	\$116,645,079	9.5	\$29,801,414	2.4
Alabama	11,699,614	41.4	143,548	0.5	310,326	1.1	1,168,349	4.1	4,818	(A)
Arizona	2,981,251	44.4	350	(A)	7,982	0.1	278,455	4.2	27,843	0.4
Arkansas	11,769,971	58.0	36,477	0.2	17,745	0.1	316,326	1.5	38,078	0.2
California	12,300,142	20.0	974,416	1.6	7,475	(A)	5,979,502	9.7	1,620,340	2.6
Colorado	3,418,212	25.4	429,388	3.2	118,965	0.9	823,189	6.1	24,636	0.2
Connecticut	1,103,023	17.8	115,323	1.9	12,244	0.2	651,046	10.5	40,154	0.6
Delaware	152,499	10.2	12,866	0.9	78,846	5.3	91,623	6.1	6,656	0.4
District of Columbia	327,951	5.5	12,908	0.2	8,164	0.1	671,484	11.4	815,245	13.8
Florida	5,077,741	18.5	42,536	0.2	466,117	1.7	635,667	2.3	574,327	2.1
Georgia	8,490,138	34.5	196,142	0.8	655,056	2.7	2,584,230	10.5	396,247	1.6
Idaho	1,954,613	29.1	92,064	1.4	51,456	0.8	425,345	6.3	68,006	1.0
Illinois	24,076,544	29.7	7,252,034	8.9	643,157	0.8	8,796,247	10.8	948,576	1.2
Indiana	11,745,284	42.4	48,120	1.7	143,550	0.5	2,916,828	10.5	37,130	0.1
Iowa	8,319,759	46.2	215,428	1.2	3,371	(A)	1,594,635	8.8	66,472	0.4
Kansas	4,965,931	30.6	1,040,773	6.4	312,032	1.9	947,562	5.8	34,379	0.2
Kentucky	12,989,439	51.0	61,900	0.2	143,922	0.6	1,016,692	4.0	3,684,728	14.5
Louisiana	10,211,327	44.1	587,396	2.5	350,161	1.5	1,601,864	6.9	167,422	0.7
Maine	646,834	10.2	60,171	1.0	—	—	92,818	1.4	41,212	0.6
Maryland	919,083	11.4	51,297	0.6	5,751	0.1	685,688	8.5	460,398	5.8
Massachusetts	9,124,042	18.3	1,598,466	3.2	—	—	5,932,860	11.9	2,809,690	5.6
Michigan	17,781,002	40.5	805,350	1.8	—	—	6,790,913	15.4	811,967	1.8
Minnesota	9,316,334	27.2	1,508,385	4.4	—	—	3,633,344	10.6	671,776	1.9
Mississippi	8,090,351	37.3	82,663	0.4	1,444,696	6.7	510,193	2.3	210,798	1.0
Missouri	13,415,042	34.3	2,012,831	5.1	330,113	0.8	3,980,853	10.2	1,157,386	3.0
Montana	2,498,337	28.6	200,224	2.3	6,697	0.1	334,874	3.8	57,296	0.7
Nebraska	5,839,330	35.3	314,571	1.9	197,089	1.2	1,881,014	11.4	121,910	0.7
Nevada	180,031	16.0	111,238	9.9	13,545	1.2	80,259	7.1	7,029	0.6
New Hampshire	702,239	15.5	182,424	4.0	3,451	0.1	729,225	16.1	80,293	1.8
New Jersey	9,655,316	25.4	1,585,856	4.2	855,684	2.2	4,888,844	12.8	311,089	0.8
New Mexico	1,946,466	18.8	135,062	1.3	58,843	0.6	594,726	5.8	134,994	1.3
New York	23,334,514	21.4	9,696,182	8.9	623,011	0.6	15,626,772	14.4	2,983,150	2.7
North Carolina	9,690,143	36.0	587,793	2.2	534,590	2.0	1,713,999	6.4	147,771	0.6
North Dakota	2,302,448	36.1	115,882	1.8	18,257	0.3	262,351	4.1	20,378	0.3
Ohio	25,453,339	43.2	2,311,815	3.9	53,699	0.1	7,317,438	12.5	1,479,483	2.5
Oklahoma	8,741,882	31.5	365,038	1.3	285,038	1.0	1,167,733	4.2	347,569	1.3
Oregon	2,524,348	24.8	111,752	1.1	8,166	0.1	1,398,059	13.7	51,440	0.5
Pennsylvania	29,725,212	37.8	2,606,913	3.4	465,935	0.6	6,557,571	8.3	1,014,132	1.3
Rhode Island	809,685	14.5	222,000	4.0	18,736	1.2	1,465,251	26.2	89,253	1.6
South Carolina	5,793,945	27.8	63,216	0.3	506,475	2.4	3,979,394	19.1	1,351,767	6.5
South Dakota	2,162,403	30.5	117,926	1.7	167,414	2.4	457,544	6.4	5,993	0.1
Tennessee	11,395,609	53.1	284,477	1.3	550,418	2.6	1,085,811	5.1	23,806	0.1
Texas	23,158,025	36.6	1,086,034	1.7	249,487	0.4	4,407,196	7.0	1,678,391	2.7
Utah	2,101,950	24.6	96,224	1.1	36,613	0.4	1,591,042	18.6	263,561	3.1
Vermont	573,481	25.4	25,305	1.1	—	—	88,286	3.9	223,808	9.9
Virginia	3,555,663	29.4	61,372	0.5	46,579	0.4	1,243,615	10.3	81,647	0.7
Washington	2,082,316	13.5	338,575	2.2	44,605	0.3	2,673,476	17.3	43,357	0.3
West Virginia	13,971,159	56.2	490,576	2.0	267,433	1.1	717,090	2.9	16,969	0.1
Wisconsin	7,943,605	27.9	1,907,811	6.7	77,743	0.3	3,815,342	13.4	529,494	1.9
Wyoming	384,466	22.8	3,574	0.2	—	—	143,667	8.5	5,015	0.3
Hawaii	79,750	10.5	—	—	—	—	21,111	2.8	192	0.1
Puerto Rico	5,598,980	31.3	7,061	(A)	353,148	2.0	247,676	1.4	3,989,689	22.3
Virgin Islands	329,854	58.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,132	1.6
Undistributed by state ^B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,522	1.3

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Concluded

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

State	Service Division						Division of Training and Reemployment		Public Work Reserve		Miscellaneous A		
	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)								
	Total	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent		
Total.	\$328,598,595	\$104,417,530	8.5	\$51,445,787	4.2	\$172,735,278	14.1	\$29,031,162	2.4	\$943,463	0.1	—\$3,001,260	—0.3
Alabama.....	5,861,254	1,868,510	6.6	658,190	2.3	3,334,554	11.8	514,093	1.8	18,231	0.1	—127,999	—0.5
Arizona.....	1,445,598	597,993	8.9	168,342	2.5	679,263	10.1	123,596	1.9	—	—	—153,283	—2.3
Arkansas.....	4,954,336	763,711	3.7	1,110,694	5.5	3,079,931	15.2	216,763	1.1	19,473	0.1	—3,000	(B)
California.....	22,774,730	9,571,229	15.6	2,193,313	3.6	11,010,188	17.9	2,194,033	3.6	42,951	0.1	—581,548	—0.9
Colorado.....	4,506,271	1,207,272	9.0	620,596	4.6	2,678,403	19.9	381,247	2.8	19,339	0.2	—291,897	—2.2
Connecticut.....	1,732,285	570,288	9.2	234,706	3.8	927,291	15.0	82,223	1.3	25,132	0.4	—222,498	—3.5
Delaware.....	409,970	224,653	15.0	78,805	5.3	106,512	7.1	39,158	2.6	—	—	—2	(B)
District of Columbia.....	1,996,037	454,876	7.7	516,664	8.7	994,497	16.8	166,642	2.8	—	—	103,686	1.8
Florida.....	5,422,830	1,539,945	5.6	580,869	2.1	3,302,016	12.1	519,611	1.9	20,563	0.1	—417,225	—1.5
Georgia.....	7,669,430	2,070,264	8.4	1,100,120	4.5	4,499,046	18.3	553,513	2.3	36,742	0.1	—505,225	—2.1
Idaho.....	1,267,423	397,589	5.9	71,315	1.1	798,519	11.9	229,514	3.4	14,503	0.2	—55,020	—0.8
Illinois.....	25,201,423	9,028,812	11.1	4,741,636	5.8	11,430,975	14.1	2,411,477	3.0	38,253	0.1	—901,602	—1.1
Indiana.....	6,655,542	2,897,500	10.5	778,248	2.8	2,979,794	10.8	684,832	2.5	11,457	(B)	—163,031	—0.6
Iowa.....	4,313,956	1,381,205	7.7	502,406	2.8	2,430,345	13.5	237,947	1.3	13,366	0.1	—181,919	—1.0
Kansas.....	4,628,361	1,246,071	7.7	294,709	1.8	3,087,581	19.0	370,755	2.3	17,379	0.1	—23,151	—0.2
Kentucky.....	4,482,502	1,055,149	4.1	875,269	3.4	2,552,084	10.0	428,344	1.7	14,578	0.1	—250,124	—1.0
Louisiana.....	4,800,364	1,501,931	6.5	1,070,767	4.6	2,227,666	9.6	593,117	2.6	22,007	0.1	104,716	0.5
Maine.....	899,171	162,643	2.6	107,250	1.7	629,278	9.9	72,490	1.1	293	(B)	—95,191	—1.5
Maryland.....	1,213,395	425,654	5.3	307,347	3.8	480,394	6.0	79,501	1.0	12,849	0.2	—101,550	—1.3
Massachusetts.....	12,781,706	3,367,348	6.7	2,749,804	5.5	6,664,554	13.4	996,450	2.0	33,041	0.1	573,021	1.1
Michigan.....	11,373,975	4,151,809	9.5	2,125,012	4.8	5,097,154	11.6	1,348,058	3.1	44,815	0.1	137,612	0.3
Minnesota.....	9,641,086	3,213,240	9.4	1,873,280	5.5	4,554,566	13.3	634,064	1.8	22,068	0.1	300,222	0.9
Mississippi.....	5,952,539	2,443,614	11.2	74,861	0.3	3,434,064	15.8	620,128	2.9	26,593	0.1	768	(B)
Missouri.....	10,346,260	3,201,797	8.2	1,236,725	3.1	5,907,738	15.1	789,486	2.0	17,928	0.1	—311,161	—0.8
Montana.....	2,701,544	624,402	7.1	645,978	7.4	1,431,164	16.1	159,594	1.8	12,129	0.1	—92,814	—1.1
Nebraska.....	3,881,560	1,432,562	8.7	555,208	3.4	1,893,790	11.5	281,001	1.7	14,852	0.1	—191,974	—1.2
Nevada.....	457,042	136,246	12.1	68,255	6.1	252,541	22.4	3,628	0.3	—	—	4,746	0.4
New Hampshire.....	1,005,421	205,149	4.5	111,817	2.5	688,455	15.2	142,211	3.2	17,132	0.4	—5,698	—0.1
New Jersey.....	11,742,623	3,868,841	10.2	3,223,598	8.5	4,650,184	12.2	763,493	2.0	24,957	0.1	—51,068	—0.1
New Mexico.....	1,540,744	406,443	3.9	111,602	1.1	1,022,699	9.9	196,786	1.9	12,764	0.1	103,841	1.0
New York.....	30,602,510	9,882,673	9.1	6,810,914	6.3	13,908,923	12.8	2,543,015	2.3	45,316	(B)	272,853	0.2
North Carolina.....	7,441,334	2,709,486	10.1	642,761	2.4	4,089,087	15.2	261,830	1.0	21,350	0.1	665,571	2.5
North Dakota.....	1,608,842	617,495	9.7	231,406	3.6	759,941	11.9	34,221	0.6	12,295	0.2	—36,525	—0.6
Ohio.....	16,747,471	5,733,165	9.7	2,811,924	4.8	8,202,382	13.9	1,483,446	2.5	17,082	(B)	—335,666	—0.6
Oklahoma.....	7,299,280	1,904,192	6.9	649,506	2.3	4,745,582	17.1	572,373	2.1	11,267	(B)	177,363	0.6
Oregon.....	2,010,508	720,537	7.1	281,198	2.8	1,008,773	9.9	306,783	3.0	15,307	0.1	—183,259	—1.8
Pennsylvania.....	22,016,367	6,494,733	8.3	3,950,220	5.0	11,571,414	14.7	1,863,705	2.4	36,913	0.1	257,585	0.3
Rhode Island.....	1,571,828	577,150	10.3	205,884	3.7	788,794	14.1	149,721	2.7	270	(B)	78,015	1.4
South Carolina.....	4,532,700	1,113,686	5.3	160,008	0.8	3,259,006	15.6	273,931	1.3	11,589	0.1	—30,356	—0.1
South Dakota.....	1,950,134	541,625	7.6	332,227	4.7	1,076,282	15.1	83,566	1.2	13,062	0.2	17,892	0.2
Tennessee.....	5,194,954	1,038,420	4.8	629,643	2.9	3,526,891	16.4	874,978	4.1	16,946	0.1	—270,374	—1.3
Texas.....	17,832,683	4,456,218	7.0	1,696,006	2.7	11,680,459	18.5	1,319,494	2.1	45,856	0.1	—235,930	—0.4
Utah.....	1,860,242	649,789	7.6	174,749	2.0	1,035,704	12.1	400,068	4.7	23,508	0.3	62,045	0.7
Vermont.....	778,377	260,739	11.6	218,130	9.7	289,508	13.3	24,533	1.1	225	(B)	—15,384	—0.7
Virginia.....	4,248,931	1,327,697	11.0	600,051	5.0	2,321,183	19.2	200,442	1.6	19,716	0.2	—177,749	—1.5
Washington.....	4,069,666	1,183,880	7.7	410,191	2.7	2,475,595	16.0	346,067	2.2	12,951	0.1	—1,532	(B)
West Virginia.....	5,765,523	1,986,534	8.0	290,528	1.2	3,488,461	14.0	444,077	1.8	10,982	(B)	23,166	0.1
Wisconsin.....	7,163,488	2,488,333	8.7	2,045,765	7.2	2,629,390	9.2	1,381,072	4.9	13,781	0.1	—197,371	—0.7
Wyoming.....	691,056	191,458	11.3	71,601	4.2	427,997	25.3	51,549	3.1	—	—	—29,162	—1.7
Hawaii.....	10,814	3,212	0.4	4,687	0.6	2,915	0.4	170	(B)	—	—	50,097	6.6
Puerto Rico.....	3,071,789	354,247	2.0	180,510	1.0	2,537,032	14.2	406,723	2.3	—	—	466,071	2.6
Virgin Islands.....	101,160	26,447	4.7	—	—	74,713	13.3	—	—	—	—	186	0.1
Undistributed by state C.....	399,560	139,068	21.5	260,492	40.4	—	—	175,643	27.2	61,652	9.6	—160,428	—

^A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund overpayments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

^B Less than 0.05 percent.

^C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XIV.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

APPENDIX

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Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Number	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:							
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles	643,977	Public buildings, excluding utility plants and airport buildings:	Number	34,056	4,592	83,170
Rural roads—total	Miles	566,322	Public buildings—total	Number	5,832	2,174	31,930
High-type surface—total	Miles	54,626	Educational—total	Number	112	67	835
New construction	Miles	33,510	Libraries	Number	5,690	2,107	31,092
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	21,116	Schools	Number	8,579	627	5,761
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	511,696	Recreational—total	Number	406	147	453
Urban streets—total	Miles	66,392	Auditoriums	Number	1,220	272	737
High-type surface—total	Miles	29,067	Gymnasiums	Number	6,953	298	4,574
New construction	Miles	18,056	Other	Number	1,476	312	4,317
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	11,011	Offices and administrative	Number	172	37	2,069
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	37,325	Hospitals	Number	1,382	57	5,603
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	11,263	Penal institutions	Number	316	71	2,282
High-type surface—total	Miles	2,893	Dormitories	Number	2,458	224	1,992
New construction	Miles	1,795	Firehouses	Number	2,312	176	3,635
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	1,098	Garages	Number	328	61	470
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	8,370	Storage	Number	1,918	81	4,133
			Armories	Number	9,081	629	20,143
			Barns and stables	Number			
			Other	Number			
Bridges and viaducts—total	(Number) (Linear feet)	77,053 2,563,467	Outdoor recreational facilities:				
			Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers	Number	2,272	127	793
Wood	(Number) (Linear feet)	55,148 1,722,524	Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	Number	51	5	278
Steel	(Number) (Linear feet)	6,416 339,307	Parks	Area in acres	1,737	46	13,723
Masonry	(Number) (Linear feet)	15,489 501,576	Playgrounds—total	Number	1,650	184	6,287
				Area in acres	74,831	6,258	455,645
				Number	3,036	106	9,527
Culverts	(Number) (Linear feet)	1,036,551 29,065,174	School	Number	1,827	85	8,182
Roadside drainage ditch and pipe	Miles	77,145	Other	Number	1,209	21	1,345
Sidewalks and paths—total	Miles	23,006	Athletic fields	(Number) (Area in acres)	2,980 17,168	68	2,441
Paved	Miles	19,615	Handball courts	Number	1,788	248	14,421
Unpaved	Miles	3,391	Horseshoe courts	Number	2,221	157	157
Curbs	Miles	24,547	Tennis courts	Number	9,971	153	153
Gutters	Miles	5,341	Swimming pools	Number	791	336	3,085
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	3,265	Wading pools	Surface area in sq. ft.	8,344,000	81	5,411,000
Road and street lighting	(Number of light standards) (Miles of road equipped)	30,233 832	Ice skating areas	Surface area in sq. ft.	2,528,003	84	344,000
Traffic signs erected	Number	912,359	Ski trails	Miles	1,098	59	59
Traffic control line painted	Miles of line	5,231	Ski jumps	Number	65	15	15
Roadside landscaping	Miles of road		Bandshells	Number	228	74	74
Car and railroad track removal	Miles		Outdoor theatres	Number	136	31	31
			Golf courses	Number of holes	249	375	375
				Area in acres	18,125	4,933	4,933
						37,346	37,346

(Continued on next page)

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE XIV.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	Number			Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement			New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Public utilities and sanitation:					Airport etc.—Continued.				
Utility plants—total	Number	2,669	117	1,151	Airport buildings—total	Number	1,139	171	
Electric power plants	Number	46	16	168	Administrative and terminal	Number	134	29	
Incinerator plants	Number	132	1	61	Hangers	Number	227	15	
Pumping stations	Number	1,298	16	357	Other	Number	778	127	
Sewage treatment plants	Number	944	66	407	Taxi strips—total	Linear feet	814,000	49,000	
Water treatment plants	Number	249	18	158	High-type surface	Linear feet	601,000	35,000	
Water mains and distribution lines	Miles	15,758		3,522	Low-type surface	Linear feet	153,000	14,000	
Water consumer connections	Number	413,998		458,900	Aprons—total	Square yards	3,825,000	520,000	
Water wells	Number	3,944		1,945	High-type surface	Square yards	3,430,000	517,000	
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc	(Capacity in gallons)	2,942		727	Low-type surface	Square yards	395,000	3,000	
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	1,611,014,000		24,136,737,000	Turning circles	Square yards	1,125,000	136,000	
Sewerage service connections	Number	23,708		3,317	Airport drainage	Number of airports	199	67	
Manholes and catch basins	Number	585,172		42,706	Airport drainage ditch and pipe	Linear feet	8,916,000	624,000	
Sanitary privies	Number	795,344		417,958	Landing areas floodlighted	Number of light standards	16,003	3,182	
Mosquito control drainage lines	Miles of ditch and pipe	2,287,070		37,504	Boundary lights	Number	25	3	
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles	15,204		18,986	Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	13,809	3,772	
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems	Miles	3,824		2,352	Airway beacons	Number	84	18	
Electric power lines	Miles of line	1,575		1,850	Miscellaneous:	Acres		202,071	
Pipe lines, other than water and sewer	Miles	3,326		1,243	Landscaping, other than roadside and parks	Number	818	76	
Flood and erosion control, irrigation, conservation:					Ornamental pools and fountains	Number	1,237	147	
Fish hatcheries	Number	161	131	158	Monuments and historic markers	Miles of ditch and pipe	6,477	17,939	
Firebreaks	Miles	6,309		913	Drainage (other than road, airport, and mosquito control)	Miles	16,872	23,025	
Reforestation	Acres	8,190,117		175,539,000	Fencing	(Number)	429,182	97,305	
Planting oysters	Bushels planted	680		1,082	Tunnels	(Linear feet)	360	339,000	
Levees and embankments	Miles	192		6	Docks, wharves, and piers	Feet of usable waterfront	131,000	339,000	
Jetties and breakwaters	Miles	168		54	Artificial channels, other than irrigation and drainage	(Area in sq. ft.)	4,462,000	19,206,000	
Bulkheads	Miles					Miles	96	199	
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,775		133					
Riprap	Sq. yd. of surface	17,025,000		1,990,000					
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles			4,347					
Streambed improvement	Miles			8,199					
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume	1,342		5,301					
Airport and airway facilities:									
Landing fields	(Number)	285	108	415					
	(Area in acres)	47,050	8,408	78,439					
Runways—Total	Linear feet	4,061,000		1,024,000					
High-type surface	Linear feet	2,920,000		571,000					
Low-type surface	Linear feet	1,171,000		453,000					

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TABLE XIV.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	Number
Education activities: ^a			Welfare activities—Continued.		
Adult education:			Sewing—Continued.		
Literacy and naturalization	Enrollees	98,646	Garments produced	Continued.	
Vocational training	Enrollees	55,412	Girls	Number	76,299,000
Correspondence work	Enrollees	8,700	Infants	Number	44,364,000
Homemaking and parent education	Enrollees	87,218	Diapers	Number	28,629,000
Other	Enrollees	165,746			
Lectures and forums	Persons attending	59,985	Other articles produced	Number	111,655,000
Nursery schools	(Schools)	1,255	Food preserving:		
Special instruction:	(Enrollees)	35,229	Quarts canned	Number	73,004,000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons	Enrollees	6,719	Pounds dried	Number	9,176,000
Isolated persons	Enrollees	163	Housekeeping aide services: visits made	Number	31,028,000
Music activities: ^a			School lunch services:		
Instruction	Enrollees	174,917	Three months ending June 30, 1942	(Schools served)	24,196
Concerts	(Performances)	5,974	Cumulative through June 30, 1942	(Lunches served)	75,500,000
Radio broadcasts	Persons attending	2,423,217	Public health activities: ^a	Launches served	1,093,203,000
Art activities:	Number	112	Health and custodial institutions and health agencies assisted:		
Art instruction ^a	Enrollees	25,068	Health institutions	Number	225
Art items completed:	Number	21,763	Custodial institutions	Number	166
Index of American Design plates	Number	107,177	Clinics	Number	314
Easel works	Number	10,313	Other health agencies	Number	501
Fine print designs	Number	2,556	Health agencies operated	Number	99
Murals	Number	16,645	Tests and immunizations	Number	73,570
Sculptures	Number		Library activities: ^b		
Welfare activities:			Library service systems operated	Number	370
Sewing:			Library service system units operated	Number	1,253
Garments produced—total	Number	374,917,000	Independent libraries operated	Number	1,609
			Libraries assisted	Number	4,383
Men's	Number	75,056,000	Book repair:		
Women's	Number	84,737,000	Books repaired or renovated	Number	93,855,000
Boys'	Number	65,172,000			

^a Data relate to the month of January 1942 only.^b Data relate to the three months ending June 30, 1942.

TABLE XV.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON WPA SERVICE PROGRAMS, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in sewing rooms ^A		Number of school lunches served ^A	Food preserving ^A		Number of visits made by house-keeping aides ^A	Enrollment in adult education activities ^B		Enrollment in nursery schools ^B	Attendance at music performances ^B	Number of health institutions and agencies assisted or operated ^B
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced		Number of quarts canned	Number of pounds dried		Naturalization and literacy	Other			
United States	374,917,435	111,654,901	1,093,203,103	73,003,902	9,176,171	31,028,430	98,646	308,376	35,229	2,423,217	1,210
Alabama	4,380,457	911,771	18,784,661	215,869	87,743	573,496	5,422	17,386	885	12,050	45
Arizona	1,342,499	201,369	3,540,455	32,927	1,434	59,736	22	1,434	818	33,875	13
Arkansas	3,217,227	1,932,566	14,340,574	424,082	275,791	805,496	2,421	6,644	429	5,850	43
California	29,024,964	6,587,488	49,606,027	862,937	55,250	2,033,266	1,072	18,506	2,080	440,200	61
Colorado	6,560,529	609,831	21,259,133	5,305,894	32,798	438,328	1,455	8,155	706	37,831	3
Connecticut	2,176,714	473,280	1,475,981			220,510	88	1,027	297	8,963	10
Delaware	401,278	166,299				28,111		28	608	5,956	
District of Columbia	1,023,003	307,702	9,136,888			68,773	193	849		41,905	8
Florida	8,116,392	2,216,671	19,636,251	592,759	23,552	249,492	2,982	3,301	1,275	55,150	33
Georgia	11,283,824	1,288,116	51,975,551	837,525	65,916	967,230	6,130	5,571	1,061	5,931	6
Idaho	988,802	219,168	6,833,748	1,793,314		140,428	15	2,740	288		
Illinois	21,511,661	5,688,162	26,012,186	7,148,711	984,971	3,971,251	2,153	20,943	1,342	148,678	144
Indiana	6,720,479	2,047,146	12,320,837	4,777,042	1,069	804,803	956	10,795	376	58,548	42
Iowa	5,112,021	1,541,955	6,095,287	261,185	44	543,627	1,967	2,562	571	16,065	21
Kansas	5,529,891	1,217,652	11,146,072	404,881	4,022	588,446	137	1,465	188	14,375	41
Kentucky	7,998,692	2,219,578	8,215,457	334,157	30,109	563,817	2,865	2,612	697	4,550	61
Louisiana	3,896,892	703,697	10,645,718	247,256	1,399	182,274	6,596	6,034	416	54,482	54
Maine	1,899,527	252,101	2,216,954			20,696	284	599	89	3,780	1
Maryland	1,674,919	199,526	1,139,894			2,513		565	613	9,700	1
Massachusetts	31,033,878	2,627,452	9,525,965	9,152,702		938,140	748	5,102	2,142	187,783	9
Michigan	5,596,235	25,722,483	24,248,393	459,995	10,890	537,729	928	1,892	993	87,776	35
Minnesota	7,599,948	1,918,569	22,200,249	337,883	139,701	366,049	1,336	20,234	1,342	53,610	71
Mississippi	4,542,928	1,169,009	40,874,056	3,174,812	490,075	794,605	4,218	7,600	533	8,470	8
Missouri	8,646,021	2,791,833	21,329,828	1,791,021	955,806	516,227	3,992	10,162	1,015	71,434	99
Montana	2,610,578	320,711	4,156,864	12,733	50	99,942	306	2,027	363		1
Nebraska	3,980,078	3,860,335	4,480,286	750,755	3,926	328,744	2,672	3,516	130	56,731	16
Nevada	310,985	207,139	1,331,060	4,518		25,683	21	368	84		1
New Hampshire	2,608,949	622,096	355,614						220	2,850	1
New Jersey	8,202,391	2,153,081	8,694,435	40,450		1,299,222	2,591	7,948	654	227,611	27
New Mexico	1,368,642	80,705	6,370,664	3,600		16,470	1,619	1,133	593		
New York	29,894,557	14,882,935	196,385,552	900,000		2,794,528	243	29,619	1,518	135,140	45
North Carolina	9,099,173	1,466,945	56,754,422	1,301,322	543,792	549,105	3,582	4,028	699		65
North Dakota	2,546,361	184,086	3,894,849	341,857	570	69,503	364	3,416	443		
Ohio	16,907,361	5,628,898	38,358,020	431,884	19,750	2,009,898	13,991	17,007	1,319	129,847	44
Oklahoma	9,072,563	1,259,535	46,036,898	2,132,780	2,249,159	1,190,812	3,171	6,189	714	85,696	34
Oregon	1,949,555	687,405	9,744,683	100,519		147,742	136	2,690	294	20,198	12
Pennsylvania	35,699,615	3,605,249	10,036,661	108,886	5,644	2,075,249	768	24,790	1,021	178,173	3
Rhode Island	2,706,705	453,724	658,191			85,461		512	427	21,317	
South Carolina	4,581,251	1,209,585	72,688,638	2,743,382	706,998	933,197	996	529	463		15
South Dakota	2,673,395	467,526	11,805,237	154,906	5,318	164,291	80	3,444	352		1
Tennessee	3,468,321	3,906,047	55,700,511	4,458,175	2,264,535	591,959	2,646	1,690	718	7,900	20
Texas	30,308,838	1,745,474	52,223,126	9,133,991	141,479	1,956,100	10,121	12,422	2,739	68,834	73
Utah	1,905,443	506,074	20,100,568	2,221,441			546	2,863	387	4,304	1
Vermont	809,601	204,869	2,069,576	3,384,510		12,716	193	3,798	320		
Virginia	5,099,788	1,007,649	29,890,297	1,008,639	20,738	494,506	2,656	4,943	742	14,760	21
Washington	6,032,405	1,175,626	28,395,865	4,013,011	1,330	379,592	2,869	11,936	737		4
West Virginia	4,979,089	1,190,441	24,301,762	970,092	43,139	255,918	2,445	11,440	1,433	14,799	2
Wisconsin	6,913,619	1,693,834	13,823,818	631,388	10,552	54,856	595	5,096	432	88,095	9
Wyoming	914,400	121,508	2,385,341	111	55	77,832	55	754	171		6

^A Cumulative through June 30, 1942.^B During January 1942.

TABLE XVI.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities			Number of public buildings				Outdoor recreational facilities		
	Miles of highways, roads, and streets (new and improved)	Number of bridges and viaducts (new and improved)	Number of culverts (new and improved)	Schools		All other		Number of parks (new and improved)	Number of play-grounds and athletic fields (new and improved)	Number of swimming and wading pools (new and improved)
				New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement			
United States	643,977	122,758	1,161,381	7,797	31,092	30,851	52,078	7,937	17,984	2,045
Alabama	20,627	10,077	46,615	297	520	846	615	31	282	22
Arizona	2,442	320	5,406	60	219	299	184	16	46	12
Arkansas	10,892	5,422	37,738	450	478	746	310	44	122	21
California	11,196	1,395	20,907	320	899	2,171	3,042	458	821	78
Colorado	9,442	3,368	21,241	113	381	581	764	119	195	31
Connecticut	4,804	317	3,612	13	411	204	490	156	156	14
Delaware	203	41	45	3	51	71	440	23	17	3
District of Columbia	152	1	75		15	60	515	97	118	4
Florida	7,332	1,473	7,006	278	284	708	367	155	206	22
Georgia	8,939	2,713	35,379	346	544	498	1,499	131	390	25
Idaho	4,322	1,218	10,906	38	62	240	131	41	58	8
Illinois	44,634	11,879	106,370	104	887	845	2,093	560	1,107	145
Indiana	24,287	9,998	36,270	73	884	635	1,297	360	396	73
Iowa	35,471	7,102	43,853	81	271	503	547	247	204	21
Kansas	19,747	1,504	19,530	94	134	478	612	170	224	58
Kentucky	13,597	3,626	69,684	348	806	599	1,617	31	160	26
Louisiana	4,489	2,111	11,315	96	345	689	644	28	198	19
Maine	1,847	232	4,361	18	104	51	376	36	60	4
Maryland	1,343	237	5,136	18	388	191	1,908	63	162	9
Massachusetts	4,114	318	3,567	12	1,363	508	2,470	316	642	55
Michigan	22,275	708	63,087	149	1,029	845	1,470	323	492	50
Minnesota	28,107	1,443	30,608	201	986	1,325	1,348	345	497	29
Mississippi	15,618	8,793	24,241	236	206	565	162	29	113	19
Missouri	24,143	2,264	59,916	441	670	448	655	192	840	39
Montana	10,248	2,900	15,769	41	354	441	644	100	240	44
Nebraska	14,048	7,763	27,234	74	269	609	1,298	187	132	56
Nevada	2,031	154	1,194	6	54	164	29	43	7	7
New Hampshire	1,472	248	4,344		67	98	126	42	69	24
New Jersey	5,946	650	3,475	35	1,010	961	2,665	367	586	74
New Mexico	4,123	1,740	4,185	355	277	401	123	34	131	9
New York	9,587	875	16,553	20	1,055	1,415	5,086	576	988	261
North Carolina	13,811	720	20,633	261	1,129	777	461	97	534	33
North Dakota	20,373	1,723	16,733	59	1,473	505	707	139	249	23
Ohio	22,581	7,589	51,802	86	1,669	1,120	3,954	558	844	153
Oklahoma	29,118	3,692	52,165	986	1,933	1,282	523	124	2,163	52
Oregon	4,934	430	9,637	55	197	404	394	88	226	14
Pennsylvania	18,283	2,165	48,729	122	3,146	1,183	2,795	354	1,212	138
Rhode Island	670	35	110		196	54	325	34	53	7
South Carolina	9,948	1,137	11,423	704	1,460	1,242	1,774	72	334	20
South Dakota	18,780	1,303	11,193	106	198	363	377	107	89	15
Tennessee	34,610	5,100	53,891	191	541	354	96	85	318	17
Texas	31,240	7,457	33,719	432	319	1,195	1,584	188	570	88
Utah	4,796	1,206	12,191	36	209	385	537	30	161	23
Vermont	1,628	584	3,803	11	107	39	219	15	30	3
Virginia	7,523	645	13,369	161	848	313	1,093	34	231	8
Washington	11,772	1,029	30,903	67	495	737	1,198	194	608	37
West Virginia	19,746	1,576	27,804	96	1,547	967	414	26	157	33
Wisconsin	22,839	1,042	19,201	83	520	1,489	1,814	451	449	70
Wyoming	3,847	1,345	4,060	21	92	208	252	35	61	18

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TABLE XVI.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA BY STATE—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Public Utilities and Sanitation				Airport facilities					
	Number of utility plants (new and improved)	Miles of water mains and distribution lines (new construction)	Miles of storm and sanitary sewers (new construction)	Number of sanitary privies (new construction)	Number of landing fields		Linear feet of runways		Number of airport buildings	
					New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement ^A	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement
United States..	3,820	15,758	23,708	2,287,070	393	415	4,090,864	1,023,771	1,310	2,776
Alabama.....	33	184	368	34,867	11	13	72,513	900	44	28
Arizona.....	23	160	48	23,362	3	4	56,555	-----	5	3
Arkansas.....	24	56	89	53,808	1	5	24,995	-----	8	1
California.....	182	1,189	1,106	20,741	15	36	252,551	78,460	201	386
Colorado.....	75	279	224	31,991	14	7	179,565	24,680	31	116
Connecticut.....	33	54	262	67	15	8	69,723	6,700	2	15
Delaware.....	12	42	60	3,525	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia	5	56	123	-----	3	2	32,568	13,738	36	208
Florida.....	31	253	367	32,558	53	36	413,529	120,021	377	43
Georgia.....	58	328	483	55,577	20	4	123,580	24,300	25	1
Idaho.....	46	204	119	19,020	4	-----	50,971	4,300	8	-----
Illinois.....	212	805	1,792	68,585	4	5	79,662	3,058	33	501
Indiana.....	86	244	566	99,964	3	8	74,519	7,181	5	20
Iowa.....	109	294	298	11,247	4	3	39,405	23,100	3	-----
Kansas.....	148	523	150	53,082	2	8	47,773	-----	9	2
Kentucky.....	62	126	495	64,855	1	2	43,930	-----	4	1
Louisiana.....	79	259	487	59,446	5	5	36,855	10,913	4	2
Maine.....	1	53	87	-----	14	3	155,205	25,500	12	1
Maryland.....	38	124	184	13,232	2	2	17,685	2,200	2	20
Massachusetts.....	73	668	916	183	11	8	67,185	12,100	14	37
Michigan.....	181	674	1,467	240	30	47	130,923	74,158	54	93
Minnesota.....	172	348	769	264	4	7	54,591	4,800	9	10
Mississippi.....	50	117	260	178,103	10	11	57,727	32,521	19	1
Missouri.....	96	568	905	8,441	5	3	53,273	-----	6	2
Montana.....	33	132	148	17,121	5	11	57,480	49,190	7	7
Nebraska.....	130	291	386	38,154	7	5	42,056	26,600	14	8
Nevada.....	10	33	28	3,582	2	2	23,400	11,850	6	1
New Hampshire.....	12	46	147	33	2	4	23,500	8,000	7	-----
New Jersey.....	138	256	803	31,582	3	8	39,778	15,287	15	53
New Mexico.....	41	113	246	19,410	4	2	79,787	27,200	7	2
New York.....	250	1,201	1,601	839	17	20	288,844	22,486	96	258
North Carolina.....	135	446	641	152,796	7	8	81,420	64,269	7	8
North Dakota.....	88	87	83	32,101	1	1	24,773	12,200	5	3
Ohio.....	249	824	2,139	69,796	4	10	80,832	7,296	40	35
Oklahoma.....	120	396	285	93,257	3	6	81,580	9,400	4	3
Oregon.....	22	345	85	17,067	7	10	93,919	31,300	2	4
Pennsylvania.....	136	568	1,268	62,051	18	8	173,161	33,684	43	49
Rhode Island.....	5	21	182	16	1	2	2,300	-----	1	1
South Carolina.....	66	227	326	122,714	8	3	90,249	-----	23	9
South Dakota.....	59	138	115	38,818	3	5	90,794	1,355	13	5
Tennessee.....	14	170	151	230,428	10	3	70,506	3,650	25	2
Texas.....	164	618	964	74,498	14	38	195,678	87,092	28	796
Utah.....	29	487	343	28,775	6	6	77,130	15,288	5	6
Vermont.....	4	47	57	4	5	2	48,040	13,250	1	1
Virginia.....	23	357	331	135,056	9	7	32,062	37,485	15	16
Washington.....	66	776	370	18,258	14	14	127,953	15,950	25	8
West Virginia.....	24	78	292	241,572	1	2	27,750	7,300	1	2
Wisconsin.....	151	415	1,044	19,686	6	7	81,999	42,809	9	5
Wyoming.....	22	78	48	6,288	2	4	20,590	12,200	-----	3

^A Includes surfacing.

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